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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR 1888-89.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol & Gloucestershire

Archaeological Society

FOR 1888-89.

Edited by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

VOL. XIII.

BRISTOL
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DONATIONS IN AID OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mr. J. P. Wilton for blocks figs. 3 to 7			
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Seal, fig. 12	1	10	0
Mr. Henry Medland, View of North Aisle, St. Oswald's, and Elevation of Scriven's Conduit	2	10	0
Rev. Dr. Smithe, Plan of Churchdown Church	1	7	0
Rev. J. M. Hall, view of Brookthorpe Court	2	2	0

The Society is also indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. Lavars for Plate III., Window in West Front of St. James' Church, and of M. J. W. Arrowsmith for Electrotype of said West Front; of Mr. T. S. Pope for drawings of details in the Sodbury Churches, &c.; of Mr. James Parker, Oxford, for permission to take Eletrotypes of blocks 2, 3 and 12; of the proprietors of the *Builder* for permission to reprint the illustrations of the Shaft of the Ancient Cross found at Gloucester; of the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute for permission to reprint the View of Hempsted Church, from the Archæological Journal; and of the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester for the use of the blocks of the Seals of that city.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA. Vol. XIII.

Page 24, last line but one, for *unius cujus que* read *uniuscujusque.*

135, line 16, for *Glovester* read *Glovcester.*

136, line 9, for *Gloveter* read *Gloucter ;* and for *Brower read Brover.*

168, line 22, for Dnt read Dnt, last line *d* dropped in *degree.*

181, line 26, for *Aragon* read *Arragon.*

192, line 2, for *comparisoned* read *caparisoned.*

194, line 16, insert *or* after *passant.*

195, note last line but one, for *hrppened* read *happened.*

397, line 1, for *C.L.E.* read *C.I.E.*

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

IN 1888-9,

PROCEEDINGS AT THE SPRING MEETING AT CHIPPING SODBURY,

On Tuesday, May 29th, 1888.

PART I

THE Annual Spring Meeting of the Society, which was held this day at Chipping Sodbury, was well attended. The arrangements were made by a Local Committee, consisting of FRANCIS F. FOX, Esq., Alderman of Bristol, *Chairman;* The Revs. W. T. BLATHWAYT, Prebendary BARNARD, J. DUMAS, W. H. P. HARVEY, E. HASLUCK, Canon NASH, R. STEVENS, H. L. THOMPSON, Messrs. J. TRENFIELD and J. D. B. TRENFIELD. The Rev. W. T. BLATHWAYT acted as Local Secretary. Among the members present were Sir BROOK KAY, Bart. *(President of the Council)*, Sir THOMAS H. CRAWLEY-BŒVEY, Bart., all the members of the Local Committee, the Rev. the Archdeacon of Bristol, the Revs. A. PONTIFEX, W. H. BOOTHBY, S. E. BARTLEET, R. W. RANDALL, R. L. CRAWLEY-BŒVEY, WM. BAZELEY (*Hon. General Secretary*); Messrs. E. HARTLAND (*Hon. Treas.*), T. S. POPE, W. W. BETHELL, F. A HYETT, ROBERT TAYLOR, W. J. STANTON, A. E. HUDD, and many ladies.

The party assembled at Yate Station at 11.25, and immediately proceeded in the carriages there waiting to the church of

ST. MARY OF YATE,

where they were very cordially received by the Rev. A. Pontifex, the Rector.

Mr. W. W. BETHELL, of London, architect, was so good as to call attention to the most striking features of the Church, and to make the following remarks :—

This church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and consists of a chancel, a chapel on the north side of the chancel and another on the south side, a nave, north nave aisle, south transept, south porch, and a tower at the west end of the nave. The east end of the chancel and chapels are in a straight line. The grouping of the building is most picturesque, especially from the south-east. The earliest visible work is of Norman date, traces of which may be seen on the outside of the east end of the church, the springing of an arch between the chancel and the north chapel, and the greater portion of the south transept. The original Norman church, appears to have been cruciform with a chapel on the north side of the chancel, also, probably, a lantern, or tower, at the crossing. Then came the Early-English work, remains of which may be seen at the base of the tower arch, and the lower portion of the south nave wall between the tower and the south transept.

No work of any consequence appears to have been carried out from this time to the Perpendicular era, when great changes took place. In fact during the 15th and early part of the 16th centuries the whole church was practically rebuilt. The chancel, north and south chapels, with arcades between them and the chancel, the north nave aisle, with arcade between it and the nave, the greater part of the south transept, the upper portion of the south wall of the nave, the roofs and tower.

The two arches of the arcade between the nave and the nave aisle are some fifty years later than the western end of this arcade, and the arcading in the chancel, also the arch opening into the south transept are of this date ; and, again, the roof over this portion forms a decided break at its junction with the older part of the nave roof, both inside and outside. The explanation of these peculiarities is, probably, that the Norman piers and arches of the central lantern were not disturbed during the first alteration in the Perpendicular period ; but in the beginning of the 16th century this Norman work was removed and the existing arches and roof erected instead. Another peculiarity is the position of the rood loft staircase, the bottom steps of which jutted out into the north-west angle of the north chapel ; the entrance doorway to it was moved a few years ago to the east side of the south porch.

The south porch once contained a parvise, but the floor is now gone, and, on account of the plaster on the walls, no sign of the staircase to the parvise can be discovered. The outer archway is formed of 12th century stones.

A sanctus bell-cot still remains on the gable over the chancel arch.

There are also some most interesting fragments of old glass left in many of the windows.

The finest feature of the church is undoubtedly the tower, it is 92 feet high to the underside of the parapet, but it looks higher owing to the church itself being rather low. Its date belongs to the time of Henry VII., and it is highly probable that this King had something to do with its erection, because in the top cornice, round the tower turret, are carved the portcullis, fleur-de-lys, and Tudor rose ; also the Tudor rose is carved on the entrance doorway to the tower. The parapet and top of the turret do not at present exist, except a few of the stones of the pinnacles ; sufficient, however, emain to give a fair idea what the original design was. The top of the tower evidently became decayed and unsafe, possibly in the last century, and all stones were then removed except those which were considered safe, and the lead in the old cramp holes can still be seen.

A design for the restoration of this parapet has been prepared, but for want of funds has not yet been carried out.

The church was partially restored some years ago, but much more requires to be done to expose many interesting portions now covered up with plaster, and otherwise to restore the building.

The party next proceeded to the Church of St. John Baptist, Chipping Sodbury, where the members were cordially received by the Rev. W. H. P. Harvey, the Vicar. This church has been "restored" under the direction of the late Mr. Street, who, during the operations, discovered a stone pulpit which was not known to exist, so completely was it covered with plaster.

Until this restoration the view of the chancel was obstructed by a great wooden three-decker. Mr. Street was delighted to discover this pulpit, and Archdeacon Denison, who preached from it at the re-opening of the church, expressed his gratification.

The church was then described by Mr. T. S. Pope, of Bristol, architect, whose Memoir *On the Churches of Sodbury* will follow.

Having inspected this church with much interest, the company adjourned to "The Grapes" Hotel for luncheon, at which Sir Brook Kay presided. After lunch they proceeded to the Town Hall, where they were received by Mr. J. Trenfield, who, as Bailiff of the Borough, on behalf of himself and the members of the Corporation, heartily welcomed the members of the Society to Chipping Sodbury.

Mr. F. F. FOX, Alderman of Bristol, whose valuable Treatise on the Ancient Fraternity of Merchant Tailors in that city is well known to our members, read an interesting paper on *The Gilds of Sodbury and Dyrham*, which will be printed *post*.

A paper was also read by Mr. J. D. B. TRENFIELD *On the Ancient Manor, Borough & Grammar School of Sodbury*, which will be enlarged and printed *post*.

On the conclusion of the reading of these papers, Sir Brook Kay, on behalf of the members, tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Fox and Mr. Trenfield for the information they had afforded on such interesting subjects.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY mentioned that he had inspected the deeds to which reference had been made in Mr. Trenfield's paper, and had found them to be exceedingly interesting. He believed the history of Chipping Sodbury could be traced by the deeds from the time of the Norman Conquest.

The company then inspected the documents, seals, mace, a curious old chest, and other interesting relics belonging to the Corporation.

The members afterwards drove to Little Sodbury, where the Rev. WM. BAZELEY made the following remarks on the

OLD MANOR HOUSE.

This ancient dwelling, standing on the western slope of the Cotteswold range, below the Roman Camp of Little Sodbury, was probably built by Sir John Walshe, of Olveston, who obtained the Manor of Little Sodbury in 1st Henry VII., 1485-6, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Forster. Sir John Walshe in 1490, was the King's Receiver for the Berkeley lands, which had been alienated from the Berkeley family by William Marquis Berkeley, and entailed on the King and his heirs male. This appointment of Receiver was a profitable one, and Sir John Walshe, who seems to have died about 1492, left his son and namesake the heir to several manors. Sir John Walshe (the 2nd) was the champion of Hen. VIII. at his coronation in 1509, and was a great favourite with the young King. He married, first, Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Poyntz, who was Steward of the Berkeley lands, and, secondly, Ann, daughter of John Dinley, of Hampshire. He was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1526-7 and 1535-6. Little Sodbury House owes much of its interest to the fact that William Tyndale

the translator of the New Testament, lived there for a short time as tutor of Sir John Walshe's children, and also because it was visited by King Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, on the 21st August, 1535.

Sir John Walshe died in 1546-7, leaving his son Maurice his heir. Margaret, his only child by his first wife, Ann Poyntz, married Richard Norton; and Ann, Catherine, and Mabel, his three daughters by Ann Dinley, were married to Edward George, George Huntley, and Henry Clifford respectively.

Maurice Walshe, who was 30 years old on his father's death, had a grant from Henry VIII. of the Manors of Old Sodbury and Chipping Sodbury. He married Bridgett, daughter of Nicholas Lord Vaulx, and had many children.

In 1556, whilst he was at dinner in the hall of Little Sodbury Manor House with his family, "a fiery, sulphureous globe" passing from one window to another, killed him and one child, and so injured six more children that they all died within six months. Two sons, however, remained—Nicholas, who succeeded him, and Henry. Nicholas married Mary, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, and was Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1561-2. He died 1577-8, leaving Henry son and heir. Henry Walsh was slain in a duel by Sir Henry Wintour, and his cousin Walter, son of his father's brother, Henry Walsh, succeeded him. Walter Walshe was seized of the manor in 1602. Soon after this the three manors of Old, Little, and Chipping Sodbury, were sold to Thomas Stephens, of Lypiatt, Attorney-General to Prince Henry and Prince Charles. The Stephenses seem to have resided in the old Manor House, as various members of the family are described on the pedigree as of Little Sodbury.

In 1728, on the failure of heirs male, the manors of the Stephens family came to Richard Packer, whose mother was a Stephens; and, on his death, without male issue, they passed to Elizabeth, 2nd wife of David Hartley, D.D., whose descendants still hold them.

Little Sodbury Manor House seems to have been "restored" at the latter end of the 17th century: but it still contains many traces of the original structure such as a beautiful oriel window, a fine porch with hood moulding, and several 15th century windows heavily barred. In the interior, the dining hall, although dismantled, is much, as regards its structure, as it was in the time of Tyndale and Sir John Walshe. The family and their guests sat at a raised dais at the south end, whilst the retainers sat at tables placed along the east and west walls. Part of the old hall has been partitioned off, but the original north end, with its two doors, remains intact. Over the entrance from the kitchen and buttery was the minstrels' gallery, the entrance to which still remains. The lofty roof of the hall with its wind braces and angel corbels is in fairly good condition. On the east side of the dais, high up in the wall, is a mask through which the ladies in the ladies' gallery could watch the revelry below.

About ten yards to the east of the Manor House, and above it, on a small level space, are the ruins of what was once Little Sodbury Church, dedicated to Saint Adeline. The porch with its pointed and Tudor arches

needs some little repair, or it will soon be level with the ground. In a fragment of the north wall which remains may be seen the aumbrey where the sacred vessels were kept. Some care should be taken to preserve this consecrated site, where, probably, the bones of many of its former possessors are lying buried, from the desecration which threatens it.

The Roman Camp was next visited. It is, as usual, rectangular in plan, and contains an area of 12 acres. The west side rests on the escarpment of the hill, the other three sides being defended by a double line of entrenchments, each consisting of a single bank and ditch. There are entrances on the east and west sides, the camp, in all respects, being very perfect in form. It is described in Mr. G. B. Witts' *Archæological Handbook of Gloucestershire*, p. 46, and a plan is given, ante Plate III., Vol. VIII. Fosbrooke,[1] citing Holinshed, states that Edward IV., on his march from Malmesbury, before the Battle of Tewkesbury, encamped here for a short time.

The party next proceeded to Hawkesbury, where they were received by the vicar, the Rev. W. H. Boothby, who conducted them to the Church, and a description thereof was given by Mr. W. Wood Bethell, which will be printed *post*.

A drive of seven miles brought the party to Yate House, the residence of Mr. F. F. Fox, where tea was provided. An inspection of the art treasures, and especially the fine library, formed one of the most agreeable features of the day's proceedings, and subsequntly, with thanks to Mr. Fox for his kindness, the party separated.

1 History of Glouc. Vol, II., p. 29.

ON THE GILDS OF SODBURY AND DYRHAM.

BY FRANCIS F. FOX, ESQ., *Alderman of Bristol.*

GILDS are of great antiquity in England. Evidence is forthcoming of their existence during Saxon times, and some are mentioned in Domesday book.

The Early English Gilds was an institution of local self-help, which, before Poor-laws were invented, took the place in old times of the modern Friendly or Benefit Societies, but with a higher aim; for while it joined all classes together in a care for the needy and for objects of common welfare, it did not neglect the forms and the practices of Religion, Justice and Morality.

Without a careful study of the subject it is impossible to estimate the extensive and beneficial influence exercised by Gilds upon all classes of the community, both urban and rural. They have played a very important part in the history of our civilization; they have fostered our arts and sciences, developed and extended our commerce, and in many ways cherished and preserved our liberties. They have in various respects moulded our national character and institutions; and they especially initiated and nurtured that principle of association for the common protection in wealth and in adversity, which is claimed as a peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Though the aims of the several classes of Gilds might differ, the Frith Gilds, the Religious Gilds, the Gilds of Merchants and Craft Gilds, yet running through the whole, there are to be found the same general characteristics of brotherly aid and social charity.

In Religious Gilds these features were pre-eminent; for in addition to prayers for the dead, christian charity was freely exercised for mutual assistance of Gild brothers in every exigency

especially in sickness, in old age, in the hour of death, and in burial of the dead ; likewise in cases of impoverishment, of wrongful imprisonment, in losses by fire, water, robbery and shipwreck, on loss of sight, of limb, and of cattle ; aid by loans and by provision of work. And as in the middle ages education was entirely supplied by the church, and was considered a religious duty, we find amongst the objects of Religious Gilds, the aid of poor scholars, the maintenance of schools, and the payment of schoolmasters.

The Reformation shook the whole system of Gilds to its foundation, and this was especially the case with the Religious Gilds of the laity. By Acts of Parliament in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., these Religious Gilds, upon the pretence that they were founded on superstition, were abolished. Their property, in this country, went into the private purse of the King and his courtiers ; but on the continent (especially in Germany and in Denmark) it was delivered into the common treasure for the poor, to poor houses, hospitals, and schools. Their suppression in England was a case of pure wholesale robbery and plunder, done by an unscrupulous faction to satisfy their personal greed under cover of the law. No more gross case of wanton plunder is to found in the history of all Europe. No page so black in English history.

A Religious Gild was founded in Chipping Sodbury by Thomas Hampton and others in the 22nd year of Henry VI. (A.D. 1442), and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The master was chosen annually, and was generally a clothier or weaver, which trades formerly flourished here.

The objects of the Gild were the finding and maintaining two priests to pray for the good estate of the said King, and after his decease for his soul, for the benefactor of the Gild, for its founders, and always for the brothers and sisters of the said Gild, and for all Christian souls.

The total income of the Gild at the time of its dissolution was £18 19s., and was thus disposed of—

	£	s.	d.
For the two priests	12	4	0
Four obits	0	8	0
Organ player	0	14	8
Steward	0	14	8
Keeping of the clock	0	6	8
Keeping of the ornaments . . .	0	8	8
Rents resolutes	0	11	9
Leaving a margin, presumably for charitable uses, of	3	10	7

It will be noted that no provision was made for the clerk, who was paid by a levy of a penny per house on every house in the town.

Part of the possessions of the Gild consisted of a house, vulgarly called the Gild House, otherwise the Church House, and garden adjoining, situate at Chipping Sodbury, between the tenement in which Thomas Holder now dwells on the west, and the hospitium, or inn, called the "George," on the east, and the King's highway on the south, and against the Rouche Were, behind towards the north." This exactly delineates the spot upon which we are now assembled.

This, with other portions of the Gild possessions, was granted in 2nd Edward VI. to Sir Miles Partridge, one of the King's commissioners for dealing with this class of property. He seems to have paid x^{li} v^{s} $iiij^{d}$ for them, and to have sold them the same year to Richard Pate, of Gloucester (another of the King's commissioners) for the sum of $xxxiiij^{li}$ v^{s} $viij^{d}$. In the 5th Mary, Richard Pate sold a portion of them to the burghers of Sodbury for $xxiiij^{li}$, part for a Town Hall and part for an almshouse.

An information was brought in the Court of Exchequer, 14th Elizabeth, for lands in Sodbury called Town-lands, belonging to the late dissolved Gild, which, after a hearing, was dismissed. The chief witness in the case said : "And at the visitation the one half of the said rents was presented to belong to the Prince and the other half to the said town of Chipping Sodbury : and further of his own knowledge he saith that at the time of the visitation the commissioners said that the town of Chipping Sodbury "*myght have kepte the hole landes to their own use.*"

Another information was brought in the Exchequer 32nd Carolus II., supposing the hands belonged to the Monastery of Bradenstoke, in Wiltshire, but this was likewise dismissed. Mr. Trenfield informs me that these lands are still called "Town-lands," and that the rents of them are administered by the Corporation of Sodbury in charitable uses.

The plate belonging to this Gild was sold for ciij^{s}, and the ornaments for vj^{li} x^{s} iiij^{d}, but no description of either is now obtainable.

A later and more limited species of Religious Gilds are met with, of which some note should be taken. Such an one was founded at Dyrham in the 12th year of Henry VIII. (1520), and not many years before the Reformation, by Sir William Dennis, Knt., dame Anne, his wife (who was the only daughter of Maurice Lord Berkeley) and by others.

Gilds of this class were more after the manner of chantries, endowed simply with revenues for priests to sing masses for the souls of the members.

The statutes of the one at Dyrham are still preserved, and are stated at large in the histories of Atkins and of Rudder. They are representative of such Gilds in general.

Although the Gild at Dyrham could not have been in existence more than about twenty-five years, it seems to have met with great success, for "many were the Brethren and Sisters of this Gild who were prevailed upon to contribute towards its maintenance; which persons lived in fifty several parishes at least, in Bristol, Bath, Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, and might amount in number to three hundred persons." The usual payment from each person was 10^{d} or 20^{d} quarterly.

The endowments of the Gilds consisted of oxen, kine, and sheep. The kine were let out to neighbouring farmers at a yearly rental of 22^{d}.

No statement relating to this Gild at the time of the dissolution can be found in the Record Office, possibly because it does not seem to have possessed any land.

HAWKESBURY CHURCH.

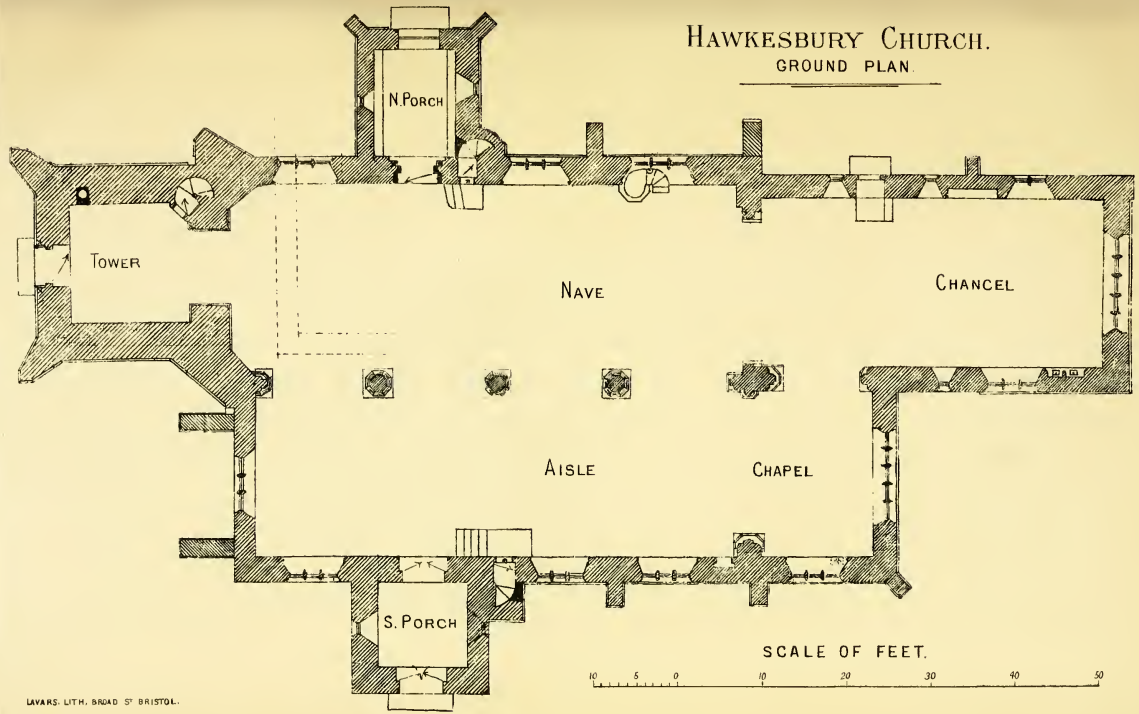
BY W. WOOD BETHELL, *Architect.*

THE only known early history of this church is that given by Atkyns and Rudder, and, according to these authorities, it appears that about the year 680 a college was founded here for secular canons by Oswald, nephew of King Ethelred ; that in 984 King Edgar, at the intercession of the Bishop of Worcester, introduced Benedictine monks ; and that its impropriation belonged to the Abbey of Pershore, in Worcestershire, from the time of William the Conqueror, or possibly earlier, until its dissolution.

The church is dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and consists of a chancel, nave, south nave-aisle a chapel at the east end of this aisle, north and south porches, with a parvise over each, and a tower at the west end of the nave. (See Plan, *Plate I.*)

In the tower is a room furnished with a fireplace and chimney, as is also the case in each parvise. The chimney in the tower runs up about 15 feet in the north wall and then passes out through a small wrought stone opening in the face of the wall. The tower turret is at the north-east angle up to the roof level, then it changes to the south-east angle.

The building dates from the Saxon period, and contains work of every age from that time to the present. The only visible Saxon remains are the two bases (these bases are not level, that on the east side being about 2 ins. higher than the other) of the shafts to the inner doorway of the north porch, probably the work of the Benedictine monks in the 10th century. Then comes the Norman doorway on the top of these Saxon bases, and in order to make the capitals level, one shaft was made longer than the other ; proving that the ancient bases were not disturbed when the Norman work was built.


HAWKESBURY CHURCH.
GROUND PLAN.
N. PORCH
TOWER
NAVE
CHANCEL
AISLE
CHAPEL
S. PORCH
SCALE OF FEET.
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
LAVARS. LITH. BROAD St BRISTOL.

Then follows the Early English period, to which belong the greater part of the chancel, the stones of the chancel arch (this arch was rebuilt and widened at a much later date with the result that it pushed out the north nave wall and a buttress was built to support it), the greater part of the south aisle, the lower part of tower arch, part of the north porch and other minor portions.

There is an Early English coffin-lid with a floriated cross carved on it, built into the south-east angle of the south porch; and another built into the north wall of the nave, near the pulpit; there are also signs of others in various parts of the building.

To the next period, the Decorated, belong the nave arcade (some portions of which, if not the whole, were taken down and put up again when the chancel arch was rebuilt), and the tower up to the roof line of a former roof.

And to the last Gothic period, the Perpendicular, belong the roofs of the nave and aisle, the nave clerestory, the south porch and parvise, the greater portion of the north porch and parvise, (there is a stone seat on either side of this porch, and there were once two niches over the outer doorway, but some years ago they were walled up), several windows in the nave and aisle, the chapel, the chancel east window (this window has been replaced by a three-light early English one, traces of which are visible) the addition of 2 feet in height to the chancel walls, some alterations to the lower stage of the tower and the whole of the upper stage, the doorways to the rood loft, of which the staircase has long since disappeared, an elaborate stone pulpit, a stone in the base of which is an ornamental one of Norman date; and one or two fragments of oak screens in the two archways leading to the chapel.

Then came the Reformation, when the chancel and chapel evidently became roofless for a time until the present roofs were put on, either at the end of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century; the roof of the north porch is also of this date; stained glass, screens and wall paintings also, as usual, disappeared at this period.

The floor of the chancel is about 2 feet below the ground outside, as the ground slopes up from west to east, and, in consequence, the floor slopes up also about 18 inches.

From the Reformation time to the present, the existing roofs over the chancel, chapel and north porch, the high oak square pews,—all of these pews west of the pulpit were erected at the same time, and are of Jacobean character, those east of the pulpit were put up at various times, and are made up of Elizabethan and Jacobean oak work; the inscription of texts upon the walls at two different times, the font, the building of the buttresses at the west end of the aisle, the erection of a gallery at the west end of the nave, and various coats of whitewash represent all the work done during this time.

On one of the two buttresses at the west end of the aisle the date 1736 is cut, probably the date of the erection of these buttresses, which were evidently put up to support the gable, which was being pushed over by the roof; and on the outside sill of the east window of the chancel is carved 1672, probably the date of reglazing the window.

Such is the history of the church up to July, 1882, when I commenced the work of restoration. Mr. Gyde, builder, of Pitchcombe, near Stroud, being the builder.

The principal works which I have carried out are as follow:—Removing the whole of the plaster and whitewash from the walls and roofs, and pointing the walls.

As there is a great difference of opinion respecting the treatment of the interior walls of old churches it might be well for me to give my reasons for the course I have adopted. It must be remembered that in this church, as in most others, the plaster consisted of several layers put on at various ages. In mediæval times a thin layer was put on, about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick, on which figure subjects, saints and foliage were painted in distemper; this work extended not only over the rough walls but also over the wrought stone jambs, arches, &c. Then came the Reformation period, when these paintings were covered with a coat of plaster

on which were painted texts; this again, at a later period, was covered with another coat of plaster and more texts; then, in due time, these last texts were whitewashed over, again and again; the total thickness amounting to about an inch, and all in such a very decayed state, that it was absolutely necessary to remove it, and nothing could be saved but a few bits of the mediæval work here and there. Now, considering this history of the plaster; the question comes, how to treat the walls thus laid bare? Some say replaster; but I would ask those of this opinion which of the above periods of plaster would they restore? or whether they would follow the modern fashion of putting on an inch of plaster, left unpainted, and too rough for any future decoration. Now I do not consider either of these methods are quite according to the spirit of the present age. The mediæval method is no doubt by far the best, but few would care to see our churches again covered with such crude paintings, quaint and interesting as they are. I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that when the time comes for these walls to be decorated they should have a thin coat of plaster on the rough walling only. Not on any wrought stone, although it was done in mediæval times. And then paint these walls in the best manner we are able with figure subjects. No decoration can, of course, be better than glass or marble mosaic work, but this can scarcely be thought of in an old village church, on account of cost. And there is also some difficulty in fixing it to old walls, so that it shall not project beyond the face of the wrought-stone jambs, &c. But until the windows are filled with painted glass, I am decidedly against doing anything to the walls beyond pointing them. In the meantime let them remain bare; it has, to say the least, a certain amount of age and dignity attached to it, and also enables archæologists to study the history of the church far better than if the walls were all covered with unpainted plaster, looking very spick and span.

The other works have been—removing the gallery, opening out the staircases to parvises, putting a new oak roof on the nave, an exact copy of the old, and covering it with lead, repairing the other roofs, altering and re-arranging the oak seats, providing new oak stalls, sedilia and altar rails, laying oak blocks under all

seats, relaying the passages with the old paving stones and monumental slabs (the mural monuments remain untouched), restoring the Norman doorway, repairing all the mullions, traceries and string-courses, replacing the 18th century window at the east end of the chapel by one of the same design as the original, sufficient old fragments having been found to do this; reglazing the whole of the windows with cathedral glass, repairing the stone pulpit, repairing the tower, and fixing a lightning conductor, providing new oak doors with wrought iron hinges, an oak tower screen, wrought iron chandeliers, &c., &c. A heating apparatus, by Grundy, has also been provided; and a deep gutter formed round the building where required.

In carrying out the above works, among other interesting relics discovered, may be noticed an Easter sepulchre, a double piscina in the chancel and a single one in the chapel; a monumental slab, which once contained a very elaborate brass to a bishop or abbot, some 12th century coffin-lids, a holy water stoup in the north porch, rood loft doorways, fragments of ancient glass which were collected and put in the window adjoining the pulpit, also a few floor tiles, &c., &c.

Also in digging out the ground for the heating chamber at the west end of the nave, foundations of a wall were found underneath the north wall of the nave, west of the porch, and crossing it at right angles, then returning about 2 feet north of the present arcade (the tower centres between this wall and the existing north wall of nave). These foundations possibly belong to buildings erected by the secular canons in the 7th century or they may be as early as Roman times. Also near these foundations were found some very large human sculls.

Such is an account of the work which was completed by the date of reopening, the 9th of April, 1885, but although so much has been done, there are still many things which require attention. The most urgent of which is the panelling of the chancel and chapel roofs; restoring the south porch and exterior of the chancel; and sundry repairs to the exterior stonework.

In carrying out these works my object has been, first, to make the church in accordance with the requirements of the present time, and, secondly, in so doing, not to interfere with its past history except where actually obliged.

This was not exactly the order of things in mediæval times, for then churches were continually being rebuilt and altered to suit the fancies and requirements of the age in which it was done, and very little respect was paid by architects to the work of their predecessors. They, however, had a style of their own to mark the work they did; but we have nothing except the individuality of the architect (we are not in want of a new style at the present time, but we want more honest work)—and this absence of a modern style is probably the chief cause of the many opinions of the present day as to the proper mode of restoring a church—and we architects are given a great deal of advice on the subject. But I am convinced that if those who criticise were to study more the architectural history (and by history, I mean the spirit of each age, not merely being able to distinguish the date of the work) of an ancient church like this, side by side with the history of the Church of England, they would realize the fact that good or bad architecture has more to do with the employers than the architects.

Architecture always has and always will be the outcome, or rather history in stone or wood, of the work being done by the church, and the architecture is good or bad according to the nature of that work done by the church.

The work which has lately been done to this church, was not, and could not have been, carried out at the end of the last century, not because no architect was forthcoming to do it, but because the Church of England did not require it.

But times have changed, and in these days the Church has so much vitality that it shows itself more or less in all our churches. And although it is true that a great many restorations have been made, and many new churches built, which are more in sympathy with the last than present generation, still, as church principles advance, so will bad architecture be less and less seen in our churches.

NOTES ON MEDIÆVAL DURSLEY.

BY THE REV. W. R. LETT, B.A.

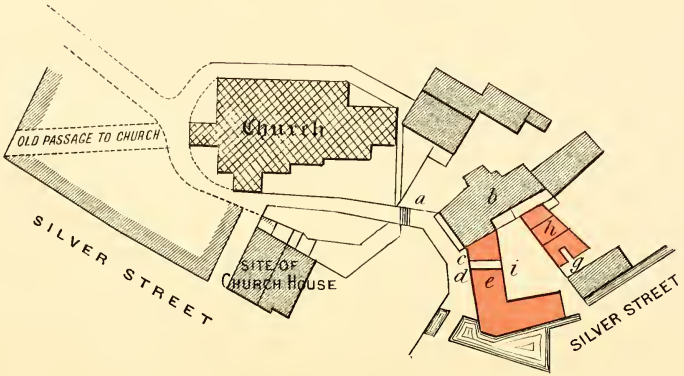
THE history of Dursley is still buried in a good deal of obscurity, and the following notes are written to clear up somewhat the history of two of its buildings. These are the Broadwell House, by the springs, and the Church House.

I. THE BROADWELL HOUSE.

Several deeds have been found in the church chest relating to the sale, lease, &c., of one part of this house. The earliest deed is dated Sept. 28th, 1610, by which Richard Hale, of Badmonton, Gloucester, yeoman, son and heir of Robert Hale, sells the tenement and garden, commonly called Saint Mary's House, to Tobyas Cadle, of Dursley, for £32. The later deeds have no particular interest, but they go on from 1610 to 1805. In them all the title "St. Mary's House" is dropped. It must be remembered that these deeds only deal with a part of the house, for we learn from the Charity Commissioners' Report of 1827 that one Hugh Smith in 1637 left part of the Broadwell House, *i.e.* three tenements, to the parish, the rents thereof to be spent by the churchwardens on the poor. This property having fallen into decay, it was let to Charles Vizard, who, in 1821, erected on the site a substantial building. Thus part of the Religious Building has returned to the benefit of the parish. Smythe, 1639, says: "heere (in Dursley) also is a place which to this day is called the Nunnery." He does not say exactly where, but, probably, he means the Broadwell House, for there is no other building in Dursley at all likely to have been a nunnery. We know the site of the old almhouses, the church house and the chantry buildings. Annexed is a plan of the houses near the Broadwell, now called Bowers' Court.

At (*a*) *Plate II.* are the steps leading up to the church; (*b*) is a modern schoolmaster's house, but I have been told by an old man

SITE OF ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS,
DURSLEY.



— Scale of Feet —

100 0 100 200 300 400

LAVARS, LITH. BROAD ST BRISTOL

that the old house which stood there had windows of the same style as those in the wall of (*e*); (*c*) is the modern entry, or covered way; (*d*) the ancient entry into the court, now bricked up. Old people have told me that, originally, there were two cottages where (*c*) now is, and that their doors opened into (*d*), the ancient entrance, or covered way. Might not these have been once the doorkeeper's lodge and (*d*) the doorway into the building; (*i*) is the well inside the court, which seems unnecessary unless the occupants of St Mary's House were cut off from the world, for the Broadwell was close by; (*e*) is the oldest part of the building now standing, mentioned in the deeds of 1610, &c., and now the Broadwell Tavern; (*f*) is an entrance to Silver Street; (*g*) an alley to a back part of the court where there is also a covered passage; (*h*) is the site of the cottages bequeathed by Hugh Smith to the parish.

It will strike anyone that the houses are built round a court, and it is very likely that all the present houses in Bowers' Court are built on the site of the ancient religious building.

I will now give a short description of (*e*), as it now is, adding a few reminiscences from old people of the town. Passing through the entrance (*c*), and on the other side of (*i*), we come to a modern doorway into the building. The first room is simply a place for lumber; it had, originally, a story above it, and I have been told that there were four stone pillars running from east to west to support the story above. In the corners, and on the walls, I have been also told that there once were figures of angels' heads. Both above and below there are small fireplaces. Passing through the narrow passage (marked in the plan), which also had a fireplace, we come to two low rooms, perhaps cellars, with old oak beams, and above them were two stories, now quite unsafe. In one of these an old woman has told me that she remembers there was once a figure of the Virgin and her child, and just beneath it a stone ledge with two holes in it, each hole being, as she described it, of the size of the circle of a wine-glass. She is strongly of the opinion that this was a receptacle for water. Could this have been an unusal form of a holy water stoup, and the room itself the oratory of the building?

II. THE CHURCH HOUSE.

This building stood in Silver Street, a little west of the Broadwell House about opposite the south porch of the church. It was a substantial building, and had over its doorway a figure of the donor. According to the description of an old man who lived in it many years, the date of the building was in the oval on either side of the figure. From deeds in Mr. Vizard's possession it appears that a charter of the 10th year of Hen. VII. made Richard Yate and Thomas Whitlyford feofees of the Church House. Bigland, 1786, says that tradition reports it to have been the gift of Thomas Tanner. Now in Fuller's "Worthies" a Thome Tanner de Dursoleye (Dursley) appears among the names of gentry returned by the Commissioners in 1432, 12th Henry VI. for the better preservation of the Peace. Tanner, therefore, may have given the building to the parish. In 1535 other trustees were appointed. In 1580 trustees were appointed to hold the Church House for the sole benefit of the parishioners of Dursley, yielding 12 pence in silver to the Lord of the Fee, the Tolcestres, called Tolle-ale, and Church ale being also reserved. In 1654 the Pack (Porch Acre) is mentioned with the Church House, the rent of the acre is to go to the repair of the house and the residue to the repair of the church. However, from the Churchwardens' accounts from 1566 to 1840 the rent of the house and acre did not go solely to the repair of the church, but was applied to the general purposes of a church-rate. The Charity Commissioners' Report of 1827 is not quite accurate with regard to the Church House. Up to 1779 it appears from the Churchwardens' book that the Overseers of the parish paid £4 a year for the building. On October 27th, 1779, at a vestry meeting, it was decided to use the building for a workhouse. In 1836 the greater part of it was pulled down, the present broad pathway to the south porch made, and besides two new houses in Silver Street built on its site. However, part of the back of the building still exists. It is a great pity that the name of the donor and the date are lost, the latter, at all events, must have been well known fifty years ago. We must hope that it may yet be traced.

NOTES ON THE WEST FRONT OF ST. JAMES', PAROCHIAL, FORMERLY PRIORY, CHURCH, BRISTOL.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

The west front of the church of St. James is very interesting and remarkable. The façade is divided into four stories by string-courses. The lower of which is built of strong rubble masonry,[1] with buttresses of milestone grit at the angles of ashlar work in Dundry stone. The north buttress had a new buttress built against it to strengthen it, about 40 years ago, but the upper part of the Norman buttress appears above it, and on the top of it are the remains of a pinnacle of the same original work. The upper part of the southern buttress may also be seen above the buildings erected against it. In this story is a circular-headed Norman door, with segmental arch, having a tympanum within it. This doorway has been re-worked. The second story contains an arcade of nine intersecting arches of varying width. The centre one, being the widest, is pierced as a window, as are also the two adjoining ones, whilst the others on each side, which are much narrower, have pointed arches, and are unpierced. The arches, which are enriched with chevron mouldings, rest upon slender shafts with cushioned capitals. The string-course above this story separating it from the next, is of the same height as the eaves of the building. In this third story is a very remarkable circular window in the gable, and above the third string-course, which is of a lighter character, is a long narrow window, now glazed, but, probably, originally constructed for ventilation, and above it a small sculptured ornament.

[1] It is not improbable that this rubble masonry may be an indication that the buildings on the ground floor originally extended further westward, for it is scarcely likely that this rough work was exposed to view as a base of the more ornate work above; moreover, the wall is not pierced for windows.

The circular window has been described and figured on many occasions, but never, except in one instance, accurately. Probably this has arisen in consequence of the height of the window and the decayed state of the stone-work. Pryce, in his *History of Bristol*, writes: "The circular window, near the summit of this gabled west-front, is both rare in design and elegant in execution. In it is seen the germ of those beautiful and elaborate Catherine-wheel windows, one of which is inserted over the entrance to the

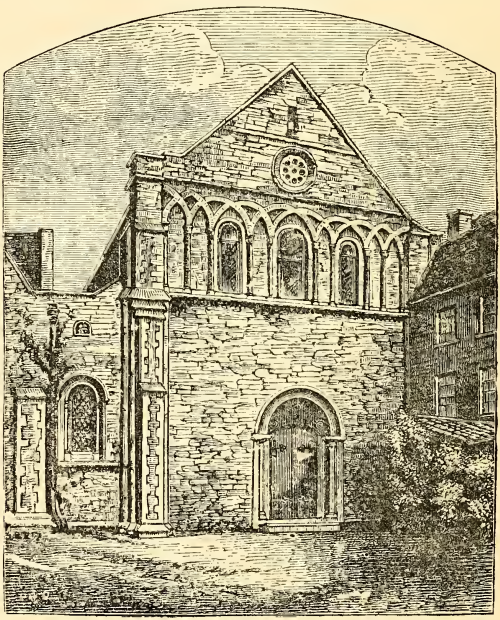
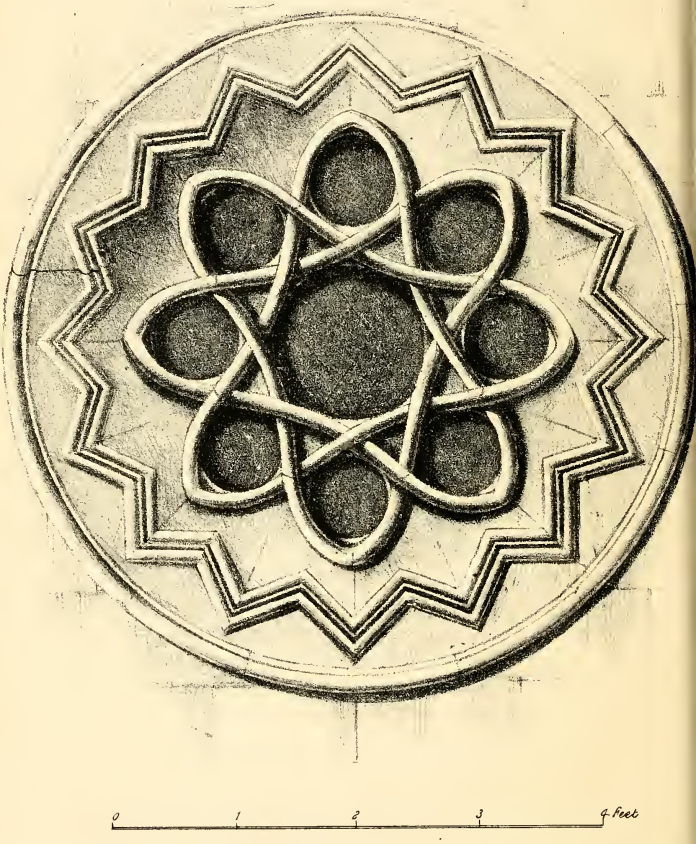


FIG. 1.

Mayor's chapel." Barrett describes it (p. 387) as "a pretty gothic window," an expression which naturally leads to the inference that it is constructed in the pointed style of architecture, instead of which, upon examination, it is found not to possess a single feature of that beautiful style of building, but it is in every particular

Ancient Window
— IN —
St James's Parochial, formerly Priory Church,
Bristol. Cir. 1130.



J. Lavars, Del.
1878

LAVARS. LITH. BROAD St BRISTOL

decidedly Anglo-Norman. In Chilcott's Bristol is an illustration just as far removed from being accurate. Mr. John Taylor, in his *Book about Bristol*, writes of it as "a small but beautiful rose-window," and the same author, in *Bristol Past and Present*, describes it as "a small but exquisite wheel-window of the same date (Norman), and the elevation of this front is there given (see *fig. 1*).[1] The same author, in his *Notes on the Architecture of the Middle Ages in Bristol*, refers to it as "a very curious circular window," nevertheless, the illustration which he gives of it is in every feature of its tracery totally unlike the original.

The most correct illustration, generally, of the west front of this church, and of the window in question, will be found in the beautiful engraving No. 1. in the abortive work of Messrs. Burder, Hine, and Godwin, entitled *The Architectural Antiquities of Bristol*, of which, unfortunately, one number only was printed in 1851.

Our attention was specially directed to this window by Mr. John Lavars, of 51, Broad Street, Bristol, who kindly favoured us with a sketch of it which he had made some time ago,[2] and to Mr. Lavars we are indebted for the illustration (*Pl. III*). Some of the details in Mr. Lavars' sketch not appearing quite satisfactory, it occurred to us that possibly Mr. T. S Pope, architect, Bristol, might have a drawing, and on applying to that gentleman we found that he had one very carefully made to scale from a scaffold at the same level, which he very obligingly placed at our disposal for the correction of the original sketch, and this, as corrected, forms the illustration referred to above.

Mr. Lavars, a short time ago, in looking over Ruskin's *Stones of Venice*, noticed an ornament on the archivolt in St. Mark's Church, Venice, which, in his opinion, is exactly identical with the window in question. He thought it remarkable that the same design should occur in St. Mark's Church and St. James, both being built at the same time, the early part of the 12th century,

[1] For the use of this wood-cut we are indebted to the obliging courtesy of Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, Publisher.

[2] It will be observed that the reticulation consists of three equal trefoils formed of one interlacing ribbon, and Mr. Lavars suggests that it may symbolize the Trinity in Unity.

and at so great a distance from each other. Mr. Lavars thereupon sent a sketch of St. James' window to Mr. Ruskin, and requested to be favoured with his opinion as to whether the design is Byzantine or Anglo-Norman. Mr. Ruskin replied: "I can offer no conjecture as to the origin of the design, it is indeed like a Byzantine reticulation, but the resemblance is probably accidental. I can easily credit a Norman builder with the ingenuity of it."

There cannot, we think, be any doubt that the whole façade is Transition-Norman of the first quarter of the 12th century.

TESTA DE NEVILL

RETURNS FOR COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

No. 2.

By SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

If the Exchequer Register were arranged chronologically, the next Return would be that at the foot of column b, page 78. Although it has no title, the summation at its close shows it to contain an account of the collection of a "Carucage" of two shillings a plough. The tax, so called, was a revival under a new name of the ancient Danegheld, the normal rate of which had been the same sum for each hide of land subject to its imposition.

From the "Dialogue concerning the Exchequer," written in 1177, it would seem that Henry II. felt somewhat ashamed (possibly after A'Beckett's opposition [1]) of continuing that levy on the pretext of apprehended invasion, and though by no means disposed to spare his subjects, and particularly his military tenants, from exactions, suffered it to fall into desuetude during the latter portion of his reign.[2] With his well ordered finances this was easy, but under his son the case was widely different. Richard exhausted his resources in order to take part in the Crusade, and when it became necessary in 1193 to provide a hundred thousand crowns for his redemption from captivity, no better alternative presented itself, than to supplement the proceeds of the "Aid," to which he was, under such circumstances, entitled according to

[1] At a Council held on 1st July, 1163 – *See Stubb's Constitutional History, Vol. I.*

[2] Dr. Stubb's (now Bishop of Chester), the great authority on such points, states that Danegheld ceased to be imposed in 1168, but Madox, in his History of the Exchequer cites from the Pipe Roll of 1175, a charge for issuing the summonses for its payment in that year.

the feudal system, by reverting to direct taxation on all cultivators of land, the number of ploughs employed being taken as the basis of assessment. The experiment proved so successful, that it would appear to have been repeated in the following year, after Richard's liberation, since Roger de Hoveden informs us that at a Council held at Nottingham on 1st April, 1194, it was decided to grant the King (inter alia) "two shillings from every carucate throughout England, towards the cost of his expedition to Normandy.[1]

Henceforth a carucage was deemed an established source of revenue, and little time elapsed before the numerous exemptions which had largely detracted from the yield of Danegheld were abolished, and the incidence of the new tax placed on an uniform footing throughout the realm. In 1198, as we learn from the same contemporary chronicler, on the imposition of a charge of no less than five shillings for each "carucate or hide," payable in two instalments, commissioners were sent to every county in the King's name, whose duty it was, in concert with the sheriff, to assemble juries, partly by election, in every Hundred, for the purpose of declaring on oath how many "Wainages of Ploughs"[2] there were in each vill, whether held in demesne or in villenage, or, if by the church, who was responsible for the military service of the lands. Minute and stringent instructions were added as to the mode of collecting and accounting for the tax, and recording all the particulars ascertained. Serjeanties were not directly taxed, but the extent and value of the lands held thereby, and the names of the holders, were to be entered, the latter being at the same time summoned to London at Whitsuntide "to receive the King's orders."[3]

Hoveden concludes his account by stating "that those chosen to superintend this business decreed according to the estimate of the Jurors for the Wainage of each Plough one hundred acres

[1] Roger de Hoveden's Chronicle, edited by Dr. Stubb's for the Rolls Series, 4 vols., 8vo, Vol. III., p. 242.

[2] "Carucarum Wainagia," rendered by Dr. Stubbs, in the Glossary to his "Select Charters," Ploughlands, but, literally, "Plough-gear."

[3] Ipsi vero qui electi fuerunt et constituti ad hoc negotium Regis faciendum, statuerunt, per æstimationem legalium hominum ad unius cujus que carucæ wainagium centum acras terre.—*Hoveden, Vol. IV., p. 47.*

of land." It seems to be inferred from these words by most writers, that an important statutory alteration was thus effected by the Royal Commission in the previously recognised area of the carucate, which before that period had contained 120 acres. Surely, however, if such had been the case, the chronicler would not have been content with this mere incidental mention of what would have been equivalent to an augmentation of 20 per cent. in the basis of assessment? Is it not far more probable that in what he says as to acreage, he is speaking of the "long hundred" of six score, then in use throughout England,[1] and that the decision he records meant really no more than that henceforth in levying carucage every such hundred acres of arable was to be reckoned as requiring one fully equipped plough?

Some standard of assessment must indeed have become almost indispensable, considering the varying strengths of the teams employed; the increasing substitution of horses for oxen; and above all, the different systems of farming prevalent, not merely in different parts of the kingdom, but even in the same county.

With regard to the first point, details given in Extents of church lands early in the 13th century indicate that the typical 8 ox plough of Domesday was no longer the rule even on the lord's demesne,[2] whilst as to the second, the extended use of horses, (which are only once mentioned in the whole course of the Domesday Survey of the County of Gloucester) is shown by the directions issued to the Justices Itinerant in 1194, to enquire in the case of Royal manors on ferm, "how many oxen and how many horses, constituted a plough-team,[3] the two, doubtless, being often harnessed together, since Sir Walter Henley, the earliest writer on English Agriculture whose treatise is extant, strongly recommends mixed teams consisting of two of each description of animal.

[1] For explanation as to the "Anglicus Numerus"—See *Domesday Studies, Vol. I.* Papers by the Rev. Isaac Taylor (p. 159) Mr. J. H. Round, and Mr. O. C. Pell.

[2] *Vide* Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, where, in the case of one manor as many as 10 oxen (with 1 in reserve) were kept for each plough; whilst in another, 6 only were deemed requisite.

[3] "Forma procedendi," as given in Stubbs' Select Charters, p. 262.

In respect, thirdly, to modes of cultivation, we know that, with the exception of the lord's demesne, the lands lay in open common-fields, either three in number, one-third being for winter tillage, one-third for lent tillage, and one-third for fallow; or upon the two-field system, half under crop, half fallow; the number of ploughs differing proportionately.

Under these circumstances it would much simplify matters to make the cultivators of every hundred acres pay tax for one plough, and although the average thus struck was extremely favourable to the owners of stiff clay land, and correspondingly adverse to the interests of those who held light and easily cultivated soils, this was probably felt to be by no means inequitable.

Unfortunately we have no opportunity of testing the results of the Commissioners' labours by comparison with other Returns, since the Inquisitions of 1198 have, there is every reason to suppose, all but entirely perished. Dr. Stubbs, indeed, expresses uncertainty as to whether the elaborate scheme was carried out in its integrity, but there are in the "Testa de Nevill" entries which leave little room for doubt that the enquiry was completed from one end of the kingdom to the other.[1]

Two years later, after King John's accession, a carucage was imposed at the rate of three shillings, in order to help in providing 30,000 marks which he had engaged by treaty to pay Philip of France for releasing all claim to the Vexin, but we are not told

[1] At p. 72 is a Return addressed to Archbishop Hubert by the Sheriff of Herefordshire "et Socii sui assignati ad taillagium faciendum de carucis de hoc Comitatu, "which can belong to no other date. At p. 93 is another (likewise from the true Testa) in which the constant recurrence of the phrase "Wanag' Car" shows that the enquiry extended to the Counties of Warwick and Leicester; whilst at p. 377, under Yorkshire, we find a commission of eight notables, among whom is the Sheriff for the year 1198, Roger de Badvent, reporting to H., Archbishop of Canterbury, that they have been "itinerantes in North Riding 'ad ponenda taillagia super Wainagia carucarum,' juxta mandatum vestrum," but being detained by various affairs in Richmondshire could not arrive at the Wapentake of Pykering before the Friday next before Holy Trinity, and so the Serjeants of the King could not appear before them in London at the appointed time, &c., &c. Unhappily in all three cases the compilers of the Testa de Nevill, deemed it worth while merely to transcribe the portion of the Returns relating to Serjeanties, and the rest is lost!

in what mode it was levied. This is the only imposition of the kind recorded in his reign, but that may arise solely from the fact that the chronicle of Roger de Hoveden comes down no further than 1201.

At all events the next carucage mentioned is that granted to his youthful heir, Henry III., in July, 1220, by the Great Council at Westminster, shortly after his second coronation in the abbey there, at the normal rate of two shillings for each plough, with a view to relieve the most pressing necessities of the government. A copy of the writ addressed on 9th August to the Sheriffs throughout England, ordering them to take steps for its collection, is on the Close Roll,[1] the mode of proceeding prescribed being far simpler than on the former occasion. Each Sheriff, aided by two Knights elected by the freeholders of the county, is to collect the tax in respect to every plough in working order at the preceding Midsummer, excepting those on the demesnes of the Archbishops and Bishops or those of their villeins, and except those of the Cistercian and Premonstratensian Orders. The exceptions were, no doubt, made in deference to the strong opposition which had, from the first, been manifested by the clergy to being subjected to the impost, especially by lay authority. In 1198 King Richard had only obtained payment from ecclesiastics by threatening to deprive those in default of the right of recourse to the Civil Tribunals in case of disputes with laymen; and John, two years later, had to go to the length of declaring that Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, his bastard brother, had forfeited his see, for, among other offences, preventing the servants of the crown from collecting money for the ploughs on his lands.[2] If, as was till lately held by most authorities, the lands of churchmen had been exempt from Danegheld, the attempt to subject them to the tax substituted for that impost, would unquestionably have constituted a valid grievance, but it has recently been pointed out by Mr. J. H. Round,[3] that neither Domesday nor the Cartularies confirm

[1] Printed at full length in Stubb's Select Charters, p. 352.

[2] Roger Hoveden, Vol. IV., p. 107.

[3] "Danegheld and the Finance of Domesday."—*Domesday Studies, Vol. I., p. 96.*

the idea of such exemption. It is true that it appears from the Gheld Rolls of the Exon Domesday, that they were excused from the heavy tax of six shillings per hide levied by the Conqueror in 1084, as far as their demesne lands were concerned, but so likewise were the lay barons, so that it may have been an exceptional concession in the case of both. In the reign of Rufus we have, in fact, a possitive statement that the church was not exempted,[1] whilst in that of Henry I. we find on the Pipe Roll of 1130 evidence to the same effect. This is confirmed by the next earliest Pipe Roll extant, that of 2nd Henry II. (1155), which shows Bishops and Prelates paying gheld through the Sheriffs, just like laymen, the numerous remissions granted in both cases being classed in the same category. It would seem likely, therefore, that clerical opposition owed its revival to A'Beckett, and that even then a continuance of the tax, disguised under the title of a "Donum" or voluntary contribution, was submitted to. Such a compromise was at any rate entered into with respect to the carucage of 1220, since the chronicles of the Priory of Dunstable inform us [2] that in that year "every Bishop of his own free-will collected the aid for the King's necessities throughout his Diocese from the Abbots and Priors." This is corroborated by the actual returns of the collection in one county—Berkshire—to be found in the Testa de Nevill. At page 131, under the heading "Receipt of the Carucage assessed in the 5th year of King Henry III. from the lands of the Earls, Barons, Knights, free tenants, and other laymen cultivating lands,—not being ecclesiastical fiefs,—by the hands of Henry of the Exchequer, Sheriff of Berks, William de Stanford, and William de Wancy, elected to receive such collections," we find, first of all, seven entries respecting lands which may be conjectured, from the names of the holders, to be held "in Barony" and then come lists of the vills in every Hundred, with the number of ploughs and amount of taxation calculated at the rate of two shillings.

[1] Gulielmus Rufus ad Normanniam festinandum (*sic*), habuit ex unâquaque hidâ quatuor solidos, *Ecclesiâ non exceptâ.—Quoted from "Laws of the Confessor," by Spellman in his Glossary.*

[2] Rolls Series.

At p. 132B follows a second Return, headed simply, "Return of the Carucage of the lands and fiefs of Religious and Ecclesiastical persons," which sets forth under their respective Hundreds the names of the vills, as well as in most cases those of the Abbey or Priory to which they belonged, together with the number of ploughs taxed in each, and the amount of tax calculated as before. In one instance only is a Bishop referred to, viz., the Bishop of London as holding Bockhampton, where there were ten ploughs, for which he paid 20s., which throws discredit on the inherently improbable story that the episcopate taxed itself at the rate of 6s. 8d. per plough.

Indeed, as already remarked, throughout both Returns the carucage is set down at 2s. per plough, the rate authorised by the Great Council, the word *Caruca* being in almost every instance written at full length, without any sign of abbreviation, so as to preclude the possibility of *carucata* being meant.

Seeing that the writs authorising the levy bore date in Oxford, on 9th August, whilst the Sheriffs had to render account for their collections at the Exchequer by 30th September, not much time was allowed for enquiring as to the actual number and strength of the ploughs in use, so that it seems allowable to infer that the Rolls of payment for previous carucages were available for consultation, and that the number of standard [1] plough-teams to be paid for in the case of each vill, had been pretty well understood beforehand.

So far as to Berkshire; the Returns for which are, apparently, complete in all respects, which is the case in respect to no other county.

The single Return for Gloucestershire, is in the same form, and relates obviously, from internal evidence, to the same carucage of 1220-1. It is, however, of much less value, since it is confined to lay fiefs alone.

Not merely are the entire Hundreds of Henbury and Cleeve, pertaining to the Bishopric of Worcester: of Pucklechurch, owned by the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and of Deerhurst, divided

[1] That there was a "Standard" is clear from the number of cases in which the tax is paid *for half a plough* just as in Domesday.

between the Abbot of Westminster and the Church of St. Denis, at Paris; omitted, but none of the church lands scattered throughout other Hundreds are included. No doubt they appeared in a separate ecclesiastical roll, not now extant.

This alone renders this Gloucestershire Return unfit for purposes of comparison, but it has another, though less serious defect, arising from the arrangement of the numerous manors belonging to the Honour of Gloucester in a schedule at the end, without reference to locality; those of other Earls being treated in the same manner.

It would be useless, under such circumstances, to reprint in full the account of the collections in those Hundreds that are given, but I append a summary of the number of vills and ploughs mentioned under each, with a few comments where they appear called for.

SUMMARY OF CARUCAGE.

HUNDREDS OR OTHER DIVISIONS. *As in the Return.*	*Modern Name.*	No. of VILLS.	No. of PLOUGHS.	REFERENCE TO NOTES.
1 Wesebir'	Westbury	14	80½	
2 Blycheslawe	Bledislow	8	31½	
3 Bottelau	Botloe	13	53½	
4 Wittestan	Whitstone	9	45½	
5 Duddestana	Dudstan	17	73	
6 Chilteh'm	Cheltenham	3	56	
7 Joh^{s} de Monemue debet respondere	Liberty of Forest of Dean	8	45	
8 Byseleg	Bisley	13	64	
9 Wallingford	Honour of Walingford	3	16	
10 Cirencestr'	Seven hundreds of C.	15	63½	
11 Langetr'	Longtree	7	69	
12 Brethevaldesburgh	Brightwoldsbarrow.	5	58½	
13 Resp'egat	Rapsgate	5	45	
14 Bradel'	Bradley	7	70	
15 Agemede	Agmead, united to 16.	2	6	
16 Grimbaldess	Grimboldsash	9	114	
17 Berket	Berkeley	23	207	
18 Sloctr'	Slaughter	10	107	
19 Olefordd Winch'	Holford and Winchcombe	10	127½	
20 Kyftesgate	Kiftsgate	18	119	
21 The Bailiffs of the Earl of Gloucester are responsible for the Carucage due by the ploughs undermentioned - - -		40	332½	See note A
22 The Bailiffs of the Earl of Chester are responsible for 15 fees in Sāpeden, (*i.e.* Campden) - -		1	25	See note B
23 The Bailiff of the Earl of Salisbury is answerable for 20 ploughs in Heythrop and for 9 in Omnel (Amney) - - - - - -		2	29	See note C
24 Hundred de Aleweston - -		3	20½	See note D
		245	1857½	
Sum total of the ploughs for which the Knights have received carucage			1405	See note E
Sum total in money - - -			£140 3	

NOTE A.—The Earl of Gloucester here referred to must be Gilbert de Clare (i), whose claim to that title on the death of Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1216 was indisputable. Doyle,

As already pointed out, the data furnished by the foregoing accounts are too scanty and imperfect to serve as a basis for comparing the state of agriculture in the different districts of the county, as deducible from the number of ploughs employed. Still less do they suffice for estimating the extent of cultivation in the early years of the 13th century, as contrasted with that which had existed at the time of the Domesday Survey; assuming always that the plough then spoken of still constituted the unit of taxation.

The task would in any event be an intricate one owing to the alterations which had taken place in the boundaries—and even in the number, of the Hundreds, although it might, perhaps, be possible in some few instances when these had remained comparatively undisturbed, to make an approximate estimate.

The Hundred of Berkeley, for example, had undergone little if any change of area, though some of its manors had passed to the church.

Berkeley itself, the head of the lordship, had, in 1086, 23 ploughs, and the 21 Berewicks which belonged to it, 223 more, to which must be added for the lands held extra-manorially by Roger de Berkeley, the tenant of the ferm, exclusive of Nesse, where no ploughs are accounted for, 48, making a total of 294½.

indeed, in the Official Baronage, says he did not succeed to the Earldom till 1st Jan., 1225, but this is clearly wrong, as in a case in Bracton's Note Book, in Hillary Term, 4th Henry III. (Jan. 1220) "the Earl of Gloucester" is recorded as present and giving evidence, whilst in the Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester in 5th Hen. III. (1221) "Maitland, p. 78," it is noted that "the Earl of Gloucester asserts his right to hold courts in Tewkesbury, and also that he was present (p. 56).

NOTE B.—Ranulph, Earl of Chester, lived till 1232.

NOTE C.—William Longsword.

NOTE D.—This supplementary entry is so inexplicable that I cannot but attribute it to a mistake at the Exchequer. *Alvestan* is no where else accounted a Hundred, and of the three vills—Rockhampton, Winterbourne, and Frampton (Cotele) here included in it, the first and last were in Langley Hundred, and the second in Swyneshevd (Rot. Hundredorum, 4th Edward I.) Neither of the last named Hundreds occur in the Return of the Carucage, but both were in existence at the time it was levied, for they were represented by juries at the Eyre of 1221. (*Vide* Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, 5th Henry III. Edit. F. W. Maitland).

NOTE E.—I cannot make this total tally with the figures as given in detail. If, besides deducting the number of ploughs for which the three Earls were liable, we deduct likewise the 45 for which John of Monmouth, as Keeper of the Forest of Dean, had to answer, there would remain not 1405, but 1406½, but to this ought, apparently, to be added the 20¾ debited to the Hundred of Alveston. Perhaps, however, the tax for these had not been received by the Knights elected under the King's Writ (see ante) at the time they made their Return to the Exchequer. The sum total paid by them in money, £140 3s., was 7s. short of the tax on 1405 ploughs at 2s. each.

From this aggregate—before any attempt at comparison is instituted—should be deducted the ploughs on those manors which afterwards became ecclesiastical property, Almondsbury, Ashelworth, Cromhal (Abbots) and parts of Horfield, given to St Augustine's, Bristol, by Robert Fitz Harding, besides numerous smaller alienations made by the earlier tenants of Berkeley, such as Lorenge farm, Ozelworth, Calcote, &c., in favour of St. Peter's Gloucester, Kingswood Abbey, and other religious houses.

The deduction cannot be made with exactitude, for the ploughs of the 21 Berewicks are lumped together in the Survey, and we can only guess at the number in each of them from the hidage assigned to it as compared with the total hidage of all. Roughly estimated on this basis an allowance of 30 ploughs would seem to suffice, but even if we saw reason to double this number, the result of the comparison would still be startling, as instead of the 234 ploughs of Domesday which would remain, only 207 ploughs paid carucage in the year 1220-1.

The evidence thus presented of a considerable reduction in the number of ploughs in this single Hundred, is borne out, so far as we can judge, with regard to the entire county. According to the figures given by the Rev. C. S. Taylor in his interesting *Analysis of the Gloucestershire Domesday Survey*, there were 3909 ploughs belonging to the Lords, temporal and spiritual, and their tenants, at that date ; and as the hidage of the lands of the former class is stated to have been in the ratio of about 10 to 9 to that of the latter the lay lords and their tenants, presumably, then owned 2060 teams. Instead of this we find them at the end of 135 years accounting for under 1860. It may be argued that the possessions of the church generally had been much augmented in that interval by gifts from the laity, and, further, that tillage had probably become more productive, but neither fact seems to me to explain so large a positive decline in the number of ploughs in face of the great increase which must necessarily have taken place in the population. This part of England it is true had suffered, especially in the civil wars of Stephen's reign, but it had for the latter half of the term been as little disturbed as any portion of the kingdom,

and the apparent contraction of agriculture therefore presents an anomaly worthy of closer investigation.

Apart from its value as throwing light on such questions, the Return, I may, in conclusion, point out, supplies the county historian with an early and authentic list of the names by which the various vills and manors had come to be known at the commencement of the thirteenth century, as well as of their relative importance in an agricultural point of view. As it seldom affords a clue to their tenants, it is, however, of little use for genealogical purposes.

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THE CHURCHES OF SODBURY, CO. GLOUCESTER.

By T. S. POPE, Architect, Bristol.

When I was asked some little time ago by Canon Nash to write a short description of Chipping Sodbury Church for the meeting of this Society I readily consented to do so, remembering, as I well do, the state of the church before its restoration, and fully recognising how well and faithfully that work has been executed, so that this church now remains a thing of beauty, and its history is as clearly to be read now, perhaps more clearly, than before it was restored. Upon thinking over the subject it occurred to me that, perhaps, it would be as well to give a description of the three Sodbury churches—all three being typical churches, but, alas! one of them, Little Sodbury, has, so far as the ancient church is concerned, very nearly disappeared, some small portions only remaining. The names of the villages very well indicate the the history of these churches.

First, Old Sodbury. The old Norman church, without doubt the first of the three built, was useful as a watch tower, overlooking all the flat country below, and keeping guard over its subordinates.

Secondly, Chipping, or Market, Sodbury, formerly a thriving little town in the vale, where a colony of weavers seem early to have settled, and a flourishing market to have been established; and,

Thirdly, Little Sodbury. The little parochial church was situated close to the old manor house, but scarcely any portion of it now remains.

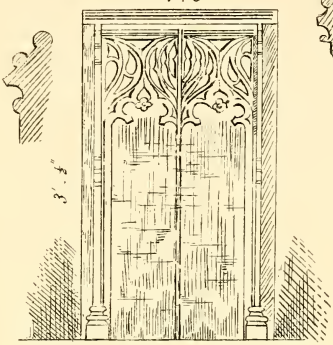
The country in this neighbourhood seems in those early times to have been for the most part wild forest land. Horewood Gate Farm still testifies to the vicinity of Horewood Forest, and the old oak seats and panelling, formerly in all the churches, shew how plentiful that timber was in the neighbourhood; the large commons,

still undrained, give some slight idea of the general appearance of the country at the period to which I advert.

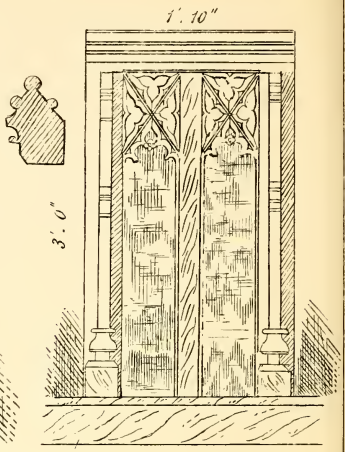
Old Sodbury Church is evidently Norman in plan, with a very long chancel, north and south transepts, nave with aisles having Transition Norman arcades, the capital of each pillar being, I believe, different in design. I may mention here that the whole of the church, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt upon the old foundations at a quite recent date.

Athough we may deplore the destruction of ancient work by rebuilding of such a church as this, we cannot but approve of the effect of the arrangements carried out by the architect. We must not forget that ancient churches were built primarily for the glory and worship of God, and that the plan and arrangements were adapted to the ritual appointed for the carrying out that worship in the most reverent and dignified manner. Every true churchman and archæologist cannot but deplore the reckless destruction which, through ignorance, has in too many instances been committed, and is still being committed, under the misappropriated term "Restoration."

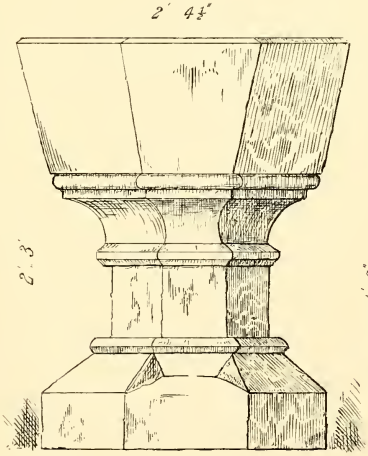
The original plan of this church, which was erected in the first quarter of the 13th century, consisted of a chancel, which has been lengthened by 8ft., the chancel arch having been carried further westward to that extent in the recent alterations, north and south transepts, formerly chapels, separated from the church by Early English arches of about 8 ft. wide, and walls reaching to the nave, which is long, and has north and south aisles, rather narrow, with Transition Norman arcades, the capitals of the columns being all different in design as stated above. The tower is at the west end of the nave, and it is original. There is no indication that there was ever a central tower, nor is there any tradition that such a tower ever existed. The church of Tormarton, the adjoining parish, which is of the same character, has also an early western tower, and a western porch with a chamber over it, now removed. At Old Sodbury also is a good south porch with a fine internal late Norman doorway, fortunately but little injured by the recent "restoration." The tower also remains almost untouched—a little low village tower with very thick walls having



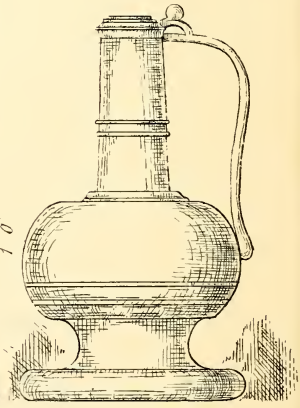
Old Oak Bench Ends
Old Sodbury Church
Fig. 1.



Old Oak Benches
Old Sodbury Church.
Fig. 2.



Font Chipping Sodbury Church.
Fig 3.



Pewter Ewer found in digging.
Chipping Sodbury Church.
Fig. 4.

LAVARS LITH BRIDGE ST BRISTOL.

not much architectural detail, but very good and simple in its way. There are two Early English windows, one at the west end of each aisle, also some very pretty decorated windows in the chancel, as pretty as any in this neighbourhood.

The north transept contains two tombs in arched recesses of the Decorated period containing effigies of Knights in armour. One of them is carved in oak similar to an effigy in the church of Chew Magna. This effigy is said to be that of Philip le Gros, and the effigy in the other recess is stated to represent his son. This latter effigy has been much mutilated, but it has a very good pointed shield. The font is octagonal, with quartrefoil panels and good mouldings, and, apparently, of the 15th century, being the usual type of that period.[1] It has been scraped all over, but I am told it is the original one. This church, before its alteration, contained many valuable remains of wood-work in its ancient seating (See *Plate III. figs.* 1 *and* 2, *Pl. IV. fig.* 4); we must all regret they were not preserved. The linen pattern is one of the best I have ever seen. When we consider the troublous times during which this church was built, and also the condition of the country, with Berkeley Castle not far away, Yate Court, another fortified house of the Berkeleys, very near, and the hills not over-peopled even now, we can quite understand the object of this church having small windows and openings and a low strong western tower to render it capable of defence.

The view also from this place of the line of church towers, which follow the ancient road from Bristol into the hill country, is, in this part of the county, very remarkable. Iron Acton almost like a castle; Yate, more modern in appearance—twin sister to Westerleigh and Chipping Sodbury. Then Old Sodbury, and, farther on, Tormarton—all, excepting Yate, seeming to have been built more for use than beauty. The ancient inn at the bottom of Old Sodbury Hill also appears to be a relic of the same period.

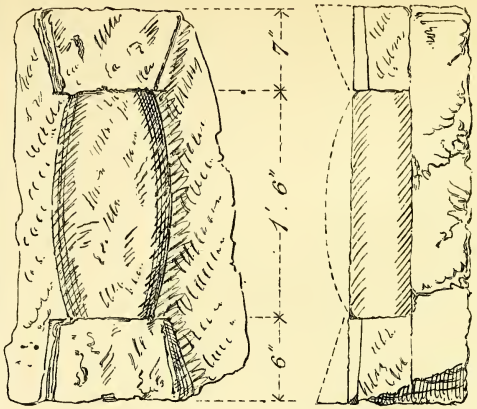
Chipping Sodbury Church was no doubt erected in the 13th century, when the country was becoming somewhat more settled and money more plentiful, the market probably contributing

[1] It is well figured in Paley's Fonts, and consequently is not new.

much to the prosperity of the town. Judging from the remains on the eastern side of the chancel arch, the chancel, as first built, was smaller, and not so high as the present one. The old builders almost invariably commenced their churches at the east end, so that the offices of religion might be celebrated with becoming decency and reverence as soon as possible. But we do not find here any remains of the early side chapels into which the present arcades must once have opened, although we find, apparently, 13th century capitals used as corbels for the 15th century roof in the north aisle. The present side chapels were no doubt, built in the 15th century, the southern one near the close of that century; still, we should expect to find some indication at least of the earlier work. The present chancel arch is, I think, the oldest existing portion of the church, and has a very pretty arch supported on corbels *(Plate IV., fig. 3)*. Remains of 15th century decoration in colours were found on the walls. The table courses of the former roof appear on the eastern side, and clearly shew there was formerly a smaller chancel, perhaps without side chapels, and that the present chancel was built upon a larger scale with the intention of having two side chapels opening into it. Just at that period Lady chapels came into use. The eastern side of the bay of the first pier of the north aisle is clearly of 14th century work, and seems to have been built with the idea of completing the church upon a grander scale, but something must have prevented this being carried out, perhaps the Black Death, which ravaged the country about this period. The arrangement of the north-east arch as a flying buttress to the chancel clearly proves its having been built to resist the thrust of the chancel arches. The seat-like base to this pier is, probably, placed for the purpose of securing a broader foundation As the town prospered, first the north aisle in the early part of the 15th century, and then the south aisle and porch in the latter part of the same century were erected. A stone pulpit of 15th century work is placed on the west side of the first pier of the north aisle above-mentioned. It has a stone seat at its base, and at the back of the pulpit is a small circular-headed opening of much later construction. It has at the back of it this inscription: "Tobias Davis his charge." Preaching

St Oswald's Priory, Gloucester

Saxon Baluster Respond



FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

Fig.2.

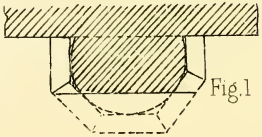
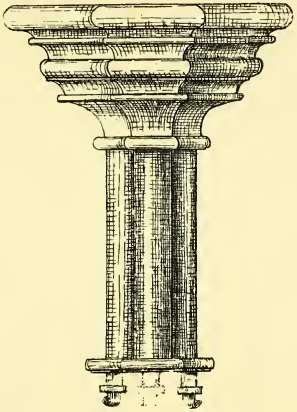


Fig.1

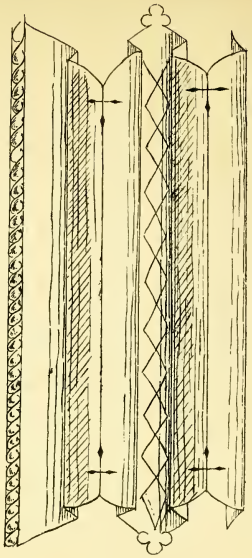
PLAN

Sodbury.



CORBEL CHANCEL

Fig.3.



OAK PANEL
OLD SODBURY CHURCH.

Fig. 4.

LAVARS. LITH. BROAD St BRISTOL

had at that time become popular among the lower classes, and it may have been placed in this position for acoustic reasons. There is a beautiful incised slab in the north chapel, which probably commemorates some Flemish merchant who had settled here. The tower appears to be of about the same date as the south aisle, and it is worthy of remark that the builders here and at Yate have taken the precaution, in order to prevent danger to the nave by the settlement of the tower, to omit all bonding of the nave walls with those of the tower. The screens between the chancel and side chapels and the nave and aisles were of different heights, as appears from the steps and the cills of the doors remaining in the walls in the north aisle. A portion of an old oak screen still remains, I think, in the south aisle. The north chapel would seem to have belonged to the gild of cloth-workers, and they would have had images of the patron saints of their craft on their own chapel. Probably the doorway now leading into the vestry formerly led into a chantry chapel[1] behind the tomb in the north chancel chapel, which, I imagine, was the work of the cloth-workers who then abou' ded in this part of Gloucestershire. The north door of the church is of 14th century work, and probably on the rebuilding a century or more later this door was rebuilt into it.

The font also is an early one of elegant design (See *Plate IV. fig. 3*). The old pewter bottle (*fig. 4*) in the same Plate is an elegant and interesting object. It was dug up in forming the chamber for the heating apparatus, and bears on it the date 1670. Whether the groining of the tower is original or not I am uncertain, except as to the springers of the ribs, which are so.

The tower, in its simple details and good proportions, is a noble one, and must have been of great service in those days when most of the houses were built of timber, and so liable to fire and floods, the latter not unusual in the lands bordering on the Severn, the

[1] This was the only chantry in Sodbury. It was called the Brotherhood or Gild of Chipping Sodbury, and was founded by Thomas Hampton and others in the time of King Henry VI. for two priests to celebrate at the altar of St. Mary within the chapel or church of the said Chipping Sodbury, praying for the good estate of the said King, and, after his death, for his soul, the founder's souls and all christian souls (See ante Vol. VIII., p. 277).—Ed.

truth is the mediæval builder always built with a purpose, and not for mere prettiness as is too often done now. The remains of the churchyard cross are in the garden of the Roman Catholic Priest, who most courteously shewed them to the Society.

The ancient altar slab measuring 7 ft. 10 ins. by 2 ft. 10 ins., with four of the dedication crosses still remaining, the fifth being obliterated, lies under the altar, having in the year 1745 been appropriated as a gravestone by a certain James Hardwyk.

Little Sodbury Church. Nearly every portion of this building has been removed, which we regret the more as it must have formed, with the old manor house, a most picturesque group. I cannot remember it, although I must have seen it many times. Mr. Hasluck informs me the present church is an exact copy of the old one, with this difference, the old one had flat roofs covered with lead, old oak seats, of which part have been used up, so far as the linen pattern panels are concerned. The destruction of the old Elizabethan family pew of the manor house at the east end of the aisle we much regret, and how quaint these old woodworks were we all know. A small portion of the tower still remains, with a Holy Water Stoup in the wall.

The church is dedicated to S. Adelina, a very unusual name, of whom Father Grant, S.J., has kindly given me the following information :—

"S. Adelina appears to be the diminutive of S. Adela, probably the same as is honoured in Belgium, Jany. 8th, by the Benedictine nuns of Messiene, near Ypres, which monastery she had founded."

The old steps remain leading from manor house to church. You will notice the connection with the low countries in S. Adela. It is the cloth trade again.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Proceedings at the Summer Meeting held at Gloucester,

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th July, 1888.

The Thirteenth Annual Summer Meeting of the Society was held at Gloucester on the days above mentioned, the arrangements for which were made by a Local Committee, of which Mr. R. V. Vassar-Smith was Chairman, Messrs. G. S. Blakeway (Town Clerk), and Mr. F. W. Waller were Secretaries, and Mr. Bernard Matthews, Treasurer.

The Mayor (Mr. John Ward) and the City High Sheriff (Mr. A. C. (Wheeler) received a large number of members and their friends at the Tolsey at noon.

The Mayor said it gave him great pleasure on behalf of himself, the Corporation, and citizens of Gloucester, to bid a hearty welcome to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, on this their second visit to the ancient City of Gloucester. It was the wish of the citizens that the Meeting here should be, in every respect, successful and agreeable, and he was very sure that every endeavour would be used by the inhabitants to make it so, and that all antiquities illustrating the history, and splendour of the city in ancient times would be freely open to the members during their visit.

The Mayor having been duly thanked for his cordial address, the chair was taken by Lord Sherborne, the President of the Society, who called upon the Honorary Secretary (the Rev. W. Bazeley) to read the

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1887-8.

The Council submits the following Report for 1887-8 to the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society :—

There are at the present time 387 Annual members, 77 Life members and 2 Honorary members on the Society's list, giving a total strength of 466 members.

The income for the Financial year, 1887-8, including the balance at the Society's bankers on April 21st, 1887, was £535 2s. 6d. The expenditure amounted to £271 11s. 4d., and a balance of £263 11s. 2d. remained in the Treasurer's hands on the 21st of April last. From this balance, however, must be deducted the charge for the annual volume of Transactions, the first part of which has been issued and the second part is in type.

A balance of £84 19s. 11d. is still due from the Berkeley MSS. fund to the General fund, which balance will be gradually diminished as the surplus copies of the "Lives of the Berkeleys" and the "Hundred of Berkeley" are disposed of.

The Society, has, moreover, a funded capital of £432 3s. 8d., representing the composition fees of the Life members. This sum the Trustees have lately re-invested in the new 2¾ per cent. Consolidated Stock.

The Society has held three meetings during the last year. The Annual Summer Meeting was held at Stratford-on-Avon, which, although outside the boundaries of the County of Gloucester, was selected as the headquarters of the Society, as being the only town in the vicinity of the N.E. portion of the county where sufficient accommodation could be procured for the members; and as also being full of interest on account of its connection with Shakespeare.

The Society was most hospitably received by the Mayor of Stratford, Sir Arthur Hodgson, and by the principal inhabitants of Stratford-on-Avon, and very cordially welcomed at Warwick by the Warwickshire Field Club and the Warwickshire Natural History and Architectural Society.

The thanks of the Society are especially due to Edgar Flower, Esq., who acted as Local Secretary, and to Mr. Samuel Timmins, who met the members at Stratford, and acted as their guide to the Birth-place, Home, and Tomb of Shakespeare.

During the Stratford Meeting the members visited Warwick Castle, by the kind permission of the Earl of Warwick, and Compton Winyatts, by the like permission of the Marquis of Northampton. They also visited Clifford Chambers, Quinton, Meon Hill, and Mickleton, in this county.

On the 14th of October, 1887, a Special Meeting of the Society was held at Tockington Park, near Thornbury, for the purpose of inspecting the Remains of a Roman Villa, including several Tesselated Pavements, which had been carefully laid open under the direction of Sir John Maclean. The funds for these explorations were generously contributed by some members of this Society and other gentlemen interested in Roman antiquities in answer to an appeal which was issued by the Council.

On the 29th of May in this year, the Society held its Annual Spring Meeting at Chipping Sodbury; and the thanks of the Council are due to F. F. Fox, Esq., chairman; to the Rev. W. H. P. Harvey, Secretary; and to the other members of the Local Committee for the admirable manner in which the arrangements were planned and carried out.

Full details of these meetings—at Stratford, Tockington Park and Chipping Sodbury—together with many interesting papers, will appear in the Society's Transactions.

The Council during the last year has issued Vol. XI., part 2; Vol. XII., part 1; and a second part of the Analysis of the Domesday Survey, by the Rev. C. S. Taylor. The second part of Vol. XII. is in type, and will be issued shortly. The Council would take this opportunity of expressing its deep obligation to Sir John Maclean for the very able and zealous manner in which he has performed his onerous duties as Editor of the Society's printed works during the last eleven years.

In August of last year the Council issued a Prospectus for printing for the members, by private subscription, the Cartulary of Winchcombe Abbey, the President of the Society, Lord Sherborne, having placed the original MS. at the service of the Council for that purpose, and the Rev. D. Royce having most liberally offered to edit it free of all cost. The Council regrets extremely that the subscriptions which were promised in reply to this prospectus fell considerably below the estimated expense of printing; and that it was compelled therefore to relinquish the work. The Rev. D. Royce has now determined to print the Cartulary on his own responsibility, and has thrown the subscription open to the general public. The Council feels that the thanks of this Society and of all students of Mediæval English History are due to this gentleman.

The Council has during the last year, on more than one occasion, endeavoured to arrest the hand of the destroyer.

The Local Secretary of the Society for Dursley, having reported that the Uley Tumulus, known as Hetty Peglar's Tump, which has been scheduled under the Act for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, was being injured by mischievous persons, the Council desired the General Secretary and Col. Forbes to visit and report on the state of the Tumulus. These gentlemen found that several of the stones forming the chamber had been removed, and that the whole structure was in a dangerous condition. The report, which was drawn up on the occasion of the visit, was sent to Lieut.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers, and he has promised to take such steps as are necessary for the preservation of the Tumulus. He points out, however, that, in his opinion, the Act was passed with a view to enabling magistrates to convict summarily, and and that the residents in the neighbourhood of scheduled ancient monuments should assist H. M. Government in bringing delinquents to justice.

It was brought under the notice of the Council in the early spring of this year that the ancient Camp near the Observatory at Clifton was in danger of demolition. A protest was made on behalf of the Council by the Secretary, and the Council rejoices to add that the danger has for the present passed away.

The attention of the Council has lately been directed to a notice in a local newspaper that the Communion Plate of Dursley Parish Church, which has, no doubt, been in use for more than a century and a half, is to be converted into new silver vessels of a lighter and less cumbrous pattern. The Council has desired the Secretary to write to the Rector and Churchwardens pleading for the preservation of these examples of Ecclesiatical Art in the 18th century.

The Library of the Society, thanks to the generous gifts of a few of the members, to purchases, and to exchanges with other Societies, continues to grow, and now contains many valuable works relating to Local and General Archæology.

The Council has issued a list of Donors and Donations with the second part of Vol. XI., and a list of Books, MSS., &c., obtained by exchange or purchases with the second part of Vol. XII. The Society has lately acquired many volumes of the Sussex Archæological Society's Transactions in exchange; and only the 2nd, 3rd and 4th volumes are now wanting to complete this valuable set.

Several of our officers and other members have been taken from us by death during the past year. Sir William Vernon Guise, Baronet, President of Council for ten years, died on the 24th of September, 1887. He was one of the principal promoters of this Society, and its first President. To his thorough knowledge of Archæology in many of its branches, and to his courteous and genial manners the members owe much of the gratification that they have experienced in attending the Society's Meetings. Those who served with him on the Council can testify to his tact, his good temper, and his experience as a Chairman.

Samuel Higgs Gael, Barrister-at-Law, died on the 17th of September, 1887. A member of Council from the first, and for some time a Vice-President of the Society, he was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Council, and of the Society. He was well versed in the history of this county, and he rendered many valuable services to this Society as a contributor to the Transactions, as a guide to places of interest, and as legal adviser in cases of some difficulty.

The Rev. Reginald Hill, Rector of Bromsberrow, has died in this year. The Society owes him a debt of gratitude for the excellent arrangements he made as Local Secretary on the occasion of the Society's visit to Tibberton, Upleadon, Newent, Dimock, and Kempley, in 1885.

Lieut.-Col. Lawson Lowe has also died in this year. He was a member of Council for six years, and rendered great service to the Society during the meeting at Cheptow in 1881.

The Society has also lost by death Mr. Edwin Witchell, a distinguished student of geology.

The Council, on the death of Sir W. V. Guise, elected as its President Sir Brook Kay, Bart., who has taken a deep interest in the work of the Society from its foundation, and has been a regular attendant at the meetings of the Council.

The Council now nominates for re-election the President of Council, the Vice-Presidents of the Society, the General Secretary, the General Treasurer, and the Secretaries, local and sectional. The Council also nominates Vice-Presidents of the Society, Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President for 1886-7, and the contributor of many very able papers to the Society's Transactions, Professor J. H. Middleton, formerly the Local Secretary of the Society at Cheltenham, Mr. F. F. Fox, the Chairman of the Local Committee at Chipping Sodbury, Mr. Francis James, of Edgeworth Manor, and Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, of Cirencester.

Local Secretaries are needed for Fairford in the room of the Rev. A. S. Loxley, deceased; for Newent, in the room of the Rev. Reginald Hill, deceased; for Cirencester, in the room of Mr. E. C. Sewell resigned; for Stroud, Winchcombe, Berkeley, and Chipping Campden.

The Local Committee at Stroud has recommended Mr. C. Witchell for the office of Local Secretary, and the Council has much pleasure in nominating him. They would also nominate the Rev. E. Evans, Rector of Preston Local Secretary for the Newent district, and the Rev. H. L. Thompson, Rector of Iron Acton, Local Secretary for the Thornbury district.

The following members of Council retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election :—The Revs. S. E. Bartleet, Canon Ellacombe, J. M. Hall, W. Bagnall-Oakeley, and F. E. Broome-Witts, Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, and Dr. Payne.

The Council has held seven meetings during the last year—five at Gloucester and two at Bristol, and begs to express its acknowledgment to the Mayor and Town Clerk of Gloucester for their courteous permission to meet in the Tolsey.

Lieut Col. BRAMBLE proposed the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Washbourne, and adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. Fox, seconded by Sir John Maclean, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Council :—the Revs. S. E. Bartleet, W. Bagnall-Oakeley, F. E. Broome Witts, J. M. Hall, Canon Ellacombe, H. D'Ombrain, Dr. Paine, and Messrs. G. S. Blakeway, F. A Hyett, H. Medland and R. Taylor.

Sir BROOK KAY, Bart., proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Lord Sherborne, remarking that those who were present at the delightful Stratford meeting would always associate his lordship's name with that meeting, and he had no need to ask for a most gracious response to his proposition, as they must all feel how much they were indebted to Lord Sherborne for the manner in which he presided over the Society during the past year.

Sir JOHN MACLFAN seconded the proposal, which was unanimously adopted, and briefly acknowledged by Lord Sherborne, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for the kind manner in which they had received the Society, which also was adopted. He then introduced to the meeting the new President, who thereupon took the chair, and delivered his Inaugural Address, which will be printed, *in extenso*, *post*. For which, on the motion of Lord Sherborne, seconded by Sir Brook Kay, a hearty vote of thanks was given to him.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Stevenson, the gentleman who had been sent by the "Historical Manuscripts' Commission" to examine and report upon the City Archives, who had rendered him (the President) great assistance in the preparation of his Address.

The party then separated for lunch, and at 2.30 proceeded to inspect the Cathedral, where they were received by the Dean in the Chapter House.

The Dean, addresing the company, said : we are assembled in one of the most ancient and most historic rooms in England. It was in this room the great Inquest, which resulted in the Domesday Book, was ordered by William the Conqueror and his Council of Magnates, and it was here that he held his famous Witan, it was here (1389) that Richard II. held his famous Parliament. It has also been the scene of many other important transactions in the history of the country. It was here also the Abbots exercised the discipline of the House which they governed.

He pointed out that the architecture was Norman, though at the east end there was some comparatively late Perpendicular work. And he invited

the special attention of the members to certain points in the cathedral upon which great difference of opinion existed, and would be glad to hear well thought out theories upon them.

The President said it had been thought more fitting that the thanks of the Society should be offered to the Dean in this place rather than in the cathedral, and proposed a vote of thanks to him and to Mrs. Spence for all their kindness, which was unanimously voted.

The party then proceeded to the choir, where the Dean delivered a long and most interesting address on the building, which we hope to print hereafter. The party then divided into three sections, and made a circuit of the building under the guidance, respectively, of the Dean, the Rev. W. Bazeley, and Mr. F. W. Waller, who severally called attention to the principal points of interest, remarking thereon.

Mrs. Spence afterwards received the company at the Deanery, formerly the Prior's lodgings, and the Dean obligingly pointed out the most interesting portions of the ancient house. We noticed a remarkable lantern in the staircase, similar to that in the Almonry at Evesham.—See *Transactions*, Vol. IX. Plate XIV.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

of the Society took place at the Bell Hotel, at which the President occupied the chair. A large party assembled, including many ladies. The usual loyal and other toasts were drunk, and, after dinner, the company adjourned to the Tolsey for the first

EVENING MEETING

for the reading of, and discussion on, Papers on Historical and Antiquarian subjects. A paper of much interest was read by Mr. F. A. Hyett, on the *Annalia Dubrensia*—a description of the sometime famous and popular Cotteswold Games. Mr. Hyett's paper, will be printed *in extenso*, *post*.

Mr. Henry Jeffs, unhappily since deceased, read a long paper on *Masons' Squares and Masons' Marks*, of which we can only give a brief abstract. Mr. Jeffs observed that though masons' marks are very common and of great antiquity, they had not attracted any archæological attention until about half-a-century ago, when they were brought under notice by the late Mr. Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., who had made a large collection of drawings of them, but had not formulated any theory thereon. The fraternity of Free-Masons, of which Mr. Jeffs said he was himself a member, had their marks, symbolical and significant, and also signs by which members of the fraternity recognised each other, but these were not, in any way, connected with the ancient masons' marks. The Fraternity of Free-Masons had its origin as late as 1717, and could not claim anything beyond sociality and benevolence. He referred at considerable length to masons' marks of ancient dates in many parts of the world, Herculaneum, Mexico, Peru, Asia Minor, Germany, Spain, Italy, and elsewhere, many of which he described and illustrated by diagrams, and finally came to the conclusion that they were simply the private marks of the operatives, of the same character as those found on porcelain or other goods, and he was of opinion that many of them represented nothing more than some fanciful idea of the workmen themselves, and that if we wanted to know what these marks signified he feared we should have to ask the dead.

The Rev. Wm. Bazeley remarked that he had given some attention to Masons' Marks, and had with him tracings which he had taken of many in Gloucester Cathedral. Mr. Jeffs had come to the conclusion that these marks had no symbolical meaning, and, perhaps, he was right. Mr. Bazeley ventured to think, however, that they might give some clue to the dates of construction of the various portions of the Cathedral on which they appeared. He was not without hope that they might throw light on the much disputed question as to whether the earlier parts of the building were the work of Serlo, the first Norman Abbot of St. Peter's Abbey, or of Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Certain Masons' Marks appeared everywhere on the nave, transepts, tower steps, and other parts of the building that were believed to be the work of Serlo. These same marks did not appear in the crypt, where there were three distinct kinds of architecture. First, the original arches, pillars and groining on which he had found no Masons' Marks of any kind. Secondly, the Norman underpinning of the arches, and enlargement of the pillars on which he had found the "sacred fish," a very early Christian symbol, and the five pointed star, known as "Solomon's Seal." Thirdly, massive Perpendicular walling, filling up many of the arches, on which he had found various forms of the "Taw" cross, not so deeply or boldly cut as the earlier marks in the nave. He was opinion that the original crypt was the work of Aldred, and was constructed before the practice of making Masons' Marks was introduced from the East; the underpinning was earlier than the nave, though not much earlier, and was rendered necessary by an earthquake which shook the original building to its foundations in the year 1089. The Perpendicular work was, no doubt, constructed in the middle of the 14th century to support the walls, groining and roof of the great choir.

[It may be desirable, in connection with the above remarks, to call attention to two communications made to the Society of Antiquaries in 1842. The first is a letter from Hudson Gurney, Esq., Vice-President, to Sir Henry Ellis, then Secretary, accompanying casts of eight Punic Inscriptions found on the site of Carthage, and the latter consists of two letters from Mr. Godwin (referred to by Mr. Jeffs), dated in 1841 and 1843, on the subject of Masons' Marks on buildings erected in mediæval times. These letters are also illustrated by five plates of diagrams of masons' marks collected by Mr. Godwin from buildings of various periods both on the continent and in England. The diagrams are generally formed of straight lines, and many of them bear a close resemblance to others in distant buildings, and some are almost identical in form; and it is remarkable that this may be said of several of the masons' marks on English buildings compared with the characters in the Punic Inscriptions communicated by Mr. Hudson Gurney.

Mr. Godwin writes: "Whether these marks were made for the simple purpose of identifying the work done by particular individuals or sub-divisions of the band, or that they had a deeper signification and motive, I will not now enquire; nor even venture to remark on the origin of the signs *per se*. My present purpose is simply to draw attention to these marks in the hope that collections may be made in England, France and Germany, so that they may be properly investigated and compared. No circumstance which promises to throw light on the early history of those wonderful men to whom

we are indebted for so many magnificent buildings can be deemed insignificant or unworthy of consideration. (See *Archæologia*, Vol. XXX., pages 111-120). Our motive is the same.—ED.]

The next Paper was read by Mr. Henry Medland, of Gloucester, *On St. Oswald's Priory*, which will be printed *post*.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, then read a paper on *The Seals of the City of Gloucester*, which will be printed in the present volume.

The Rev. WILLIAM BAZELEY followed with a paper *On the Early Days of the Abbey of St. Peter*, which will be printed in this volume.

To him succeeded Mr. F. W. Waller with the following remarks on recent discoveries of *Norman Work in Gloucester Cathedral*, confining himself to discoveries made during the repairs of the fabric since the Society's last visit to Gloucester. This included a mutilated stone figure of an Abbot, evidently 13th century work, and bearing remains of coloured ornamentation. This, with other specimens of early English work, had been placed in a chapel in the crypt. Many beautiful specimens of such work must have been buried by the monks in the 14th century. He described the reservoir which was found in the Cloister Garth last year. This was many years older than the present cloisters; it might date from 1237. The overflow of water passed underneath the west walk of the cloisters, and the groove for the sluice gate could be distinctly seen. He commented on the disregard frequently shewn by mediæval men for the works of their predecessors. Alluding, in conclusion, to statements recently made as to the bad condition of the Cathedral, and the necessity for repairs, he said they must appear extraordinary to many people, considering the large sums of money spent upon the fabric during the last thirty years. But the matter admitted of easy explanation when they considered how much had been expended on the choir and its fittings, on windows for the reception of painted glass, and interior work generally; and though the external restorations had been large and important, consisting of the entire repair of the north and south transepts, the south porch, the pinnacles and parapets of the great tower, and minor matters, yet more remained to be done, consisting chiefly of the repair of defective roofs and parapets, and the general repair and pointing of stone work, all most important works of their kind, and essential for the preservation of the building. Under all the financial difficulties with which the Dean and Chapter had had to contend for several years past, the greatest care had been taken by them to keep the building wind and water proof, and as far as the interior was concerned no dilapidation takes place. Pointing and general repairs were also carried out, as far as limited funds would allow, on the exterior; but there was no doubt that some of the roofs got into worse state every year, and the parapets on some portions of the building were absolutely ruinous. Hence the necessity for further outlay.

Votes of thanks were passed to the readers of the papers, and the proceedings for the day concluded.

TUESDAY, 17th July.

On Tuesday morning, at 9.30, the members assembled at the Tolsey to hear addresses from Mr. John Bellows, *On Roman Gloucester*, and from the Rev. Wm. Bazeley *On Mediæval Gloucester*, respectively. The President was in the chair.

Roman Gloucester.

Mr. Bellows remarked that in the history which had come down to us in writing there were many details missing, and it was the province of the archæologist to enable us, by careful examination of local remains, to supply some of those missing details, and so to form, or correct, the impressions given by written history. He would begin the description he had been asked to give of Roman Gloucester by showing the relationship Gloucester bore to the Roman Empire in Britain, and, therefore, its true place as a unit in the world's history. It was one thing to know that Glevum was Roman ; it was a more important point to know why and when it became a Roman military station, and when and why it was made one of the great colonies, to be a freeman of which gave its citizens the same privileges that they would have had if born in Rome itself. There was no mistake more common than to speak of the Roman occupation of this island as if it were all one period instead of a series of centuries ; just as in looking at some vast landscape one is apt to imagine the distant objects are near, or close to each other, because they are foreshortened by the distance from which we regard them ; so we are apt to superpose events, manners, and customs of the past. If we divided the whole period of time from Adam till the present time into three equal spans, in round figures the known history of Gloucester covers one of them ; in other words, the city of Gloucester had a place in the story of the world during one-third of the existence of the human race upon it. It was nearly 2000 years ago since it was founded, and out of that it was for 394 years under Roman rule. It was therefore as unreasonable to speak of the Roman time as if it were one and indivisable, as it would be to describe the events of the reign of Henry VIII. and the battle of Waterloo as belonging to one and the same chapter of English history. Thus in the century that passed between the invasion of Julius Cæsar and that of Claudius, great changes had taken place in the Roman Empire, the most important of which, as far as Britain was concerned, was the taking possession of the Rhine and its use as a great highway to the north of Europe by the Roman armies. For a considerable time they had availed themselves of the river navigation to Gaul for the conveyance of merchandise and stores, using the streams chiefly in their downward course on account of the swiftness of the current making the ascent tedious. After Julius Cæsar invaded Britain Augustus made two attempts to do so, but was prevented by disturbances which occurred in other provinces ; and the chain of circumstantial evidence goes to show that he finally devised a plan of moving the main strength of his legions to the Rhine as a base for the permanent occupation of Britain. In the year 9 of the Christian era, a terrible reverse occurred to the Roman arms at the hands of Hermann, three legions under Varus being slaughtered ; and to repair this five years were spent in collecting an army of 8 legions (say over 50,000 men) and all the necessary stores. In the year 14 the younger Drusus

sailed down the Rhine in a fleet that had been specially built for the purpose, and gained the victory over Hermann that earned for him the title of Germanicus, by which he was always known. This conquest produced in the end a larger effect on the history of the world than any other similar event has ever done; what it did was to shift the centre of gravity of the whole Roman Empire; to prepare the way for the removal of the seat of Government itself, which, by-the-by, took place under Diocletian and Constantine—first to Treves, and afterwards to Constantinople—and a century or two later its effect was seen in the break-up of the Empire. One earlier result of thus making the Rhine a military and commercial highway, was the calling into existence of London as a sea-port more readily accessible from Germany, than *via* Gaul, and thus making it the metropolis of this island. By the aid of a specially-prepared map, and following the lines laid down by Dr. Hübner in his paper in the first vol. of this Society's Trans., Mr. Bellows proceeded to explain the disposition of the Roman legions in Europe at the time the invasion of Britain was determined upon; and the plan of campaign devised for carrying out the subjugation of the island: from this leading up to the reasons for the selection of Gloucester as a camp. It was shown that the process of subjecting the island was done gradually, the legions advancing in such a manner as to cut off one part of the country from another with a parallel line. Thus they were encamped at Gloucester and Colchester—which places a straight line drawn across a map would connect—and so advanced to Chester and Lincoln—Newcastle and Carlisle—Glasgow and Edinburgh. The coins found in Gloucester and the neighbourhood abundantly confirmed the idea that this district was taken possession of in the time of Claudius. At Kingsholm had been found coins of Vespasian, Nero, Antonia, the mother of Claudius, and Germanicus himself. As an example of the abundance of Roman coins in Gloucester he mentioned that 50 years ago it was the custom of school-boys, after a heavy rain, to go to Wheeler's nursery at Kingsholm, and pick up the coins that had been washed out of the ground by the rain. One lot of 700 had been found there: and at Haresfield Beacon a pot containing 3000 was discovered. Mr. George Howitt 50 years ago received one of Constantine's coins as change in a shop, so that Roman money was at that time passing in Gloucester. An old friend of his (the speaker's) told him that his father a trademan at Taunton, made a point of taking Constantine coins instead of farthings offered him by the country people. A coin found in Oxford Street, Gloucester—a denarius of Domitian—was struck within a year or two of the banishment of the Evangelist St. John to Patmos. Mr. H. Arkell, a builder and great collector of Roman antiquities, had told him that in the process of excavations he found six Roman for every English coin turned up. As to the masonry of the old Roman wall, in some parts it was perfectly visible standing above ground. It might have been about 35 feet high from the foundation, and 2 yds. thick, and its style also gave a clue to the Roman occupation, being about the time of Claudius or Vespasian. Another clue was given in its formation, with rounded corners, for it had been built a couple of hundred years later it would have had round towers at the corners, which this had not. One other point identified the masonry with the time referred to, and that was the fact that close to the Eastgate the stones were moulded round with a large chisel draught. It was rather singular that exactly the same moulding was to be found in Herod's temple, at Jerusalem,

and having found that the mouldings at Jerusalem and Gloucester were exactly of the same width, he was of opinion that that settled this temple-platform as being of a Roman construction. There were some remarkable remains in the city of the orignal camp, diagrams of which were shown, Mr. Bellows pointing out the deflections and alterations that had occurred in the streets since that time. There was very little difference in the present width of the four main streets and that of the Roman time, most of of the measurements being within a foot. The present width of the street at the site of the East-gate is 48 ft., and at that of the West-gate, 49 ft. This gives as the average 48 ft. 6ins., which is precisely 50 Roman feet: the original measurement laid down by the engineers of the camp. We could account for every one of the thoroughfares that existed in the Roman camp. The two ways from King Street into the Northgate Street and the two ways from Queen Street and Constitution Walk into the Southgate Street were still preserved. There were three bye-streets from Southgate Street, *i.e.* Longsmith Street, Blackfriars, and Cross Keys Lane. In Northgate Street one still existed in the narrow passage behind Herbert's, the draper's, and 50 years ago a second passage was shown in Hall & Pinnell's map behind Roberts' shop, and at this spot a Roman pavement was found in 1860. In fact, the whole of the main and secondry streets in the Prætorian camp were accounted for. There were, besides these, passages adjacent to the New Inn and Greyhound Hotel that corresponded to those of the Roman plan.

The Rev. WM. BAZELEY, in the first place, called the attention of his hearers to Leland's account of the city, and to the various early maps which remained, especially to Speed's map, published about 1600, which he considered especially valuable, because it shewed the city as it was before the destruction of the suburbs in 1643 for the purpose of defending the city against the King. He described the ancient boundaries and gave a short account of the noble castle, built in the 11th century; and he mentioned a number of ancient buildings and other antiquities to which he would have the pleasure of directing attention in the course of their perambulation.

Votes of thanks were given to Mr. Bellows and Mr. Bazeley for their addresses, and also to Mr. Davies, Clerk of the Works for the new National Provincial Bank in Eastgate Street, for the great care and attention he had shewn in the preservation of the Roman remains discovered in the work and for the assistance the result of his labour had been to Mr. Bellows.

The members then separated into two parties, one under the guidance of Mr. Bellows, to inspect the Roman remains in the city and in the Museum in Brunswick Road, and the other accompanied Mr. Bazeley to visit some of the ancient buildings and other objects of interest mentioned in his address. Messrs. Medland & Waller accompanied the party and afforded information as to the various churches, priories, &c. After luncheon, the members which formed Mr. Bazeley's party in the morning, proceeded with Mr. Bellows to inspect the Roman remains, and *vice versa*.

After partaking of tea, offered by Mrs. Vassar-Smith, at the School of Science, the members drove to Llanthony, where the remains of the Priory ruins were inspected.

The Rev. E. C. SCOBELL read a few notes on the Priory, in the course of which he said that all who looked on this modern farmyard must be struck with the scanty and unimpressive character of the remains, and might well wonder that they could represent the opulent and far-famed Gloucestershire Llanthony—the home of the Austin canons. But the sparse ruins need not cause wonder when we remembered that the venerable building became a quarry for the neighbourhood, and had also experienced the ravages of the civil war. The most perfect object remaining was the gateway ; on the north side of it once existed an archway high enough for the passage of a loaded wagon. The details of architecture were worthy of attention, especially the bold projecting buttresses, the deeply recessed doorway, and the graceful mouldings of the cornice. By the side of the lane ran part of the western boundary wall, a portion of that which once enclosed the whole area of the premises. When the canal was made at the end of the last century, two massive walls were cut through, while stone coffins, encaustic tiles and other remains were found in the N W. corner, clearly showing that this was the chapel. At the time of the siege the suburbs of the city were burnt by order of Gen. Massey, and the tower of the chapel was destroyed. An old record described the whole building as quadrangular, two stories high, covered with lead, and defended with gates. It was long supposed that secret communication by means of a passage existed with the abbey. Two passages were seen when the chapel wall was destroyed ; one of them was clearly a drain, and the other might have been a mode of access to the vaults under the chapel. The barn was the most imposing part of the ruin—165 ft. long and 33 ft. wide. The original Llanthony Priory was situated in Monmouthshire, and the monks becoming the object of hatred and attack, sent to the Bishop of Hereford, who invited them to his palace. Matters becoming worse, they could not return, and the Bishop went to Milo fitz Walter, created Earl of Hereford by the Empress Maud, who consented to bestow certain lands named Hyde, near Gloucester, on which to build a new establishment to be called after the original foundation. The new priory was founded in 1136, and this branch and temporary home, as it was intended to be, soon rivalled in size the mother building. By the time of the Dissolution it had become very richly endowed. Among the endowments were St. Mary de Crypt, the Chapel of St. Kyneburgh, Hevhampsted, Quedgeley, Elmore, the parish churches of Painswick, Brockworth, Prestbury, Sevenhampton, and Haresfield ; together with the tithes of fifty-one places in England, excluding Wales and Ireland.[1] At the Dissolution the site was granted to Arthur Porter. Sir Arthur Porter, his grandson, left an only daughter who married Sir John Scudamore, ancestor of Viscount Scudamore, who was the proprietor at the beginning of the last century. The property passed to the Duke of Norfolk by marriage with Frances Fitzroy Scudamore, and then to the family of Higford, who are the present proprietors.

The members then proceeded to

HEMPSTED.

where they were received by the Rev. B. S. Dawson, the rector, and Mrs. Dawson, who conducted them to the picturesque parish church. A notice

1 The Prior of Llanthony possessed the franchise of the gallows in the Manor of Alvington, and two others, one for unnamed Manors in the Hundred of Whitestone, and the other for unnamed Manors in the Hundred of Dudstan. (See ante Vol. XII. pp. 120, 121).—ED.

HEMPSTED CHURCH, GLOUCESTER, 1849.

of it was given by the late Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., with an etching in his inimitable style, in Vol. VI. of the Arch. Jour. (1849), reproduced *Pl. V.* The chapel of St. Ann, presently to be noticed, is also there illustrated, which remains in much the same condition as it did just 40 years ago, except that half the thorn tree is broken down. The short description of Hempstead then given by the talented writer, is, we think, worth printing in full as an introduction to the rector's paper to follow in this volume. Mr. Petit writes: "HEMPSTEADCHURCH, near Gloucester, is a picturesque object both in form and construction. The tower, which is central, is not so wide as the chancel or nave; but that the imposts of the transverse arches may not project inconveniently into the body of the church, a span is given them nearly corresponding to the full width of the the building; the north and south arches, however, supporting the tower, spring from points in the face of the transverse ones considerably above, and overhanging the capitals of the imposts, so that the internal area of the tower falls considerably within the corresponding area on the floor of the church (*See fig. 2*). The weight of the walls above, and the thickness of the transverse arches, form sufficient abutment. The Tower is Perpendicular, with rather heavy string-courses and mouldings. The belfry window is large, but the panelling of the embattled parapet, and the projection of the gurgoyles, give it a rich and bold effect. The chancel is chiefly Decorated; the nave appears to have been much modernized.

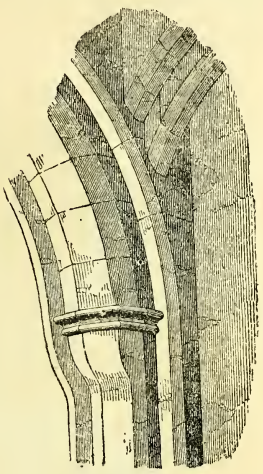


FIG 2.

In crossing the fields between this church and Gloucester, we come upon a relic of rather an uncommon description in this country. It is a small cell or chapel erected over a well, probably belonging to Llantony Abbey, on the south side of Gloucester. The entrance to the building is bricked up, so that it is impossible to say what the interior may be. The plan is nearly a square of 7 feet, on a wider basement. The east and west ends are gabled; in the latter is an ogee door, and a narrow ogee window of one light. On the east end is some sculpture, which seems to have been a rood. The covered roof is of stone, and the ridge is finished with a rib. The whole is of good ashlar masonry. This little building stands on the side of rather an abrupt slope, overlooking the valley of the Severn. A fine thorn tree which overhangs it, adds much to its picturesque beauty." (*See fig. 3.*)

The company having carefully inspected the church, attention was called to a tomb in the churchyard in memory of John Freeman, a young soldier

in the King's service, who was shot during the siege of Gloucester. Here the Rector read his paper *On the Church and Manor of Hempstead*, which will be printed in this volume. In the churchyard is a very fine yew tree, possibly as old as the church itself. The company paid a visit to the quaint little well chapel and to the rectory, and then returned to Gloucester.

FIG. 3.

EVENING MEETING.

At 8 o'clock the Evening Meeting was held at the Tolsey, the President occupied the chair.

The following Papers were read by their respective authors, and will be printed *in extenso* in this volume :—

On the Hospitals of St. Mary and St. Margaret, Gloucester, by the Rev. S. E. Bartleet.

On the Grey Friars, Gloucester, by the Rev. W. H. Silvester Davies.

On Scriven's Conduit, by Mr. Henry Medland.

On the Construction and Ornamentation of Roman Houses, by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth.

On the Gloucester Tokens of the 17th Century, by Mr. J. P. Wilton.

On the conclusion of Mr. Medland's paper, Mr. Jeffs remarked that Mr. J. P. Wilton, Mr. Morrell, and himself were the only citizens, he believed, who remembered when the Conduit stood in Clarence Street.

Mr. Wilton said that the Conduit was not removed at the passing of the Act of 1749. The reason, probably, was this :—At the end of the Act is a Schedule of the different things authorised to be removed, including the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the King's Board.[1] But Scriven's Cross

[1] We are informed by Mr. Wilton that the place known as the King's Board was an old building, on the roof of which was a resevoir for water.—ED.

was not mentioned. The only thing which was taken down that was not in the schedule was the cross. As the Act was obtained by the corporation in order to widen the streets, they probably removed the cross on their own authority.

At the conclusion of reading the Papers, Sir John Maclean, who had taken the chair after the President had been obliged to leave, proposed a vote of thanks to the several gentlemen for the interesting Papers they had kindly read, and to Messrs. Wilton, C. H. Dancey, and J. Mills, for the work they had done in connection with organising the Temporary Museum at the Tolsey. This was heartily passed, and the Meeting concluded.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JULY.

The morning opened very unfavourably, nevertheless the ardour of the excursionists faltered not, and a large party, including many ladies, started in brakes at the time appointed, but the weather soon cleared.

The first place visited was

BROOKTHORPE,

where the party was met at the Church by the Vicar, the Rev. S. R. Majendie and the Rev. J. Melland Hall. The latter read a paper on the Church, which will be printed *in extenso* further on.

From Brookthorpe the party proceeded to

HARESFIELD,

where they were welcomed by Mr. A. E. Niblett. The company having assembled in the church, Mr. Hall made some remarks upon the pre-historic earthworks on the hill, which, he said, were of British origin, but had been occupied by the Romans, and a crock containing some 3000 Roman coins had been found there. [This discovery was alluded to by our late valued member, Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, F.S.A., at the Inaugural Meeting of the Society at Bristol, on 22nd April, 1876 (Vol. I., p. 29), which he says, when a boy, he "just missed finding." He mentions also several Roman objects he had picked up on the site of the encampment. The same gentleman read a Paper before the Society *On Haresfield Beacon and its Entrenchments*, at the Winter Meeting at Gloucester on the 24th January, 1878, which was intended to be printed, but was not, for what reason we are not now able to say. Probably he substituted his Paper *On the Arms of Gloucester* for it (which is printed in Vol. II., pp. 182, 223).—ED]. Mr. Hall also gave some historical particulars concerning the history of Haresfield, a record of which was in Domesday Book. The church, he said, was given to the Priory of Llanthony in 1161, by Henry of Hereford, and was appropriated soon afterwards by the priory. The building consisted of two chancels, nave, north and south porches, and western embattled tower and a spire. The church was dedicated to St. Peter, but extensive repairs and restoration had swept away many relics of antiquity. Three recumbent figures—a cross-legged Knight and two ladies—formerly existed in the church, but only those of the ladies now remained. The party soon afterwards left for

STANDISH,

where they were met by the Ven. Archdeacon Sheringham, and after partaking of luncheon in the schoolroom, the old Bede House, an adjournment

was made to the church. Here the Archdeacon gave some particulars of the restoration of the building in 1867. He pointed out the reredos of coloured glass, which he said cost only £41, and was more effective than those on which hundreds of pounds had been spent, instancing that in Gloucester Cathedral, where great expense had been incurred and nothing could be seen from any distance. The fine old nave roof of wood was pointed out, with its 160 bosses, no two of which were alike; the chancel roof is new, an open timber roof having been substituted for the old plaster ceiling cutting off the apex of the east window. The church was built probably late in the 13th or early in the 14th century. None of the windows had need of restoration, having mercifully survived the 18th century. The old plaster had been cut off the walls, and the walls pointed, with the result that if wet existed it would not show, as was the case in plastered walls. Objections had been made to this on the ground that ancient architects plastered their walls, but such walls were painted and coloured, and he was prepared to replace the plaster if he were able to paint it. The east window—five lights—and a quadruple cross of beautiful design, and finely coloured glass, was said to be the most beautiful east window in England; the glass was put in by Clayton and Bell in 1873. He drew attention to the large chancel arch, which was supposed to be of French character, giving the church that openness which is known to have been in favour with the Benedictines.

The Rev. J. MELLAND HALL then read a paper giving the History of the Manor and Advowson of Standish. The church, he said, consisted of a chancel, nave, north and south porches, and western tower and spire. The spacious chancel suggested that it was appropriated by the monks, in which case the nave would have been the parochial church with an altar at the chancel end. The chief characteristic of the building was its extreme elegance and lightness. He referred to some of the tombs in the church, including that of Bishop Frampton. The company next inspected the remains of the entrance to the court house of the Manor of Standish--a massive old gateway—thence going to the vicarage, the home of Bishop Frampton, where Archdeacon Sheringham read an interesting paper on the deprived Bishop of Gloucester.

Afterwards the party drove to Hardwicke Court, which was thrown open to the visitors by Mr. E. Granville Lloyd Baker, and some time was spent in examining the library, pictures, "curios," &c. The members then proceeded to the church, respecting which Mr. Baker gave the following information :—

HARDWICKE.

Mr. G. E. LLOYD BAKER, acted as guide to the church, which is a chapelry to Standish, and is held with that benefice. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and now consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, the former built in 1878, a south porch, which was removed from the north when the aisle on that side was built, and a low embattled tower containing six bells. The third was a mediæval one, but it became cracked, and has recently been recast. It bore the following legend in old Gothic letters :

✠ SANCTA : MARIA : ORA : PRO : NOBIS : M.W.T.A.

followed by the impression of a coin, probably Edwardian. There is also a chapel on the south of the chancel in continuation of the south aisle.

The church was, originally, of Norman work, remains of which exist in the porch, the chancel arch and other portions of the building, and, until about thirty years ago, a Transition-Norman arcade, consisting of three bays with massive pillars supporting pointed arches, remained, but is now removed and lighter columns substituted.

Mr. BAKER pointed out that it appeared from a monument in the chapel that William Try, Lord of the Manor of Hardwicke, who married Isabell, second daughter of James Lord Berkeley, was at the charge of making and beautifying the roof of the body of the church as by his will appears. He died in 13th Henry VII. It would, however, appear that this was simply a plastered ceiling divided into panels with bosses of the same character at the intersection of the ribs enriched with armorial bearings. Some of these have fallen down and are now preserved in the parish chest. He suggested that it was probably at this time that the floor of the church was raised, for traces of the old floor have been found 12 inches below the surface. The chancel arch was thus, originally, a foot higher from the floor than it is at present. The arch had a vaulting rib resting upon small shafts whose bases can now be seen when the floor stones are raised. The rib of the arch was cut away to give more height, and later the old Transition Norman arcade, mentioned above, with its grand substantial columns and arches, which were very low as the columns rested on the lower floor, was removed for the same reason. The porch when removed from the north side was rebuilt on the south at the level of the present floor.

Mr. BAKER remarked that Mr. Waller had pointed out that the stones of the west window are hammer-dressed, and belonged to some earlier window than the present, and he said that the west window of the north aisle was formerly in the north wall of the church. It was a handsome window, but about 60 years ago it occurred to a churchwarden that it *would be easier to reglaze if the cusps were cut out*, and this barbarism was accordingly perpetrated. These, however, were restored when the window was placed in its present position. The east window, he said, was formerly at Haresfield, but it having been replaced there by a larger one, Mr. Fenwick (father of Mrs. Barwick Baker) had it set up here. The heads terminating the hood-moulding of the inner arch are said to represent King Edward IV. and Elizabeth Wydville. Within the altar rails is a double piscina lately discovered, but the two sides differ both in form and size. They are so low that they afford further evidence that the floor has been raised. On the south side of the chancel arch is a remarkable hagioscope. It is large, and divided by a mullion, half way up which is a bracket which may have supported the rood-loft, the stairs to which were on the south side, as the door emerging on the loft could be seen above the former pillar.

The font is octagonal and very massive. The panels are quite plain, except the three easternmost, which are left unfinished, as if intended to be sculptured.

Mr. BAKER is of opinion that the chapel on the south side of the chancel, which is called "the Trye Chapel," from being the burial place of that family long seated at Hardwicke Court, was, originally, a detached building. He pointed out that neither the east window of the chancel nor the apex of gable are in the centre of the wall, but about 2 feet to the north, whilst in

the chapel there is a similar divergence to the south, and he thinks that, from some cause, the two walls were removed, and the chapel is now separated from the chancel by a wall with two openings, one a small round-headed arch of modern date, and the other a canopy over an altar tomb in free-stone supporting the beautiful effigies of John Trye and his young son, both in armour. On the north side, are the arms of Trye: quarterly 1st and 4th, or, *a bend az*, TRYE; 2nd and 3rd quarterly, 1st and 4th *gu. three covered cups or.* BOTELER; 2nd and 3rd, *az. a buck's head cabossed gules.* A PARK; impaling: quarterly: 1st and 4th, *ar. a saltier between four mullets gu.* for GURNEY; 2nd and 3rd, *Barry of eight ar. and gu. over all a lion ramp.* of the second, for BRANDON. On the south side are: *three bars and in chief a greyhound courant az.*, for SKIPWITH; erected for John Trye, Esq., and Margaret his wife, dau of Sir William Skipwith, of Flamsted, County Lincoln.

[The quarterings of Trye are thus derived: Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Almery Boteler, of Hardwicke Court, son of John Boteler, of Llanlich, in Wales (son of Almery) by Beatrix, daughter and heir of William A Park, son of Almery, and grandson of William A Park, who was seized of the Manor of Hardwicke Court in the time of King John. John Trye, by Elizabeth Boteler, daughter and coheir of Almery, had issue William Try, before mentioned as having beautified the church, who, by his wife Isabell, daughter of James, titular Lord Berkeley, was grandfather of John Trye, who, by Mary, daughter and coheir of John Gurney, of Lemington, co. Suffolk, by Catherine, cousin and coheir of Charles Brandon, was the father of John Try, of Hardwicke, who married Margaret Skipwithe.

It will be observed that this descent shews the devolution of the Manor of Hardwicke Court from the time of King John (See Pedigree Heralds' Visitation, Gloucestershire, 1623)

There are many shields of arms in the chapel illustrating the alliances of the Trye family.]—ED.

MR. BAKER having been thanked for his kindness, the members drove to

ELMORE COURT,

where Lady Guise offered them afternoon tea. Then the party was shown over the Court by Sir W. F. G. Guise, Bart., the magnificent staircase, fine chimney pieces and furniture, the collections of paintings, birds, articles of *vertu*, &c., being much admired. Subsequently the homeward drive was commenced, and Gloucester was reached soon after seven o'clock. The members had spent a thoroughly enjoyable day; they were most fortunate as regarded weather, one slight shower of rain only falling when leaving Standish. At the various places *en route* votes of thanks were passed to those who had received the members and read papers.

A CONVERSAZIONE

was held at the Tolsey, at 8 p.m., when numerous objects of interest in the Temporary Museum were exhibited, a catalogue of which will appear *post.*

The PRESIDENT took the chair. The first subject discussed was the ancient course of the river Severn by Gloucester, in which the Rev. Wm. Bazeley, Mr. John Bellows, Mr. J. Murrell, Mr. T. S. Ellis, the Rev. E. G. Penny, Mr. G. B. Witts, and others took part; after which

The President said that in a search for some old papers that day there had been found in a box various old documents, and on examination by Mr. Stevenson they were found to be charters of King Henry II. and Richard II. supposed to be lost. The Town Clerk wrote saying: "I believe we have now a complete series of the City Charters." The President thereupon requested Mr. Stevenson to give the meeting some description and explanation of the Charters, and of a very curious ancient City Rent Roll.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson said in calendaring the records of the city of Gloucester, he found them in a state of very great disorder. It was very evident that at some period—probably 200 years ago—they were carefully sorted out and placed in drawers in the strong room of the Town Clerk. As time went on the clerks had occasion to place other papers in the drawers, and finding them occupied by papers which they could not read they threw their contents on the floor, the papers so thrown out being afterwards put into boxes without any reference to their original arrangement. Most of the documents were found by him mixed up in a most indescribable fashion, as, for instance, a 13th century document with a discharge of a prisoner for debt from Gloucester gaol in 1830. Having gone through all the boxes, he looked through all the other papers, and thoroughly bottomed the contents of that room. That morning the Town Clerk came there to get out some papers in the little room at the head of the stairs, and there he found a box purporting to contain papers relating to St. Barthomew's Hospital, a description that was found to be only partly true. The first thing they turned out was a seal of Queen Elizabeth, and the next made him hope that they had discovered the lost charter of Henry II., but it was found to be a charter of Henry III., with a very good impression of his seal. He thought the contents would interest a good many Gloucester people. They are letters patent, dated Winchester, 12th September, in the 49th year of the reign of Henry III., 1265, in which the King said that whereas he had learned by an inquisition that he had caused to be made by his well-beloved Steward of the Household that it would not be to the damage or injury of his town of Gloucester if he were to grant to the Brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Gloucester 16 yards of land in length and 5 yards in breadth for the widening of the chancel of their church in Gloucester; and he therefore grants them the said land. Proceeding, he found one of the charters of Rich. I., if anything scarcely less valuable than the charter of Hen. II. After the usual greeting, the King confirms to his burgesses of Gloucester the whole borough of Gloucester, with appurtenances, to be held by them from the King for ever by fee farm of £55 sterling and £10 by way of increase. He also grants them the same customs and liberties of toll and of all other things, as the better citizens of London and Winchester enjoyed in the time of his grandfather, Henry I. This is dated at Portsmouth, the 6th of May, 1194. He next found a duplicate of the same charter, and a third, and even a fourth copy, showing how careful the burgesses were to have their privileges put on safe record. One of these charters had an endorsement that it had been enrolled on the Exchequer records in Hilary term of the 19th year of Edward II. Three of these copies had still very considerable fragments of the great seal of Richard hanging to them, whilst the seal of the fourth had evidently been abstracted, as the seal-threads had been clearly cut through. Then he found the charter of Henry II.;

this was the greatest discovery of all. It was the first charter to the burgesses of Gloucester, and it had a considerable fragment of the great seal of Henry II. still attached to it. It was a very small document as compared with the charters of later date. It showed that Henry gave to his burgesses of Gloucester the same customs and liberties throughout the whole of the land of toll and all other things as the better citizens of London and Winchester enjoyed at any time in the reign of Henry I., and he prohibits any one from disturbing or injuring them. The probable date of this grant was *circa* 1160. There was also another little charter of Richard I. This was undated, but there could be doubt but that this was of the same date as the charter of 1194, because this one was also given at Portsmouth on the 6th May. By this the King grants that the men of Gloucester and those who wish to go by the river of Severn shall have way and passage on the Severn with wood, coal and timber, and all other merchandize freely, and he prohibits anybody from vexing or disturbing them upon pain of forfeiture of £10. The seal of this charter was found at the bottom of the box, but there was no doubt that it was the seal belonging to this charter, as the torn edges of the parchment adhering to it fitted the charter, the seal being attached *en placate*. Most of the other papers were of later date.

The Rev. WILLIAM BAZELEY asked when the Guild Merchant was first mentioned in the charters.

Mr. STEVENSON said he thought it was in the charter of King John. That charter had been considered as lost, and when he first came down here, before it was decided to have these papers put in order—and it was a *sine quâ non* of the Historical Manuscripts' Commission that the records must in every case be put in order before they commenced to report upon them—Mr. Blakeway had some of the papers out, and one of the first he looked at, thrown away as if of no value, was the charter of King John, with a very good impression of his seal. Mr. Stevenson, in reply to Mr. Wilton, said other towns were open to the same reproach, and one small Corporation sold all their records.

Mr. VASSAR-SMITH asked him to make a few remarks upon the early Rent Roll of the town.

Mr. STEVENSON said it was 33 feet in length, and was drawn up about the year 1455, by Brother Robert Cole, a Canon of Llanthony, near Gloucester. It was a register of the houses, and gave an account of every tenement in Gloucester, the name of the tenant, the name of the owner, the rent paid, and the land gavell or tax it was liable for. It commenced at the High Cross, first describing Southgate Street, giving the houses on each side of the road in separate columns and also the details of every house until the South gate was reached, when it returned. It included all the lanes on both sides of the way, and describes the houses on both sides of the lanes. Then followed the other streets, which were similarly treated. In the blank space in the centre of the roll, which represents the roadway, were drawings of the High Cross, churches, chapels, pillory, the Trinity well, &c.

The production of this document, which it was stated had not been recently discovered, but only recently examined thoroughly, caused intense interest in the room. The picture of the Cross at first was noticed to be unlike the model and picture of the Cross in the room, but further down

in the scroll it was noticed to become more like the picture. Mr. J. P. Wilton said the first picture was exactly the same as that in the MS. in the Bodleian library. The drawings of St. Mary de Crypt Church, the Chapel of St. Kyneburgh, the Churches of Holy Trinity, St. John, and St. Nicholas, and the references to the pillory opposite the Bell, the latter place being referred to in the document as even then a *hospitium*, "Bareland," the hospital of St. Bartholomew, and the Trinity Well were productive of considerable interest. At the back of the rent roll is an extraordinary and elaborate genealogy of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror down to Henry VI. This enables anyone to see at a glance the succession of the Kings, and the relationship of one to another is shown by a very ingenious arrangement of red lines. A brief historical account is given in England of each monarch. Henry VI. is the last King mentioned, the document having been compiled in his reign. It gives his marriage, and states that he had a son, Prince Edward. Then in the same handwriting, but in different coloured ink, it is stated that Prince Edward came from France with his mother and a great host, and was slain in a battle beside Tewkesbury, the year of our Lord 1472, a mistake for 1471.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevenson's remarks, upon the proposal of Sir John Maclean, Vice-President, who, after the unavoidable departure of the President, occupied the chair, a hearty vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed to Mr. Stevenson for his explanations and descriptions of the records.

Sir John Maclean said the rent-roll was a most important document, and one which he strongly advocated should be printed. He also called attention to the discovery of two seals, one document referring to Elmore nearly a century before the Guises came there, and the other to the Berkeleys of Dursley.

Mr. J. P. Wilton suggested that the cost of printing the Rental should be borne by the Archæological Society.

Sir John Maclean said this would be impossible, they had no funds.

In a short conversation which followed, the great necessity of having the document printed was urged, and it was suggested there were citizens of Gloucester, not members of the Society, who would probably help in such an undertaking.

The proceedings closed at about half-past ten.

Mr. G. B. Witts reminded the members of the careful collection of plans of all the camps in Gloucestershire made by Sir Henry Dryden in 1840. Through the kindness of Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, copies of these had been presented to the Society, and the meeting should not break up without returning their hearty thanks to Sir H. Dryden for allowing the copies to be made, and to Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley for making them.

The vote was heartily carried, and the proceedings terminated.

THURSDAY, 19th July.

The concluding meeting of the Society was held at the Tolsey at 9.30. The President occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. After some discussion, it was proposed from the chair, and unanimously resolved :—

I. That Cheltenham be the place for holding the Summer Meeting in 1889, and that the choice of a President be left to the Council :—

II. That the hearty thanks of the Society be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester for permitting the use of the Tolsey for the Meetings of the Society :—

III. To the Officers and Members of the Local Committee for the excellent arrangements made by them for this meeting :—

IV. To Mr. G. S. Blakeway, Town Clerk, for his untiring exertions on behalf of the Society at a time when he was weighed down by grief and anxiety on account of the illness of his little daughter :—

V. To Mr. J. P. Wilton, Mr. C. H. Dancey, and Mr. Mills, for their successful exertions in collecting objects of interest for the Local Museum, and to Mr. C. H. Dancey and Mr. A. Ponting for the part they have taken in preparing for the Popular Meeting in the Shire Hall :—

VI. To the Dean of Gloucester for his courteous reception of the Society in the Cathedral, and to Mrs. Spence for her hospitality at the Deanery :—

VII. To the Clergy of Gloucester, Brookthorpe, Haresfield, Standish, Hardwick, Churchdown, and Badgeworth, for the facilities afforded by them, respectively, for allowing the Society to visit their several churches, and for the information imparted by them on those occasions :—

VIII. To Mr. Beale, Mr. Nest, Mr. Johnson, Col. Washbourne, Mr. Ricketts and Archdeacon Sheringham, for the privilege so readily granted by them, respectively, of inspecting their very interesting residences :—

IX. To Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lloyd Baker, to Sir W. F. Guise and Lady Guise, to Mr. and Mrs. Dyer-Edwards, and to Mrs. Vassar-Smith, for their very kind and hospitable reception of the Society at Hardwick Court, Elmore Court, Prinknash Park, and the Museum :—

X. To the Dean of Gloucester, Mr. F. W. Waller, Mr. H. Medland, the Rev. J. M. Hall, the Rev. E. C. Scobell, Mr. J. Bellows, and the General Secretary for their able assistance as guides to the various places of interest visited by the Society :—

XI. To Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley and to the several gentlemen who so kindly prepared and read papers during the Meeting :—

XII. To Mr. W. H. Stevenson for the interesting and valuable information received from him at various times relative to the Municipal Archives of the City of Gloucester.

Proposed by Mr. Le Blanc and seconded by the Rev. S. E. Bartleet, that the best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Vassar-Smith for the genial and excellent manner in which he had presided over the Meeting. Carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT, acknowledging it, said that when he was told he had been elected President of the Society he felt somewhat overwhelmed with the honour conferred upon him ; and now this cordial vote of thanks, for he had really done nothing except to enjoy being the head of the Society, added to it. He felt very much their kindness in electing him their President and

also for overlooking his shortcomings with regard to the office. The routine business of presiding at the meetings he might be able to get through ; but as regarded the interests of the Society his ignorance must be a great stumbling block to the efficiency with which the duties of the office should be performed. He apologised for the absence of Mrs. Vassar-Smith on Tuesday, a long and severe illness having prevented her being able to meet the members at the Museum. Referring to the recent discovery of a Roman Villa at Tockington, the President said that Sir John Maclean, who had taken such an active part in it, had given him a memorandum of what had been done. It appeared that the work would have to come to an end or be postponed unless additional funds were provided.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN said he had received a letter since he had been in Gloucester stating that the wall of another room and a piece of pavement had been discovered ; in a second room he hoped to find an entire pavement, but this was not yet uncovered. He was in want of funds, and could not keep the excavators on for more than another week. The necessity was the more urgent because the property was to be sold in a few days, and he could not say what difficulties might arise. Some members of the Society had been liberal, but he had received more money from beyond than from within the Society.

Mr. TUCKETT hoped that the appeal for funds would be warmly responded to ; Sir John Maclean should be well and loyally backed up in this matter.

A MEMBER suggested that a circular-letter should be issued, as this meeting was hardly a representative one.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN said the Council did not wish that any general application should be made ; they left the matter in the hands of the members.

At 10.30, after the conclusion of the Meeting, the last excursion started from the Bell Hotel. The first place visited was Churchdown, where the party was cordially received by the Rev. F. Smithe, LL.D., who conducted them over the quaint little Church of St. Bartholomew, the special features of which he pointed out and described in a very pleasing manner. A Paper on this church will be contributed by Dr. Smithe to our Transactions.

At Badgeworth the visitors had a delightful surprise, to find at such a rural and remote spot a church so beautiful in structure and decoration, and so replete with historic interest. The paper which the Rev. Mr. Ellis Viner read was a model of lucid compactness ; and it is here printed *in extenso*.

BADGWORTH AND ITS CHURCH.

If a stranger in the early years of this century had alighted as the party have to-day at this churchyard, he would, no doubt, have found it difficult to account for a church so full of architectural beauty being set down in so poor and inacessible a place. At that date there were few over a dozen houses of all descriptions within a mile of the church ; there was scarcely a stone in any of the tracks which served for roads across the open arable fields through which it was approached. In the upper part of the parish the worst parts were called *Splashes* (here *Sloughs*). The farmers were unable to use wheels for agricultural work except in the height of summer, and in winter the corn was taken to market on horses' backs.

It is very much due to the spot being so remote and inacessible that we have the fabric of the church in so perfect a state of preservation, the stained glass in the windows alone having been almost entirely destroyed.

With respect to the earliest notice of this parish—then called Beiewurd—I learn that Hart states, from a somewhat corrupt "Charter of confirmation to St. Peter's, Gloster," granted by Burghred, King of Mercia, in 872, that Beiewurd was acquired in the time of Eva, who was Abbess A.D. 735 to 767.

Again in 1022, Wulstan, who had been Bishop of Worcester and was then Archbishop of York, changed the Monastery of St. Peter's, at Gloucester, from a home of canons to one of monks, appointing Eadric, who had been a canon, Abbot. A similar change was made at the same time at Bury St. Edmunds. Rudder states that this Eadric granted by deed for the sum of £15, the Manors of Beggeworth and Hadderley to one Starmacotto for life. The deed recites that this was done to redeem all the lands of the monastery from that great exaction throughout all England called Danegelt.

Among the witnesses to the deed are Wulstan, Archbishop of York, and Leofsius, Bishop of Worcester. As Eadric only became Abbot in 1022, and Wulstan died May 28th, 1023, the date of the deed is fixed within very narrow limits. Mr. Freeman thinks that the charge which was paid off was the Danegelt of 1018, whose payment may have been spread over many years. Only this parish and Hadderly (Upper) appear to have been alienated at this time. Oddington, with other manors, including Scherenton, in 1057, was granted to the Archbishop of York by St. Peter's, Gloucester, in discharge of sums expended by Alfred, Archbishop, 1047, on repairs of the Monastery of St. Peter's, Gloucester; this accounts for the connection of Scherenton with Oddington, for the Archbishop held the manor in 14th Edward III., and there is still a sum payable to the Rector of Oddington from the tithe of Shurdington, existing through all the changes of time.

After the alienations just named, we hear no more of the Abbey of St. Peter's in connection with these parishes.

Atkins says that Alestan held Beiewurd, in Dudestan Hundred, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. William de Ow held it in the reign of William the Conqueror. This William de Ow continued in possession till 9th Willlam II., when he was cast into prison and his eyes put out for rebellion against the King. This manor was then granted to Gilbert Marshal. To him succeeded John his son, who had likewise a son and heir John, and he dying without issue in the last year of Rich. I., was succeeded by his brother William, Earl of Pembroke and hereditary Marshal. He died 3rd Henry III., and was survived by Isabel his wife, the daughter and heiress of Richard, Earl of Striguil, now called Chepstow; she held this manor in dower, 3rd Henry III., but soon after died, whereby the manor descended to William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter and Anselm, sons of Wm. Earl of Pembroke successively, who, dying without issue, left five sisters their heireses, of whom Isabel, the third, was married to Gilbert de Clare. It is certain that the de Clares were the owners of these manors in the 12th century. In the 13th century the vicarage of Beggesworth and Scherenton belonged to the Priory of Usk, in Monmouthshire, and almost certainly given to that priory by the de Clares, At Usk there was a priory for five Benedictine nuns founded by them.

In the office of "first fruits" there is a record of Usk: *It is an item of £1 to be expended annually upon Shere Thursday in Alms to pray for the founders, viz., Sir Richard de Clare and Sir Gilbert his son, Earles of the Marches & for other descendants & Benefactors.* Now this first named founder, Richard de Clare, was the well known Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Striguil, or Chepstow, memorable in history for his ill-received successes in Ireland, which excited the jealousy of his sovereign Henry II. He died 1148.

Both Richard the father and Gilbert the son are named as founders of the Priory of Usk, and to be prayed for as such. But Richard's father was also named Gilbert, and must not be confounded with Gilbert his son and successor. His uncle, Walter de Clare, founded Tintern in 1131, and so Richard and his son were but following the family passion for abbey building when they founded the Priory of Usk, and of church building too, for I think it most probable that we owe the beautiful north chapel of this church to the munificence of the Clares.

The Nunnery of Usk possessed considerable church patronage. At a very early period the prioress and convent had six benefices in their gift, and among them Beggesworth and Scherenton. In confirmation of this, there appears in the Register of the Diocese of Worcester (for these parishes were formerly in Worcester diocese) entries of Institutions to the Vicarage during the Episcopate of Godfrey Giffard, 1268 to 1301; Henry de Wakefield, 1375 to 1395; and on the 17th February, 1392, at Breadon, Dom. Hugo Noyl, Priest to the Vicarage of Beggesworth, then vacant by the death of John Gowry, the last vicar, on the presentation of the Prioress of Usk and the convent of the same place.

Again, at London, Thomas de Usk was admitted on the presentation of the Prioress of Usk and the convent of the same, by the same Venerable Father, as perpetual vicar.

According to Atkyns, Gilbert de Clare was possessed of this manor in 1314. This Gilbert was son of the Red Earl and the Princess Joan Plantagenet, was 10th Earl of Gloucester and Earl of Hertford, was born 1291. In 1311, although only twenty years of age, he was made Regent of the Kingdom, while Edward II. was in Scotland, and again in 1313, when he was in France; but his early greatness was cut short at the battle of Bannockburn, June 23rd 1314, and with him the male line of the Clares came to an end. He was buried at Tewkesbury, July 2nd, 1314. His effigy, in the Chronicles of Tewkesbury, is entitled "Gilbertus III^{s} Comes Gloucestriæ et Hertfordiæ" and is clad in a surcoat, with the de Clare chevrons upon it; has the shield of the *lion guardant and the chevrons quarterly* at his side, and bears in his left hand a torch, the burning end of which is being extinguished on the ground to signify that he was childless. In the grave of this last de Clare, uncovered in 1875, under the dust and rubble with which the grave had been filled up in the last century, there still remained, nearly entire, the skeleton of Earl Gilbert, who seemed to have been a man of very athletic build.

On the apex west of the window of the north chapel of this church is the sculptured head of King Edw. II., and below, on the north side, the head of a

Knight in armour; and on the south side a woman, which most likely was his widow, who died the year after her husband. Are these the effigies of Gilbert de Clare and his wife Maud? I think so, and for this reason—in the Registry of Worcester there is this entry during the Episcopate of Walter de Maydenstone. On the Kalends of July, 1315, "was dedicated the Church of Beggesworth with the high Altar the Rector paid 5 marks the whole fee." You will see what appear to be the consecration ✠'s in several places upon the pillars of the north chapel: thus we see Gilbert de Clare was the owner here; the vicarage was in the patronage of the Priory of Usk—the Clares were its founders and benefactors, and there was a cell of the priory in this place of considerable size, which has entirely disappeared, the materials having been used for other buildings. It was situated on the high ground to the south of the church. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that we owe the beautiful Decorated chapel and all the other Decorated work of the church to the munificence of the Clares. It is well to state that in the chancel walls, which it became necessary to rebuild in 1869, were found traces of an earlier building, such as blocks of Tufa and broken shafts of different sizes. The masonry of the chancel was of inferior workmanship, as well as that of the nave to the work of a later date, showing that in the 14th century the whole church was altered to the style of the Decorated period.

The taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291 (p. 223), gives the following :—

Eccł de Beggew'th cum Capell' de Schwrdinton et Hatherl'		Dec.
supiore - - -	xxiii^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}	ij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
Pret' ħ porc̃o Vicar' - -	iiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}	viij^{s} viij^{d}
Prior de Strogoil	iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Rector' Ecctie de Otendun	i^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}	ij^{s} viij^{d}
Pret' ħ porcio Abb̃is Cirenc' -	i^{s}	j^{d}
	in pecun'	Et restant duo den' indec'
Capell' de Hatherl' inferior	v^{li}	x^{s}
Pret' ħ porc̃o Prior de Usk	i^{li}	ij^{s}
	in decis	
Pret' ħ porc̃o Prior' de Strogoil	i^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}	iij^{s} iiij^{d}

Priory of Uske (Valor Eccles. Vol. IV. p. 366).

Reddit'Assis'Badgesworth Hadderley et Down Hadderley in Com: Gloucestr'

Imprimis the rents of assize there as appireth by the rentall amounteth to the sum̃e of - xxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Item. For all maſi tythyngs issues oblac̃ons & pfitts comyng out of the pishe churches of Badgeworth Hadderley and a Chappell thereto annexed in the countie of Glouc'amounteth to the sum̃e yerely of xviij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

Sum̃ tot̃ valor' - - lxix^{li} ix^{s} viij^{d}ob.

Deduct. Item upon Sherethursday in almes to pray for the founders viz. Sr Richard de Clare Sr Gylbert his sone Erles of the marches Dame Elizabeth Borowgh counties of the marches. Edmond erle of marches my lord Richard duke of York xx^{s}

From Valor Eccles. (Vol. II., p. 441).

Decanatus Winchelcomb

Bageworth cū Capella de Shorington

P'orissa et moniales de Uske sunt pp'etarii rc̄oie ib̄m p̄ quaquidm rc̄oia sunt responsur' Dño Regi in comp̄o monasť̄ii sui p̄dc̄i. - - - - - nl

Thomas Tonys vicarius ppetuus ib̄m jur' dicit q^d dc̄a vicaria sua valet p annū in p̄cio xxj acr' terr' arabil' dimid' acr' p'ti et unius pcell' pastur' xviij^s xj^d in x^mis garb̄ et feni vj^li xij^s in x^mis lane lxij^s viij^d in x^mis agnell' iiij^li in x^mis psonal' ad pascha et oblac̄oibz iiij^li xvij^s iiij^d in x^mis porcell' et aucaz xx^s in x^mis vitul' v^s et in aliis minutis x^mis ut lini fruct' et ovoz gallinac' v^s in toto. xxj^li xj^d

Rep's'

In pcur' anu^ti' solut' arc̄hno Glouc. - - - vj^s viij^d
In cenag' anu^ti' solut' Ep̄o Wygorn' - - ij^s
In iiic' pte pcur' visitac̄onis triennal' Ep̄i p̄dc̄i ad iij^s iiij^d cū acciderit - - - - xiij o\overline{b} q^r
ix^s ix^d o\overline{b} q^r

Et valet ult^a clare p annū - - - - xx^li xj^s j^d q^r

X^s inde - - - - - - xij^s j^d o\overline{b}

At the dissolution of the Religious Houses, Usk, being possessed of less property than £200 a year, was suppressed by the Act 27, Henry VIII., cap. 20, in 1536, with its dependant cell of Beggesworth. The name of the last Prioress was Dame Ellen Williams; her predecessor also was living and enjoying pension of £7 a year for her "mete & drynke.

Atkyns says the tithes in Badgeworth, which did belong to the Benedictine nuns of Usk, in Monmouthshire, were granted to Bergavenny, 34th Henry VIII. The Manor of Badgeworth, with the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage did also belong to the Nunnery of Usk, and were granted to James Gunter and Walter Lewis, 37th Henry VIII.

Other tithes in Badgeworth belonging also to the same nunnery were granted to John Fernham, 22nd Elizabeth, and so the greater part of the church property passed into lay hands. The great tithes are in the possession of Jesus College, Oxford. Some tithe free land is charged with the repair of the chancel; there remains to the church only the vicar's small tithe and a portion of the glebe of the Nunnery of Usk The whole church is built of stone found in the parish at Crickley, and the Peagrit is seen in many of the mouldings which are as sharp as when first cut. With the exception of a few traces of Perpendicular work in the east window of the north chapel, and another place or two, the whole of the work is, or has been, altered to Decorated. The positions of the three altars are apparent; and there is a stoup for water at the west doorway of the tower, similar to the one at Upton St. Leonard's. It is well to observe that the base moulding from the tower to the east end of the north chapel, and also the ball flower ornament inside and outside the windows, increases in richness up to that point. A small portion of the original glass remains in a perfect state in the north eastern-most window of the chapel. The upper portions of the chapel windows are filled with little fragments of the glass collected from other portions of the church as relics of its former beauty.

Such is the brief sketch of the history of this fine Parish Church, and its vicissitudes during the lapse of ages. We venerate it supremely as the House of God, where Praise and Prayer and Sacraments have been so long offered, preserved by His providence when every other building of the same age has perished, and we pray that it may still be venerated equally and kept sacred by those that succeed us.

The next, and last, place visited was

PRINKNASH PARK,

now the seat, by recent purchase, of Mr. T. Dyer-Edwardes, where, through the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Dyer-Edwardes, the company was handsomely entertained at luncheon. Prinknash Park is one of the most picturesque and interesting residential houses in the county. It is not necessary, however, to give any account of it here, it having been visited by the Society in 1882, and is fully described by the Rev. W. Bazeley, and is admirably illustrated in Vol. VII. of the Society's Transactions. The members, many of whom had not seen the interesting old mansion before, were greatly gratified at their courteous reception, and heartily thanked Mr. and Mrs. Dyer-Edwards for their kind hospitality. Occasion was also taken to thank Mr. Bazeley for his manifold services during the meeting, who, in acknowlegement, expressed his obligation to the Local Committee, and especially to Mr. Blakeway, one of the local secretaries, for their kind assistance. The members then took leave of their kind host and hostess and returned to Gloucester.

THE POPULAR MEETING.

With the object of cultivating a more general taste for, and knowledge of, History and Antiquities, and an intelligent interest therein among the middle and working classes, the Council arranged to hold a large popular meeting at the Shire Hall, on Thursday Evening, at which the citizens of Gloucester were invited to be present as far as the accommodation would allow. The people were admitted by ticket, free of cost, upon the recommendation of any member of the Society, and the great hall was filled to overflowing by an intelligent and orderly assemblage, who appeared to take a warm interest in the proceedings. Some 900 persons were present, many of whom afterwards expressed themselves much gratified.

Mr. A. CAPENER, Deputy Organist at the Cathedral, played a selection of music on the organ before the commencement of the Meeting. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Vassar-Smith, the President of the Society, who said he thought it desirable to say a few words of explanation before entering upon the proceedings of the evening. He said he was glad to see that no words of apology were needed, as he was very certain that the large audience there was waiting with interest and pleasure for what had been promised. He mentioned that some thirteen years ago the first meeting of the Society was held in Gloucester, and since then a great and important work had been done of archæological and historical interest in this county. It was resolved to let others than members of the Society know what had been done, and therefore this meeting was arranged for. The President concluded by remarking on the privilege it was to him to

preside, and said the thanks of the meeting were due to those who had arranged the meeting and to the lady and gentlemen who were to speak.

ROMAN GLOUCESTER.

Mr. JOHN BELLOWS, who was the first to address the meeting, said he had been asked to give an outline of the Roman history of Gloucester: but in the short time at his disposal he could only give what he might call an outline of the outline of so vast a history. Gloucester had a span of history covering more than any other town in the British Isles. The known history of the city went back to a time almost coeval with the Christian era; it began in the year 43, some years before the Apostle Paul was summoned to Rome on his appeal, and many events interesting to the citizens of Gloucester took place before half of the books of the New Testament were written. He proceeded to describe the establishment of a Roman garrison at Gloucester, and pointed out that many of the present streets corresponded in their position and measurement with those of the Roman camp. He alluded to the discovery in the London Road of a tomb-stone recording the burial of a Roman soldier, 1700 years after its being placed there, and also 110 urns containing the ashes of people burned and buried there. He stated his opinion that the present Gloucester Freemen were descended from the old Roman Freemen, their privileges being much the same. The London Road was made, he remarked, during the time of Domitian. Referring to the custom of "Borough English," he remarked that if a man died in Gloucester without making a will his property would go to the youngest son, and he believed this custom had origin in the fact that the Romans had a law to prevent things coming to a deadlock. It was their practice to take the elder sons for the army, the youngest staying at home to manage the business. They avoided a great deal of litigation by allowing the youngest son to take the property at once, leaving the elder sons available for soldiers. If they looked into this old history for themselves they would find it very interesting; and it would give them more interest in the city when they knew how ancient it is, and how much of the kind of thing he had indicated there was to learn.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

The DEAN, in the course of an address on this subject, said they were all proud of the city of which they were citizens. Gloucester had, perhaps, a history second to none in England, and second to very few in Europe, after Rome. One glory stood out prominently, and that was their Cathedral. Every citizen, every man and woman, and every boy and girl, was proud of their Cathedral, and well they might be. He proceeded to point out, and account for, the difference between the two styles of architecture seen in the nave and the choir—the massive nave, built at the time when defence was the prominent thought with architects, and the lighter choir, erected when the strong rule of the Conqueror had induced a feeling of security in the land, and the revival in the Church occurred. He was proud of the Cathedral, and if he was given strength and lived among them longer, he hoped to give them more detailed information concerning it. He was persuaded of this; that the Cathedral must be something more than merely a beautiful example of architecture. Not many years ago Dr. Cumming said it was beautiful, but after all it was an empty shell. Was it an empty shell now? He asked those who came to their winter services in the nave,

or to their great choral services, or to those who were present at the A.M.C. service when well-nigh 5.000 people, a large proportion of them stalwart English artisans, thronged the nave. It was filled now from time to time with a reverent and devout congregation. One wrote: "After all, the jewels of the walls of a sanctuary are the flocks within those walls;" and with that sentiment he concluded his remarks.

MONUMENTS IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Mrs. BAGNALL-OAKELEY, in a paper on the Cathedral Monuments, said she should have hardly attempted such a task except that she had had the help of the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, who, sometime ago, wrote offering a description of the monuments in the Cathedral, and one of the last things he did was to send her some notes on the subject, asking her to use them for the city. She was sure she could not use them in a better way than to read them to this meeting. In the long time the Abbey had been existing it was strange that there were only three effigies of Abbots. She proceeded to describe, first, the effigies of Robert, Duke of Normandy, Edward II.; Osric, King of Northumbria, whose effigy was dressed, she pointed out, in the dress worn at the period of the erection of the monument, and not in that worn during his lifetime. Then there was the monument of an Abbot, which she believed was that of Henry Folliett, though some thought it was the effigy of Serlo, and others of one of the later Abbots. He was dressed, or, more properly in ecclesiastical terms, habited as a priest and not as an Abbot. The next Abbot had a totally different habit, and this was the effigy of Abbot Seabrook. Abbot Parker's tomb probably did not contain his bones, and it was doubtful where he really was buried. The Abbey was then changed into a Cathedral, and there was Bishop Golesborough's effigy. The Bishop was dressed in the dress of a Protestant Bishop of the Reformed Church, and wore a ruff. Then came a great change in the style of architecture, which became stiff and formal, the church no longer giving her help to the workers in stone. There was only one effigy of a Knight in armour. This was in the south aisle of the nave, and was composed of two recumbent figures—a warrior and his lady—no doubt persons of distinction, and probably members of the Bridges' family, of Cubberley, and not of the Bohuns, as generally supposed. Then there came yet another change, and the dead were represented in a half-rising position, instead of being recumbent, and afterwards there succeeded monuments of men looking down out of a sort of a medallion. There was one other style of monument, and that was of figures in a standing position. There were not many of these in Gloucester Cathedral, but there were the monuments of Judges Powell (1713) and Jenner in this style. Monumental art seemed to have fallen to the lowest ebb, but now it was rising again, and some beautiful recumbent effigies have lately been executed. They were now reverting to the graceful attitudes and the perfect repose of the figures of earlier days, and we once more saw really artistic designs. There were also good brasses now-a-days—there was a splendid modern one in Gloucester Cathedral to Haines, who wrote on Ancient Brasses. Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley then thanked her hearers for their attention, and resumed her seat.

Mr. Bloxam's notes will be printed *in extenso* post

The proceedings were here varied by an organ solo. Afterwards

The Rev. Wm. Bazeley resumed by reading a very interesting Paper on the *Ancient Guilds of the City of Gloucester*, which will be printed post.

Mr. F. W. Waller then gave an Address *On Old Gloucester Buildings*, which he illustrated by an exhibition of a fine series of photographs. He remarked that his attention to this subject was aroused by the fact that the picturesque old buildings of the city were rapidly disappearing under process of supposed improvements, and he determined to preserve the appearance of as many of them as he could. Alas, many of them, and some of the best, had already gone. Having made these few remarks, he exhibited and described the Gateway of Llantony Priory; the Houses of the Black Friars (exterior and interior) and the Grey Friars; the New Inn (past and present); the Angle-post between the New Inn Lane and Northgate Street; the Town House of the Yate family, now occupied by Mr. Clark, grocer, in Southgate Street, with the two mantelpieces therein preserved; the old Town House of the Cliffords of Frampton, now occupied by Mr. Beale, auctioneer, and some time used by the Grocers' Guild as their hall; a fine chimney piece in the residence of Mr. Johnson in Westgate Street and several other objects of interest.

A vote of thanks having been given to the several speakers and readers, the meeting terminated with the National Anthem.

Amongst those who attended the meetings were Lord Sherborne, Sir Brook Kay, Bart., Sir John Maclean, Col. Granville, Admiral Christian, the Rev. F. E. Broome Witts, S. E. Bartleet, W. Bazeley, W. H. Silvester Davies, Canon Madan, Canon J. Mayne, J. Emeris, A. C. Eyre, W. D. Stanton, Prebendary Scarth, W. Bagnall-Oakeley, H. Shaw, J. Bloomfield, and the Very Rev. the Dean, the Mayor (Mr. J. Ward) the Deputy Mayor (Mr. C. H. Clutterbuck), the City High Sheriff (Mr. A. C. Wheeler), and Messrs. R. V. Vassar-Smith (*President*), W. J. Stanton, F. F. Fox, H. Jeffs, J. P. Wilton, E. A. Hudd, T. S. Ellis, C. Bowley, G. B. Witts, F. A. Hyett, W. C. Lucy, J. Graham Clarke, H. Medland, F. W. Waller, W. Washbourn, B. Bonnor, Bernard Matthews, C. Brown, R. Brown, H. W. Bruton, E. H. Percival, J. Murrell, J. Mills, C. H. Dancey, A. Ponting, W. Leigh, W. H. St. John Hope, P. D. Prankerd, W. H. Stevenson, E. Granville Ll. Baker, E. A. D'Argent, F. F. Tuckett, T. H. Chance, A. Le Blanc, and W. Keeling, and many ladies.

Catalogue of Exhibits in the Temporary Museum.

Prepared by Messrs. J. P. Wilton, C. H. Dancey and J. Mills.

PORTRAITS OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER.

The Name at end of each subject is that of the Exhibitor.

ROYAL PERSONAGES.

The Emperor Claudius. "Some write that Claudius, in favour of the valiant prowesse which he saw and found in Arviragus, honoured not only him with the marriage of his daughter Genissa, but also to the end to make the towne more famous where this marriage was solemnized, he therefore called it Claudiocestria, after his name, but now it is called Glocester." (*Holinshed, quoted in Fosbrooke's History of Glouc., p.* 1). The truth of this questioned by other writers. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

King Edgar resided in Gloucester A. D. 964, and one of his battles against the Danes is said to have been fought here (*Counsel*). Gloucester was then expressly called "this Royal City" (*Rudder*). Ditto

Edmund Ironside, having been defeated at Ashden, Essex, came to Gloucester for the purpose of recruiting his forces. He was followed by Canute, who proposed that "under present circumstances it might be prudent for both to lay aside their resentments and divide the kingdom." Both armies unanimously agreed to the proposal A. D. 1016 (*Counsel*). Ditto

Harold, in 1063, by order of Edward the Confessor, set out for this place to punish Griffin, the Welsh King, for his incursions (*Fosbroke*). Mr. J. P. WILTON.

William I. often held his Court at Gloucester, and generally spent his Christmas here, attended by the principal nobility and ecclesiastics in this kingdom. In 1084, and again in 1085, he held his Court here for five days (*Counsel*). On one of these occasions he ordered the compilation of Domesday Book. Ditto

William II. was seized with a distemper while he was at Gloucester in 1093, and in 1099 "agreeably to ancient custom" spent his Christmas here (*Counsel*). Ditto

Robert, Duke of Normandy, "having been a benefactor to his house (the Abbey) was interred there about 1132" (*Rudder*) Ditto

Stephen, whilst engaged in war with Matilda, was taken prisoner and brought here by the Earl of Gloucester in 1142 (*Counsel*). Ditto

Henry II. summoned here in 1172 a great Council of his Earls and Barons, and Reece and other Princes of Wales (*Counsel*) Ditto

Henry III. was crowned at Gloucester in 1216, being then 10 years of age, and in 1233 summoned all the Vassals of the Crown to meet him with their troops at Gloucester. He also held his Court here in 1241 (*Counsel*). Ditto

King John was sojourning here in 1216 (*Counsel*). Ditto

Edward I., in the sixth year of his reign, 1278, held a Parliament in the long Workhouse belonging to the Abbey. The laws then enacted have since been styled the Statutes of Gloucester (*Furney*). Ditto

Edward II. was frequently here. In the winter of 1321 this city was seized by the Barons, and the King hastened to Gloucester. In 1327 he was murdered in Berkeley Castle, and was buried in the Abbey of Gloucester (*Counsel*). Ditto

Edward III. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

Queen Philippa, and Ditto

The Black Prince visited the Shrine of Edward II. in the Abbey at Gloucester about 1335 (*Fosbroke*) Ditto

Richard II. held a Parliament here October 1407 (*Counsel*). Ditto

Henry IV. held a Parliament here 1407 (*Counsel*). Ditto

Henry V. held a Parliament here 1420. Ditto

Richard III., immediately after his coronation, came to Gloucester in 1483, and continued here some time. "From this place he sent an express order to the Governor of the Tower of London to murder Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York" (*Counsel*). Ditto

Henry VI., when a child (1430), was brought to the Abbey and made an oblation at the Shrine of Edward II. (*Counsel*) Ditto

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, held a Parliament here in the reign of Henry VI. Ditto

Henry VII. came to Gloucester from Worcester on Whitsun Eve, 1483 (*Counsel*). Ditto

Henry VIII. came here in 1535. Ditto

James I. was at Gloucester "about 1605, and resided at the Deanery, where he touched for the King's evil" (*Counsel*). Ditto

Charles I. summoned the city to surrender on August 10th, 1643. (See Picture). Ditto

Charles II., as Prince of Wales, was present at the siege; as was also Ditto

James II., as Duke of York. He visited the city again in 1685, in his royal progress through the kingdom (*Life of Frampton*). Ditto

George III. visited Gloucester in 1788. Ditto

BISHOPS.

John Hooper born 1495; appointed to the See of Gloucester in 1550; two years after to that of Worcester, which he held with the Bishopric of Gloucester. Burnt at Gloucester, February 9th 1555. Ditto

Also an engraving of the stake to which he was fastened. The original is in Gloucester Museum.

Edward Fowler, born 1632; appointed Bishop of Gloucester, 1691; died 1714. Mr. H. W. BRUTON.

Richard Willis, Bishop of Gloucester, 1714; translated to Salisbury, 1721, and in 1725 to Winchester, where he died. Mr. W. H. BRUTON.

Joseph Wilcocks, born at Bristol 1673; in 1721 made Bishop of Gloucester; in 1741 translated to Rochester; died 1756. Ditto

William Warburton, born 1698; Bishop of this See, 1750. A learned man and writer of many theological and controversial works. Ditto

Honourable James York, translated to this See from S. David's, 1779, and to Ely in 1781. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

Samuel Halifax, born 1733; Bishop of Gloucester, 1781; translated to S. Asaph, 1787; died 1790. Ditto

Richard Beadon, elected Bishop of Gloucester, 1789; translated to Bath and Wells, 1802. Mr. W. H. BRUTON.

George Isaac Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester, 1802; translated to Hereford, 1815. Mr. C. H. DANCEY.

Honourable Henry Ryder, Bishop of Gloucester, 1815 to 1824. Ditto

Christopher Bethell, Bishop of Gloucester from 1824 to 1830. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

James Henry Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, 1836 to 1856. Ditto

William Thomson, 1861; Archbishop of York, 1863. Mr. JOHN MILLS.

DEANS.

Laurence Humphrey, Dean, 1570; made Dean of Winchester, 1580. Mr. C. H. DANCEY.

Thomas Morton, born 1564; became Dean of Gloucester, June, 1607; of Winchester, 1609; made Bishop of Durham, 1639; died 1659. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

William Laud, born 1573; Dean of Gloucester, 1616; afterwards became Bishop of S. David's, of Rochester, of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury. Ditto

Josiah Tucker, born 1712; Dean of Gloucester, 1758; died at the Deanery 1799. An eminent writer on many subjects, theological, controversial, and political. Mr. C. H. DANCEY.

Henry Law, Dean of Gloucester from 1862 to 1884. Rev. G. JAMES.

ARCHDEACONS.

Richard Hurd, Archdeacon in 1767; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1774; and of Worcester, 1781; where he died 1808. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

James Rudge, Rector of S. Michael's, Gloucester, and Historian of the city; he became Archdeacon, 1814. Ditto

PREBENDARIES & CANONS.

Gilbert Sheldon, born 1598; installed, 1632; afterwards Dean of the Chapel Royal, Bishop of London, and became Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

Samuel Horsley, installed, 1764; made Bishop of S. David's, 1788; translated to Rochester, 1793; to S. David's, 1802; died 1806. Ditto

Henry More, born 1614; died 1687; installed about 1675. Ditto

Joseph White, born 1746 in Gloucester (or Stonehouse). His father was a journeyman weaver. In 1783 he became Prebendary of this Cathedral. Was an eminent oriental scholar ; died in 1814. Mr. J. P. Wilton.

Ralph Cudworth, installed Prebendary of Gloucester, 1678; died 1688. Ditto

George Bull, installed, 1678 ; made Bishop of S. David's, 1705 ; died 1709. Ditto

Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Canon of Gloucester Cathedral. Rev. G. James.

LORD HIGH STEWARDS OF GLOUCESTER.

William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, 1558. Mr. J. P. Wilton.

Sir Edward Coke, 1615 Ditto

Oliver Cromwell, 1651. Ditto

Henry Lord Cromwell, 1653 Ditto

Richard Cromwell, 1656 Ditto

Henry, Duke of Gloucester (youngest son of Charles I.), 1660 Ditto

James, Earl of Berkeley, 1710 Ditto

RECORDERS OF GLOUCESTER.

Richard Pates, 1556. Was benefactor to S. Bartholomew's Hospital and founder of the Cheltenham Grammar School. M.P. for Gloucester, 1558. Mr. J. P. Wilton

William Lenthall, 1638. M.P. for the city, 1654. Speaker of House of Commons. Ditto

Sir John Somers, 1690. Afterwards Lord Chancellor. Ditto

Philip, Lord Hardwicke, 1734. Afterwards Lord Chancellor Ditto

The Honourable Charles Yorke, 1764. Ditto

George Augustus, Lord North, 1769. Afterwards Earl of Guilford. Ditto

Charles, Duke of Norfolk, 1792. Ditto

TOWN CLERKS.

Sir John Powell, 1674. Ditto

Sir Robert Price, 1685 Ditto

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

General John Desborough, 1656. Mr. J. P. Wilton.

George Augustus Selwyn, 1760. Ditto

Robert Morris, 1806. Ditto

Robert Bransby Cooper, 1818 Ditto

Admiral Sir Maurice F. F. Berkeley 1832. Afterwards Ld. Fitzhardinge. Ditto

Sir Robert Walter Carden, Bart., 1857. Lord Mayor of London. Ditto Mr. John Mills.

MAYORS.

Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart., 1810 to 1823. Mr. J. P. Wilton.

John Phillpotts, 1819. M.P., 1830, &c. Ditto

OFFICERS PRESENT AT THE SIEGE OF GLOUCESTER.

Prince Rupert, Commander of Cavalry in the Royal Army, third son of the King of Bohemia. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

Prince Maurice (his brother), Royalist. Ditto

Earl of Carnarvon, Royalist. Ditto

Lord Edward Somerset, Royalist. Ditto

Earl of Warwick, Royalist. Ditto

Lord Wilmot, Royalist. Ditto

Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Royalist. Ditto

Lord Henry Somerset, Royalist. Ditto

Sir Jacob Ashley, Royalist. Ditto

Rev. Wm. Chillingworth, D.D., Royalist. He was zealously attached to the Royal party, and at the siege of Gloucester, begun August 10th, 1643, was present in the King's Army, where he advised and directed the making of certain engines for assaulting the town, but which the success of the enemy prevented him from employing." (*Chalmers*). See Dowling's picture. Mr. H. W. BRUTON.

Earl of Essex, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Sir Thomas Middleton, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Major-General Poyntz, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Sir W. Waller, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Major-General Skippon, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Lord Grey, Parliamentarian. Ditto

John Wilmot Richard, Lord Rochester, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Major-General Morgan, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Colonel J. Girard, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Colonel Okey, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Lord Fairfax, Parliamentarian. Ditto

Earl of Manchester, Parliamentarian. Ditto

PERSONS OF EMINENCE CONNECTED WITH THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

John Taylor, "The Water Poet;" born in Gloucester about 1580; died 1654. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London in 1554. "Gave to twenty-three towns, of which Gloucester was one, as they succeeded each other in a table which he drew up, £100 per annum, clear, to be lent for ten years to poor clothiers, and to continue in the same order for ever." (*Rudder*). Ditto

George Whitfield, born 1714 at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester; died 1770. Mr. C. H. DANCEY.

Rev. Daniel Lysons, born at Rodmarton, 1763. Author of "Antiquities of Gloucestershire," and other works. *Mezzotint, after Sir T. Lawrence, touched proof before letters with writing in pencil by Sir Thos. Lawrence.* Mr. H. W. BRUTON.

Robert Raikes, born 1735, died 1811. Editor of "Gloucester Journal," Founder of Sunday Schools (Four portraits). Mr. J. P. WILTON.

John Moore, D.D., born at Gloucester about 1731. Son of a butcher who resided in the Butcher's Row, Westgate Street (taken down 1750). He obtained the Townsend Scholarship 1744, which provided for his residence at Pembroke College, Oxford. Took his D.D. degree 1763, held various important offices in the Church, and became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1783; died 1804. Portrait, and Caricature by *Dighton*, "The Principal Arch of Lambeth Palace." Mr. J. P. Wilton.

Ralph Bigland, Historian of the County; born 1711; died 1784. Buried in the Cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory.
Mr. W. H. Bruton.

Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, Historian of the City and County of Gloucester, and author of many Archæological and Historical works.
Mr. J. P. Wilton.

James Wood, Banker and Millionaire. Two portraits. ditto

Right Reverend Henry Phillpotts, D.D., Bishop of Exeter; born at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. Ditto

Sir Charles Wheatstone, born in 1802, resided in Westgate Street. "His name will ever remain green as the scientific inventor of the Electric Telegraph." Was Knighted in 1863. Ditto

ANTIQUARIAN & OTHER OBJECTS.

A case of Tracts relating to the Siege of Gloucester and the Civil War.
Mr. C. H. Dancey.

Fifteen Deeds relating to the Tanners' Guild in Gloucester, and two flags belonging to the Guild. Ditto

A case of Roman Antiquities, Fibulæ, Buckles, Coins, &c., found at Gloucester. Ditto

A Roman Spear-head (bronze), found at Kingswood. Ditto

A Roman Statera found at Kingsholm. Ditto

Surgical Probes (bronze). Ditto

Early English Dagger found at Highnam. Ditto

Old Oak, carved, from the New Inn, Gloucester. Ditto

Old Oak, carved in linenfold pattern, from King's Head, Gloucester, Ditto

Carved Spandril, from the Ram Inn, Southgate Street. Ditto

Carved Oak, from a house in Westgate Street. Ditto

Stained Glass, from the old Bishop's Palace. Ditto

Gold Coin of Antonia, found at the Chequer's Bridge. Ditto

Sculptured Tablet in *bas-relief* found in Northgate Street, at a depth of 8 feet, in excavations under or adjacent to the Shakespeare Inn. It represents two figures standing, of which different explanations have been given. One is that they represent Mercury and Minerva; the other, which is given by the Rev. S. Lysons in his *Romans in Gloucestershire*, that the deities represented may be Æsculapius and Hygeia. Mr. John Ward.

A piece of Stencilled Wall Plaster, discovered behind panelling at "Margrett's" house, Eastgate, pattern of Pomegranate—the Badge of Queen Mary. Mr. J. Drummond Robertson.

A frame of Engravings of Pennies, from the Gloucester Mint. ditto

A case containing—

Roman Plaster from walls, found at Eastgate House.

Stone Tiles for a roof, found at Eastgate House.

Three Tiles found at Eastgate House.

Necks of Jars, found, showing the mode of "Corking," one specimen has a recess for holding wax seal for wine, found at Eastgate House.

Roman Kitchen Ware, Mortaria, with quartz bedded in the clay to give a rough rasping surface, found at Eastgate House

Black Samian Ware, a pot for egg boiling, found with eggshell and spoon at Eastgate House.

Fine Samian Ware, Hot Water Dish, showing the manner in which the upper vessel fitted to the rim of lower, found at Eastgate House.

Bone Pins, &c., found at Eastgate House.

Glass (the silvered effect is from decay), found at Eastgate House.

Fine Metal Lustred Ware of the 2nd century, found at Eastgate House.

Ware from the New Forest District, found at Eastgate House.

Common (query *Cranham*) Local Ware, found at Eastgate House.

Funereal or Cinerary (for holding ashes of the dead) Urn, Kingsholm.

Tesseræ (Glass ?) found on the site of the Porch of the Friends' Meeting House.

Ditto, from the site of the National Provincial Bank, Westgate Street.

Lead Pipe, from ditto. Mr. John BELLOWS.

An Iron Branck, formerly in use for punishment of quarrelsome and brawling women, found in a vault under a house in Northgate Street, apparently part of an underground passage in the direction of the New Inn and the Cathedral. The part marked A was inserted in the mouth, one metal ring was placed round each side of the jaw to the back of the head. The nose came between the upright bars, and the conjoint bar went over the head, where, with the other ring, it was fastened by a padlock. The ring in front was for fastening a rope by which the offender was led about. These instruments appear to have been in common use to the time of the Commonwealth. Mr. E. GRANVILLE BAKER.

Two Carved Heads—Oliver Cromwell and General Massey.

Carved and lent by Mr. Howitt.

An old Sword used at the siege of Gloucester. ditto

A Cast (plaster) Head of Bishop Hooper ditto

Three Plaques—of silver enamelled—connected with the City of Gloucester. No. 1. The Arms of of Sir Thomas Bell, Knight (benefactor to the city). No. 2. The Arms of the City of Gloucester. No. 3. Arms of —— Mayor Impaling the Arms of Gloucester. His Honour Judge POWELL.

Seal of Milo Fitzwalter, created Constable of Gloucester by Henry I. about A.D. 1200 (original in Bodleian Library). Mr. G. P. MOORE.

Memorial Crown-piece of William III., 1696, found in Gloucester. Engraved about 100 years ago. ditto

Seal of Blackfriars' Monastery, about A.D. 1280. Original Brass was in the possession of the late Canon Lysons. ditto

A case of Roman and other Remains found in building the wall of Quay, 1888. Mr. A. H. Lewis.

Two Horse-shoes and three Keys found in Westgate Street at a depth several feet. Mr. Chapman.

Streamers of the Butcher's Guild (one of the ancient Guilds of the city). Mr. R. P. Chandler.

Portion of a Monumental Cross of Celtic origin, from the vicinity of S. Oswald's Priory. Mr. Bossom.

A Setting or Composing Stick used by Robert Raikes himself at the "Journal" Office. Mr. T. P. Bennett.

A model of Gloucester Cross, taken down 1750. The Tolsey (with a cage) and the Butcher's Row are shown. Mr. J. P. Wilton.

A cast of an old Knocker on the door of S. Nicholas Church, date unknown. ditto

A piece of Tesselated Pavement from Longsmith Street. ditto

A case containing the following silver pennies from Gloucester Mint:—Electrotype of unique Penny of Alfred the Great, three Pennies of Æthelræd—Harold I., two of Harthcnut, Henry I., Henry III., exhibited by Mr. J. Drummond Robertson; and two Pennies of Æthelræd and one of Cnute, with a Roman Gold Coin (Gratianus), A.D. 367, exhibited by Mr. J. P. Wilton.

OIL PAINTINGS.

The reply of the Corporation of Gloucester to the demand of Charles I. that they should surrender the City to him, delivered by Toby Jordan (Mayor of Gloucester, 1660) and Sergeant-Major Pudsey. The principal figures are the King, the Prince of Wales (Charles II.), James, Duke of York James II.), and the Rev. W. Chillingworth, the Messengers from the City. The interview took place August 10th, 1643, in Tredworth Fields. The picture was painted by Mr. Dowling, a native of Gloucester, and presented to the city (and hangs in the Tolsey), by his Honour Judge Powell, M.P., for Gloucester, 1862-4.

The Talbot Inn. Painted and Exhibited by Mrs. Oscar Clark.

Old Houses in Hare Lane. ditto ditto

Lower Barton Mill (Brown's Mill). ditto ditto

S. Catherine's Knapp. ditto ditto

The River Twyer (meadows now covered by Midland Railway Station). Painted and exhibited by Mr. E. Smith.

Gloucester from the Severn. ditto ditto

Gloucester Quay, 1843. ditto ditto

Entrance to the Cathedral Cloisters, 1847. ditto ditto

Sketch of Old Houses in Palace Yard near the Little Cloisters. Mr. Walter Lifton.

Gloucester Quay and the Round House. ditto

Bull Lane. Exhibited by Mr. Vassar Smith.

Old India House. Exhibited by Mr. C. H. Dancey.

Gloucester Cross. Exhibited by Mr. J. P. Wilton.

S. Margaret's Church and Hospital. Exhibited by Mr. J. P. WILTON.

James Wood's House (site of National Provincial Bank). Painted by Mr. E. Smith. ditto

Houses in Eastgate Street (removed for the site of the Capital and Counties' Bank). Painted by Mr. E. Smith. ditto

"Margrett's" House, Eastgate Street, recently taken down. ditto

West Gate and Bridge. Painted by Mr. E. Smith. ditto

Old Picture of the New Inn. Mr. LONG.

Burning of Bishop Hooper. Mr. BEALE.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

Brown's Mill. Painted and exhibited by Mrs. T. S. ELLIS.

S. Oswald's Priory. The church was destroyed by the besieger's artillery in the Civil War (*Counsel*). ditto

S. Mary Magdalen Church. ditto

Refectory at Lanthony Abbey. ditto

Gloucester from Kingsholm (Mrs. Kemp). Exhibited by ditto

Interior of S. Mary-de-Crypt. Painted and exhibited by Miss E. H. JONES.

Palace Yard with Parliament Chamber. Painted and exhibited by Miss M. BURRUP.

College Street ditto ditto

College Court. ditto ditto

Interior of S. Mary-de-Lode Church. Painted by the Rev. O. Haweis. ditto

Lanthony Abbey (ruins of). Painted by Mrs. Curzon. Exhibited by Mr. W. P. PRICE.

S. Oswald's Priory. ditto ditto

S. Mary Magdalen Church. ditto ditto

An Antient Conduit (Scrivens'), which formerly stood in Southgate Street, now in Edgeworth Park. ditto ditto

The South Gate. ditto ditto

Old and New Over Bridges. Painted by Mr. E. Smith. ditto

West Gate and Old Westgate Bridge (built by Nicholas Waldred Clerk, in reign of Henry II). ditto ditto

Mary-le-Bone Park, stood at or about the site of the present Gaol. Exhibited by Mr. A. W. WEBB.

Old House formerly standing in Northgate Street, opposite S. John's Church. Painted by Mr. Kemp. Mr. J. CLUTTERBUCK.

S. Nicholas Church and Westgate Street. ditto ditto

The *Old* Ram Inn, Northgate Street. Exhibited by Mr. J. H. BILLETT.

S. Margaret's Church. ditto

Lanthony. ditto

Tanner's Hall, Hare Lane, present state. Painted Mr. E. Smith. Exhd. by Mr. P. WILTON.

Brown's Mill. ditto ditto

S. Mary-de-Crypt Church. Painted by Mrs. Curzon. Mr. J. P. WILTON.

Archway, Lanthony Abbey. ditto ditto

The King's Board. "Formerly assigned for the selling of butter and cheese; was built and repaired by King Richard II., but it is now (1799) taken down" (*Rudder*). Removed in 1750. It stood in the Westgate Street below the Church of the Holy Trinity It is now erected in the grounds of Mr. W. P. Price, at Tibberton. ditto ditto

The New Inn (from an old engraving). Painted by Mrs. Curzon. Exhibited by Mr. J. P. WILTON.

White Ladies' Well, Hempstead ditto ditto

Entrance to the Cloisters. ditto ditto

Westgate Bridge ditto ditto

Archway in S. Mary's Square. ditto ditto

Another view of same. ditto ditto

Blackfriars in Gloucester, 1721 and 1886. ditto ditto

ENGRAVINGS & DRAWINGS.

Full-sized Painted Photograph of the "Gloucester Candlestick." This elaborate work of art is made of a white alloyed metal, probably containing a good proportion of silver. It bears several Latin inscriptions, one of which records that it was given by Abbot Peter to the Abbey Church of S. Peter, in Gloucester, about the year 1110, now in the possession of, and lent by, the Authorities of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

North-west Prospect of Gloucester (Buck). Mr. C. H. DANCEY.

West Prospect of Gloucester (Kyp). ditto

Gloucester City (Kyp). ditto

Gloucester Cross ditto

Etching of S. Mary Magdalen Church. Mr. C. H. DANCEY.

James Wood's House ditto

Blackfriars ditto

Entry of Bromley Chester. ditto

Drawing of a Key found at the Bishop's Palace. Rev. W. BAZELEY.

The West Gate, engraved by Walker, and a small etching of the West Gate, and pen and ink sketch of the same by S. Lysons. W. H. BRUTON.

Perspective View of the City of Gloucester, 1750, North-west View and Sketch of Lanthony Priories, by Lysons. ditto

Grey Friars, Gloucester, a drawing in Indian ink, and a published etching of the same, Castle of Gloucester in Indian ink, by S. Lysons, and an engraving of the Castle, by Luker. Mr. W. H. BRUTON.

Blackfriars, drawing by S. Lysons, ditto engraved by Kirkall, and North-west View of the Priories of Lanthony and Gloucester (Buck). ditto

Autographs of Historians of Gloucester, viz.: Sir Robert Atkyns, T. D. Fosbroke, Ralph Bigland, and Samuel Lysons. ditto

North-west View of Priories of Gloucester (Buck), Blackfriars, a sketch and engraving by Kirkall. Henry VIII. granting the See of Gloucester to Abbot Wakeman, 1551, copy of an Illumination in the Archives of the Corporation of Gloucester. ditto.

Hempstead Church and two Engravings of the Ladies' Well.
Mr. W. H. BRUTON.

A South-west Prospect of the City of Gloucester, taken on Lanthony Causey, by T. Lewis. ditto

Entry of Bromley Chester into Gloucester (differs materially from the Engraving). ditto

Scrivens' Conduit and the King's Board, Photograph. Mr. MEDLAND.

S. Mary Magdalen and Gateway. ditto ditto

Seal of Isabel, Countess of Gloucester. Mr. JOHN MILLS.

New Inn, Gloucester (proof of engraving by Bartlett). ditto

Nine Plates of Roman Antiquities found in Gloucester (from Lysons' Britannia Magna). Mr. J. P. WILTON.

Doorway of S. Mary Magdalen (in Sepia, by Mr. Monk). ditto

Glevum (Stukeley). ditto

Two Maps of Gloucester, Kyp, and from Hermandœ's Britannia Magna, published at Amsterdam, 1661. ditto

Three Views—North-west View of the City of Gloucester, Westgate Street, and Hillfield. ditto

Three Views of Gloucester Cross—Bond and Martin—one not known.
Mr. J. P. WILTON.

The White (Grey ?) Fryers in Gloucester, August, 1721—Stukeley and Kerkall. ditto

The White (?) Fryers and Church of S. Mary de Crypt (Lysons). ditto

ditto

Sir Thomas Bell's Hospital—Kimbrose (pen and ink drawing by the late Mr. John Jones). ditto

Tracings and drawings of Figure dug up in the vicinity of Grey Friars, 1862, of Armorial Bearings from Mr. Nest's (Partridge & Robins) house in Westgate Street, No. 154, and of the figures Æsculapius and Hygeia (exhibited in this collection) by Mr. John Jones. ditto

No. 154, Westgate Street—Sketch of front facing passage (5 feet wide), originally known as the Mavordim Lane (*Mr. F. W. Waller*, 1877. ditto

Sketches (engraved) of the remains of Ancient Gates—Westgate Street, S. Mary's Square, King Edward I.'s Gate in Palace Yard, in College Court (*Mr. F. W. Waller*) Lanthony Priory (*Roberts*). ditto

S. Nicholas Church and a ring on the door of the same (*Carter*, 1795).

Glevum, or Roman Gloucester, and general appearance of the western wall during the early part of the second century. The buildings on the right of the Gate are Barracks, that on the left is a Temple.—*From Mr. Bellows' Work on Roman Gloucester.* ditto

Bishop Hooper's monument. ditto

CHARTERS, &c., FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF GLOUCESTER.

In a Long Glass Case.

Charter of King John to the Burgesses of Gloucester, April 26th, 1200.

Charter of Henry III. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. The First Charter of Liberties, April 6th, 1227.

Charter of Henry III. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Second Charter of Liberties, August 10th, 1256.

Charter of Edward III. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Grant of a Fair, Oct. 24th, 1302.

Charter of Edward II. to the Prior of S. Bartholomew's Hospital. Licence to receive land in Mortmain, April 6th, 1314.

Queen Margaret, widow of Edward I. to Prior of S. Bartholomew's. Confirmation of Edward the II.'s Licence to receive lands in Mortmain, April 6th, 1314.

King Edward III. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Charter of Liberties, Dec. 20th, 1328.

King Edward III. to the Bailiffs and Community of Gloucester. Pardon for acquiring a certain rent without licence (*Great Seal* 53, 54), April 1st, 1347.

King Edward III. Proclamation regarding the subsidy of a ninth (*Great Seal* 57, 58), April 16th, 1340.

King Edward III. to William of Bohun, Earl of Northampton. Licence to assign the advowson of the Church of Newnham, to the Prior and Brethren of S. Bartholomew's Hospital, July 25th, 1343 (*Seal of Absence* 59, 60, used by the King, three months after his return).

King Richard II. to the Burgessess of Gloucester. Charter of Liberties, March 27, 1378.

King Richard II. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Second Charter of Liberties, March 21st, 1398.

King Richard II. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Charter of Liberties, Dec. 4th, 1399.

King Henry V. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Charter of Liberties, Feb. 5th, 1415.

In a Square Glass Case.

King Henry VI. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Charter of Liberties, Oct. 26th, 1423.

King Henry VI. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Licence to erect two Watermills under the Severn Bridge, July 10th, 1447.

King Edward IV. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Charter of Liberties, May 5th, 1462.

King Edward IV. Recited Act for the Paving of the Streets of Gloucester, April 6th, 1473.

King Henry VII. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Charter of Liberties, November 29th, 1489.

King Henry VIII. to the Burgesses of Gloucester. Charter of Liberties.

Two Frames of early 13th century Deeds and Seals and the Ordinances for the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of S. Margaret, written in Anglo-French, about 1225.

Other Documents.

Approval of the Rules of the Fraternity of Tanners by the Judges on Circuit. 34th Henry III. (1250). Rev. W. BAZELEY.

Approval of the Rules of the Fraternity of Butchers by Queen Elizabeth, 1572. ditto

An Ancient Descriptive Rental of the Borough of Gloucester, dated 1455, shewing every house in every street, the name of the owner with the substance of his title, the name of the occupier, the value of the premisses, and the amount of the "Land-gable" due thereon. CORPORATION OF GLOUCESTER.

PLATE BELONGING TO, AND EXHIBITED BY, THE CORPORATION OF GLOUCESTER.

Pair of Maces. "William Singleton, Esquire, Maior of the City of Gloucester, 1652."

A similar pair. "Gloucester. Toby Jordan, Esquire, Maior, Anno Regni Regis. Car. ii-xii., Anno Dom. 1660.

Great Somers Salvers. (Francis Singleton), 1699.

Pair of Quart Tankards. Gift of Keylocke, 1713.

Pair of small Salvers, with shaped edges. 1743.

Two-handled vase-shaped Cup. Gift of Charles Barrow, 1767.

Large Punch Bowl, with handles, 1768.

Punch Ladle, by George Smith. Date about 1785.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1887-8. Cr.

1887.	£	s.	d.
April 22—To Miscellaneous Printing	11	6	1
,, Printing Transactions	213	6	10
,, Purchase of Books, & Binding for Library	18	17	7
,, Petty Disbursements	28	0	10
	271	11	4
Balance	348	11	1
	£620	2	5

1887.	£	s.	d.
April 22—By Balance, as per Bank Book	369	2	2
1888.			
April 22—Annual Subscriptions, 1880-81	0	10	6
Do. do. 1881-82	1	1	0
Do. do. 1882-83	0	10	6
Do. do. 1883-84	0	10	6
Do. do. 1884-85	1	11	6
Do. do. 1885-86	4	14	6
Do. do. 1886-87	33	12	0
Do. do. 1887-88	147	0	0
Do. do. 1888-89	7	7	0
Entrance Fees	13	13	0
Life Subscriptions	5	15	6
Dividends, Consols	12	11	8
Donations	6	2	0
Sale of Transactions	5	12	0
Balance of Cirencester Meeting	4	5	6
,, Stratford-on-Avon Meeting	6	3	1
	£620	2	5

BERKELEY MANUSCRIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	84	7	10
Bills paid	3	2	1
	£87	9	11

Certified—W. C. LUCY, W. P. PRICE } AUDITORS.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance	84	19	11
Subscriptions	2	10	0
	£87	9	11
Balance of General Account brought down	348	11	1
Less Balance of Berkeley MSS.	84	19	11
Balance, as per Bank Book	£263	11	2

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY R. V. VASSAR-SMITH, *President.*

Delivered at Gloucester, July 16th, 1888.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE first meeting of this Society was held in this city 12 years ago, under the presidency of the late Sir William Guise, by whose death we have suffered an almost irreparable loss. That meeting was most successful, and Sir William Guise, in replying at the end of it to a vote of thanks accorded to him, spoke of the great pleasure he had received, and that he would liked to have stayed longer. Those members who were then present, and also those who have joined the Society since, I hope will be so far satisfied with the programme that has been prepared for them, that they will leave Gloucester with similar pleasant recollections, and feel that their time has not been wasted in paying a second visit to this ancient city, whose records I propose to make the subject of my address to-day. As a paper upon the archives of the Gloucester Corporation was read at the first meeting by the late Mr. K. H. Fryer, then Town Clerk, it may create some surprise that I should have chosen the same subject as the staple of my presidential address, but since Mr. Fryer's paper was written considerable progress has been made with the work of rendering more generally available the matter stored in our old Corporation records, the Corporation having engaged a reporter of the Historical MSS. Commission to arrange and calendar their archives. This important work is now all but completed, and I have therefore decided to deal with some of the results of the close inspection to which the records have been submitted, with the view of drawing the attention of Gloucestershire antiquaries to the store of information embodied in these archives. My predecessor, Mr. Fryer, has dealt in his paper with the Royal Charters of Liberties. I need not, therefore, detain you by reciting the privileges contained in these Royal Charters, but I would wish to call attention to the splendid

series of great seals which the Royal deeds have attached to them. The importance of the Gloucester collection can at once be seen by an inspection of Mr. Wyon's recently published work on the Great Seals of England. During the course of the calendaring a score or more of impressions which were not examined by Mr. Wyon have been brought to light. Next in importance to the Royal Charters should come the Rolls of the Borough Court, but these have unfortunately not been preserved. Of their existence there can be no doubt, for several of the deeds have endorsements upon them testifying that they were enrolled in the rolls in the time of so-and-so, bailiff of Gloucester, and there is an extract from them giving copies of two deeds enrolled therein. It is very unfortunate that these important records should have so entirely disappeared, for similar rolls in other ancient boroughs give most interesting glimpses of life in mediæval times. Another regrettable loss is that of the early accounts of the chamberlain or stewards of the town, and we have also to deplore the loss of the whole of the records of the court leet. These are classes of records from which matters of popular interest might have been derived, and the fact that these records have not been preserved, has, I am afraid, robbed my paper of any interest it might have possessed for those who are not professed antiquaries. But if the Gloucester collection is weak in these departments, it is exceptionally strong in a branch that is more useful to local historians than merely curious cases in the borough courts would be. We have a truly grand collection of very early deeds. The importance of this collection may be readily brought out by a contrast with those preserved in other ancient borough records. The Nottingham Corporation possess only 13 deeds older than the year 1300, at Leicester there is one small packet of deeds of this period, at Southampton 14 deeds, and the King's Lynn Corporation possess 12. But at Gloucester we have no less than 571 deeds of this time, and of that number 81 belong to the first quarter of the 13th century, some are even earlier, 159 to the second quarter, and 232 to the third quarter. These early deeds relate to lands at Apperley, Badgeworth, Barnwood, Brimpsfield, Cleeve, Cowley, Elmbridge, Elmore, Hardwicke, Hasfield, Hatherley, Hucclecote,

Longford, Minsterworth, Newnham, Swindon, Uley, Witcombe, Woodmancote and Wootton. Incidentally they throw great light upon local and personal names, and they contain scores of field names. A large proportion of them relate to Gloucester, and they preserve the early forms of the street-names, &c., in the town. Of the value of these deeds to genealogists I need not here speak, for they will readily perceive the importance of this collection. It is to be regretted that they have remained for so long a time unused, and practically unavailable for want of arrangement. This obstacle to their use has now been removed, and it only remains to print the voluminous calendar of these records to render their contents available for local historians, genealogists and philologists. One of these deeds dating from about 1270, contains a very irregular way of making a good assurance of title. In it Agnes Cooperich sets out that she has granted to Thomas of Norfolk an annual rent of four shillings arising from land next the door of the Bothall, as contained in her charter, and by the present deed she witnesses that she had voluntarily taken an oath, submitting herself to the jurisdiction and correction of the Bishop of Worcester or the Archdeacon of Gloucester, so that either of them can, if they be required so to do, suspend or excommunicate her, or cause her to be beaten through the middle of Gloucester market, or inflict any other punishment upon her, without process of judgment, if she should do anything to challenge the title of the said Thomas to the rent. There are also some 500 or 600 later deeds. These, although not so valuable as the older ones, nevertheless contain much interesting matter. From one of them dated August 5th, 1347, we learn that the Prior of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew's, the Rector of the Church of St. Nicholas, granted permission to the parishioners to build upon a piece of land between the wide door and wall of the church on the north, and the King's highway on the south, extending in length from the stone wall at the chapel of St. Mary in the same church on the east, to the stonework of the belfry of the said church in the west, on condition that all rent or profit arising from the said building should be applied to the repair of the church. This building would appear to be the south aisle of the church, which is such a singular

feature in the structure; but another deed dated 1347 is a grant from the Prior of St. Bartholomew to the White Friars at Gloucester of an aqueduct from the spring called "Goswhitewell, to be brought by means of a lead pipe under the land of the Hide (now part of Wootton). It is rather interesting to read of lead pipes at so early a date, but this is not the only case in Gloucester records, for there was at this time a lead pipe bringing water from Robin Hood's Hill to the Abbey of St. Peter and to the Grey Friars. But I will not dwell further upon this subject, as it will form part of Mr. Sylvester Davies's paper on the Grey Friars. From the lengthy will of Richard Manchester, a Gloucester burgess, dated in 1454, we learn that he was a collector, and no doubt a reader, of books at a time when books were exceedingly scarce and dear. He bequeaths a book, that formerly belonged to John Trewpenny, to the Friars Minor for their common use, and to William Eckington a book in Latin, on arithmetic, and, more interesting still, he leaves his Latin book called the "Marrow of Grammar" (*Medulla Grammaticæ*) to remain in a chest in the church of St. Mary in the South, under the care of the chaplains and wardens of the chantry of St. Mary there; and another book of the miracles of St. Jerome, described as being bound by iron chains to the stall in which he used to sit in the same church, to be kept there under the care of the wardens of the church, for the increase of virtue of those perusing the same book. This looks like the foreshadowing of a free library. He leaves his next best book to one Richard Spilsbury, junior, and directs that his executors are to dispose of his other books by way of alms to such persons as shall seem most worthy. This will makes Richard Manchester an interesting figure in our ancient history. Before leaving these deeds I should mention that we are indebted to them for the preservation of the names of the bailiffs of the borough for more than two centuries. Thanks to the great number of 13th century deeds, we possess the name of almost every bailiff of that period. Most boroughs are fortunate if they can obtain the names of five or six of the officers of that time. An interesting and curious member of the collection is a book of ordinances, &c., beginning in 1487. It is still enclosed in

the original blnding, but the oak boards forming the sides are much worm-eaten. The contents of this book are most diverse. There is an interesting account of the reception and entertaiment of King Henry VIII. and Queen Anne Boleyn, who arrived here from Tewkesbury on Saturday, July 31st, 1535. They were met by the mayor, alderman and sheriffs, in scarlet gowns, and a hundred other burgesses, all on horseback, at the boundary of the liberties, beyond Brickhampton, the mayor riding up to the King saying: "Thanks be to God of your Grace's health and prosperity, which God long continue." After which the mayor kissed the town mace that he held in his hand, and delivered it with a bow to the King, intimating in a brief speech that he hereby surrendered the franchises of the borough to his Majesty, that all the burgesses were loyal to their King and ready to do his commands. The King received the mace, but immediately delivered it back to the mayor, thereby confirming the liberties of the borough. At the White Friars, without the North Gate, the procession was met by the clergy of the town, in full vestments, with the Lord Suffragan[1] in his mitre. The Royal party were then escorted to the abbey, where they were received by the Abbot and his brethren, the King and Queen going up at once to the High Altar, preceded by the mayor bearing one of the town maces. Their Majesties lodged at the abbey. No account is given of the proceedings on the Sunday, but on Monday, about ten in the morning, they went hunting towards Painswick, the mayor and his brethren presenting them before they started with ten fat oxen of the value of £20, "for the which his Grace gave unto them loving thanks." On their return they were met by fifteen torch bearers, who escorted them to the abbey, for which attention the Queen gave them "four angelet nobles." On the Tuesday morning, the mayor and his brethren presented the Queen, who was riding towards Cubberly, with a purse of gold containing twenty gold royals. The same day was spent by the King in hunting at Miserden. The account then records their departure on the Saturday, being escorted as far as

[1] This was Andrew Whitmay, Bishop of Chrysopolis, Suffragan of Worcester, 1526-1535. He is called Prior of St. Bartholomew's Hospital of Gloucester in deeds dated 1517 and 1534 in the Corporation Archives.

Quedgeley by the mayor and his brethren, and a number of the burgesses. The book also contains an account of the reception of Princess Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII. and Katharine of Aragon, who visited Gloucester on September 12th, 1525. She is described as the "Princess of England," and was at that time the only legitimate child of Henry VIII. She was then in her tenth year. We read that the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, in scarlet, and hundred burgesses rode to Quedgeley Green, and there awaited the Princess's arrival, "and then made their obeisance on horseback, showing one of the maces of the town." The mayor's brethren then set forth for the town, riding two and two, the sergeants at mace leading the way, knights, esquires, and gentlemen in the middle, and the ma or immediately in front of the Princess, "Her Grace riding with the Serjeant at Arms bareheaded, and one of the Serjeant's maces in his hand." Next followed the ladies and gentlewomen of the Princess's train, on horseback, and then her servants in a livery, the rear of the procession being brought up by other burgesses riding two and two. At the town end, the clergy with copes, crosses, carpets, and cushions, awaited their Highnesses, who "lovingly then kissed the cross on horseback." Then the procession proceeded through the town to the abbey gates, where the abbot and his brethren awaited them in the abbey porch. Here Mary alighted from her horse and kissed the cross, then proceeded to the high altar, where she offered a piece of gold. The mayor and his brethren, in scarlet robes, preceded her to the altar, and also to her lodgings. In accordance with the custom of the time the mayor and his brethren presented to her "two fat oxen of the best that might be gotten" and ten fat wethers. The contents of this valuable book also comprise regulations made by the Town Council for trades, markets, &c., and various other orders relating to town business. There is also a list of the deaths, resignations, or deprivation of the aldermen from 1505 to 1647, which is of value as giving the dates of death of the aldermen. There are also lists of the soldiers raised in the city at different times, and copies of the letters and commissions connected with these levies. The accounts of arming and dispatching these levies are also sometimes given. These

lists preserve the names of twenty-five men of Gloucester who formed part of the English expedition to the south of France in 1512, an expedition that ended in complete failure and a mutiny of the troops. There are also the names of the forty men called out for Mary's French war in the autumn of 1557; the men raised for the relief of Calais, who left Gloucester for Cirencester on February 8th, 1558, and who went as far as the Isle of Wight at the city's expense. The contingent consisted of ten archers and ten pikemen, and they were accompanied by twenty-five men from the county of the city. In 1558 there is a list of twenty-five archers, thirty pikemen, and sixty-five billmen in Gloucester who are returned as fit to serve in war. Then we have the names of the twenty-five men from Gloucester who assisted Queen Mary against the Duke of Northumberland, who was maintaining the right of Lady Jane Grey to the Crown. Finally, there are twenty-four names of the Gloucester soldiers "that went to Ampthill when the insurrection was out in the North Country," *i.e.* they were embodied to resist the Pilgrimage of Grace. There is another book, commencing in 1622, that gives copies of all letters received connected with the mustering of the trained bands, the impressing of the trained bands, the impressing of soldiers, &c., with lists of the men. It has also a copy of the Proclamation of Charles I. as King. There are copies of commissions, &c., relating to the levying of a company of volunteers to form part of the Marquis of Hamilton's force of volunteers for the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. This was in 1631. In Gloucester sixteen volunteers were found, and the names of the men are preserved. Another book of the same description contains a correspondence relative to the musters in the city on the eve of the civil wars. On March 15th, 1640, the Marquis of Northampton was commissioned to raise 1500 men in Gloucestershire and 500 men in Warwickshire. There is a copy of the instructions sent out with this commission. In raising the men he was to take care that there was a good choice made of the men out of the trained bands. For drilling these levies the arms of the trained bands were to be borrowed, but they were to be restored when the men marched

away from the county. The men were to join the Earl of Northumberland at Newcastle on May 10th. Their pay was to be 8d. a day, which was to be paid by the county until they joined the King's army. On the 26th March the Privy Council commanded Lord Northampton to provide sixty strong horses and twenty carters from Warwickshire and fifty horses and seventeen carters from Gloucestershire, for the artillery train, to be at Newcastle by June 15th. On June 16th, the mayor wrote to Lord Northampton, that he and his brethren had enlisted 150 men and had caused them to be drilled, and explaining that they could not despatch the men to the general rendezvous because they had been unable to raise the necessary funds. The names of persons who neglected or refused to pay their assessment were enclosed with this letter. The mayor complained of the number of men that the city and the county of the city had to provide, and requested that the number might be reduced to 100, but his request was unavailing. A list of 130 men who were provided by the city is given. These levies had only just been dispatched when orders came to hold the trained band in readiness to march at short notice to repel the Scotch army. On August 27th, the notice was limited to twenty-four hours. Instructions were also given to have in readiness a sufficient body of pioneers, carts and horses, spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c., "and all other tools necessary for the making of works for defence in those perilous times," and to have the county powder magazine well stored with powder, shot and match, and the beacons were to be made ready and watched. After this there is a leap to 1643, when there is a copy of a letter from Thomas Pury and others, dated Nov. 30th, 1643, addressed to the mayor and aldermen of Gloucester, relating to the provision of money for the garrison of Gloucester. The next levy is that of twenty soldiers to form part of 500 men to be sent to Major General Skippon at Bristol, for garrisoning Bristol and Bath. This order came from the committee of both kingdoms, and is dated February 16th, 1645-6. Next we have the names of the horsemen raised by the city in 1651 to form part of the standing army of 4000 cavalry authorised by parliament. In this year also thirty men were impresed in the city to recruit the army in

Ireland; one of whom, named William Hooke, "fled away from his quarters. Then there is a letter from the mayor and his brethren to the Speaker of the House, informing him that they have repaired the fortifications of the town, and raised in two days nearly seven hundred soldiers for the defence of the town against Prince Charles and his army. Cromwell's victory at Worcester shortly afterwards relieved the city of the fear of another seige. There are also many other interesting letters and memoranda connected with these disturbed days, but the time at my disposal will not allow me to dwell upon them. The book contains a curious account of the ceremony of proclaiming Cromwell Lord Protector, upon his Parliamentary appointment, in Gloucester. A scaffold was erected at the north end of the Market House, near the High Cross, about 4 feet high, draped with red cloth, upon which the mayor, aldermen and council stood. The procession met at the Cathedral at noon on July 11th, 1657, and went to the scaffold accompanied by the wardens of the trading companies, the constables a dozen halberdiers, and the waits. After the proclamation, the mayor and his company proceeded to the Tolsey, when cakes and wine were provided, the trumpeters meanwhile playing upon the leads of the Tolsey and the Cross, running claret wine at two cocks. At night bonfires were lit throughout the city and bells rang. Shortly after this date, on December 2nd, 1657, Cromwell wrote to the common council at Gloucester, that he had information that the cavaliers were planning a surprise at Gloucester, and he accordingly authorised the Council to raise the militia, and promised to send down a troop of horse. The Council replied on the 9th, acknowledging the receipt of this letter, and stated that they had appointed four captains for the above purpose, and pointed out that they had only 150 muskets and no pikes, because their arms had been seized and sent to Chepstow Castle. This refers to the time of the dismantling of the garrison. In the following March, Cromwell wrote to say that he had information of an intended Royalist invasion, the Royalists having twenty-two ships of war ready at Ostende. Hereupon the militia were again embodied at Gloucester. On March 15th, 1657-8, the Mayor and Council write to

say that in addition to the four companies of militia, there are many citizens who are willing to provide and bear their own arms for the defence of the city, and they request that Alderman Robert Tyther may be commissioned as the captain of these volunteers. We have next the letter of Henry Lawrence, President of the Council announcing the death of Oliver Cromwell, followed by a copy of the proclamation of his son Richard, as Protector, issued by the Mayor and magistrates of the city. This brings the warlike records of these troubled days to an end. At a council held March 26th, 1658, the stewards were authorised to lay out £5 in the purchase of chains for the books in the library in the college, and twelve volumes of Aldrovandi, then in the library, were purchased for £25 from Thomas Pury. This probably refers to the Encyclopædia of Natural History written by Aldrovandi. The remainder of the records are chiefly minutes of the proceedings of the Corporation, which, perhaps, do not come within the scope of this Society, but they will be fully set out in the report of the Historical MSS. Commission.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF ROMAN HOUSES & THEIR ORNAMENTATION WITH TESSELATED PAVEMENTS AND OTHER DECORATIONS.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

Read at Gloucester, 17th July, 1888.

No county in England is richer in Roman remains than Gloucestershire, and none have yielded a better harvest to the efforts of the investigation of those remains in past and in present times.

Not to mention Gloucester, with its traces of Roman occupation, its walls, pavements, and other indications of former importance, and the fact of its having been a Roman colony, with the many remains of villas that surround it,—and Cirencester with its well-defined walls, and beautiful pavements, and the many inscribed stones, as well as articles of Roman use which are deposited in the museum at Cirencester—there are dispersed along the course of the ancient roads, the remains of villas of more than passing interest,—large in extent, and yielding specimens of the most finished art in mosaic work.

It will not, therefore, be out of place at a meeting like the present, to venture some remarks upon the conditions of life, and the character of the times, to which these remains carry us back.

Much attention has been paid in recent times to the study of the remains found on the sites of Roman villas, but much more yet remains to be known, and the structure and the ornamentation of them has hitherto rested too much upon mere conjecture. It will be my purpose, therefore, in the few remarks I have to make, to endeavour to throw some light upon these points. Altars and inscribed stones have been carefully recorded, and historical information has been drawn from their examination. I will not, therefore, touch upon these further than they may serve to illustrate the object I have in view.

It has been observed by a leading authority on Roman antiquities, and one well entitled to speak on such a subject,— "that it cannot be denied that the study of antiquity moulds and enlightens the human intellect in a manner which sometimes guards it from making serious and deadly blunders.

When we once see that the circumstances under which Englishmen are now led to carry out great works both in literature and in arts resemble those which developed and modified Roman energy, then we cannot help feeling a great interest and value in the study of this branch of Roman history."

The importance of Britain as a province of the Roman empire has been well, though only imperfectly, dwelt upon by Professor Mommsen in his late work on the "Provinces of the Roman Empire." He observes that "the internal condition of Britain, must, in spite of the general faults of the imperial government, have been, when compared with other regions, not unfavourable. If the people in the north knew only hunting and pasturing, and the inhabitants there were always ready for feud and rapine, the *south developed itself in an undisturbed state of peace*, especially by means of agriculture, cattle rearing, and working of mines. . . . . The network of roads was uncommonly developed, . . . the British troops were reckoned alongside of the Illyrian as the flower of the Roman army at the very beginning. Seven cohorts were raised from the natives, and were constantly increased onward to the time of Hadrian. There was an earnest and brave spirit in the people."

This statement, drawn from historical records, is certainly confirmed by the remains of Roman occupation in the south and west of Britain, where we have not only the fortified camp, but the remains of villas, and the traces of agriculture, and the reclamation of land, and the vestiges of extensive mining, as well as the introduction of plants and gardening.

The villa of the Roman officer, or official, was a wonderful advance upon the hut of the native, and, from recent discoveries in Wilts and Dorset, made by General Pitt Rivers, we have reason to think that the natives soon imitated the example of their conquerors.

Before entering upon any description of the form and adornment of the Roman villa in Britain, it may be well to say something about the original Roman house and its arrangement. Those who would study the subject more fully, may be directed to Castle's *Villas of the Ancients, and* to Dr. Daubeney's *Lectures on Roman Agriculture.*

Mr. Burn in his recent vol. on *The Relation of Roman Literature to Roman Art,* remarks that "in domestic Architecture as as well as in civil, the Romans borrowed the most ornamental and luxurious parts of their houses from the Greeks"—their peristylia, their triclinia, œci, exedræ diætæ, sphæristeria, pinacothecæ, and bibliothecæ, are all of Greek derivation, as their names shew, but all these belong to the *unessential and extraneous appartments* attached for the sake of recreation to the normal Roman house.

"In the primitive times of Rome the houses of the citizens consisted of one principal central room, the atrium, round which the other parts were grouped. In the atrium all domestic transactions took place; the family hearth, and the image of the Penates were there, meals were taken there, the mistress and her slaves worked there, the kitchen was there, the waxen masks of ancestors, the marriage bed, and the money-chest of the Paterfamilias stood there, visitors were received, and it was in all respects the COMMON ROOM of the house. The name *atrium* is probably Etruscan,[1] and the primitive Atria were such as Vitruvius describes under the name "*Cavædiu Tuscanicum,* a large room, with a roof supported on four beams, two placed across from wall to wall, and two others at right angles to them, so as to leave a square opening in the centre, towards which the roof sloped down on all four sides from the walls. The opening in the centre was possibly in the earliest times only as a vent for the smoke, but as the Atrium became enlarged, it took the form of the impluvium.

In the course of time, most of the domestic acts originally performed in the common hall were transferred to separate rooms, and the Atrium came to be used only for the reception of guests, for the symbolical marriage bed, for the images of ancestors, and for the lying in state of the dead.

[1] See Varro, L. L. V., 161.

The extention of the Atrium naturally caused the introduction of columns to support the roof, which had been unnecessary in the old fashioned Atria.[1]

The enlargement of the dwelling house at Rome is contemporaneous with the enlargement of the empire. Horace asks : [2]

> Cur invidendis postibus et novo
> Sublime ritu moliar Atrium ?
> Cur valle permutem Sabina
> Divitias operosiores ?

In after times the ATRIUM was left as the reception room for clients and visitors, while another and larger court was built beyond it for the use of the family ; this was called the *Cavædium*. The space between the Atrium and the Cavaedium was filled up by a central square room called the *Tablinum*, where family records and documents were kept, and on each side of it were passages,—fauces,—which formed the communication between the Atrium and Cavaedinm.

The Cavaedium was only a repetition of the Atrium on a larger scale. These two were the central points to which the other parts of the house converged, and into them the *cubicula*, or sleeping chambers, and the culina, or kitchen, opened, and received light and air through the doorways. The room devoted to the Penates, or household gods, after their removal from the Atrium, was called the *Sarcarium*, and was usually on the left of the Atrium.

This was the *typical* or *national* Roman house, but in after times the form was varied, and it would be tedious to point out the successive changes.

The beautiful Roman villa uncovered at Woodchester, and so well described and delineated by Lysons, fulfils the conditions of the Roman house just described, and those at Lydney and at Chedworth and other places in a greater or less degree. The walls remaining only to a certain height, and often destroyed to the foundation, leave only a very imperfect idea of the wall-painting and ornamentation of the rooms, portions of the plastering still remain to show that they were painted after the manner of the

[1] See Rom. Lit. and Art, by the Rev. Robt. Burn, M.A., LL.D., 1888.
[2] C. iii., I., 45.

houses in Pompeii. We are therefore obliged to infer from the graceful ornamental pavements which remain, what must have been the style of wall-decoration of the chambers. The question is often asked if the houses in Britain had an upper story?

It is well known that the houses built in Rome had several stories, and that it was necessary to limit this height by law. The height to which they were carried is satyrised by Juvenal: [1]

Tablata tibi jam *tertia* fumant, Tu Nescis.

and again:

Quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
Tecta ferit.[2]

Mr. Burn observes "that the houses at Pompeii were mostly small and mean, and of the simplest plan:—scarcely any of them had upper floors, with the exception of those placed on sloping ground, where the first floor formed a kind of receding higher terrace.

The fear of earthquakes, and the facility with which extensions could be made on the ground floor, probably prevented the Pompeians from building lofty houses."

The latter was, doubtless, the reason why the Roman houses in Britain cover generally so large a space of ground, and we find so many small rooms on the ground floor.

Doubt has been cast upon the use of glass in Romano-British houses, but sheet-glass has, undoubtedly, been found on their sites.[3] This was the case at Tockington and in Bath, on the site of the present Grand Pump Room Hotel, when the foundation was laid. The subject is discussed by the German writer, Hirt,[4] who considers the expression "Specularia" to mean *glass windows*, *specularia vitra* The Palace of Caligua at Rome seems to have had glass windows, and in the public baths at Pompeii a bronze casement with panes of glass was found.[5]

We are not to suppose that the roofs of the Roman houses in Britain were flat, they appear to have been always gabled and covered with shingles or thatched with straw;—the quantity of shingles or roofing stones found on the site of most villas proves

[1] Sat. III., 199. [2] Idem, 269.

[3] Wright's C.R. and S., p. 170. [4] Gesh. der Bank, III., p. 1, Bailage.

[5] See Burn's Roman Lit. in relation to Roman Art, p. 304.

that they were gabled, and the paintings of Roman houses in Pompeii represent them so in Italy. Flat roofs were also used for large houses, and were planted as gardens.

At Rome there were two classes of domestic buildings, the *Domus* and the *Insula*, the latter consisted of flats for dwellings, such as are now becoming (?) common in London, but which have long been known in Edinbro' and in foreign cities.

The recent discoveries made at Tockington, so well and carefully described by Sir John Maclean in Vol. XII., part 1, of the Transactions of this Society, are not sufficiently advanced to enable anyone to say the purpose for which the house was designed There evidently remains much more to be uncovered, if means can be provided. The plan cannot yet be satisfactorily ascertained, like that at Lydney or Woodchester, but the execution of the pavements and the number of the chambers point to a residence of no ordinary kind, and probably occupied during a considerable period.

The appropriation of the site in mediæval times is a proof of its being well chosen, and the decorative art of the pavements point to an early period, and manifests the same taste and skill as those found in and around Cirencester. Decorative pavements imply elegant costly fittings, and choice furniture, as bronze couches and tables, and the polish of luxurious living.

At any rate, what has been done already at Tockington has added another villa of no common interest to the many found in the county, and every discovery thus made contributes something to our exact knowledge of the condition of this Island under Roman rule.

It is to be regretted that no standard work has yet appeared treating of the many beautiful pavements discovered in this county. A work treating on Romano-British Mosaic Pavements has recently been published, but it only treats of a portion of those hitherto discovered, and omits entirely some of the most interesting, as those found at Lydney. Not more than sixty sites are recorded, and in these 183 pavements; many from the sites of Roman cities, but even these are not all given.[1] We are glad,

[1] See Romano-British Mosaic Pavements, by T. Morgan, F.S.A.

however, to welcome that as the harbinger of some future effort. It is a happy thing for this county that the beautiful remains of Roman art at Cirencester should have found such able illustrators, but much remains yet to be done before this subject of Mosaics has been exhausted, and practical results obtained from its investigation.

Mosaics are now becoming much more common in the floors and walls of buildings, and the art might be extended with advantage.

ANNALIA DUBRENSIA.

By F. A. HYETT.

Read at Gloucester, 16th July, 1888.

The little book bearing this title, is much prized by English bibliophiles. It has, however, a special interest for the inhabitants of this county. Not only is it one of our rarest Gloucestershire books, but it relates to a local gathering which, more than two centuries ago, had a national reputation. The book is a collection of verses in praise of one Robert Dover, and certain sports and games which he had established or revived at the very beginning of the 17th century, and which were held in Whitsun week on a hill in the parish of Weston-sub-Edge, and which, with the exception of a temporary suspension during the Commonwealth, were continued annually at the same place for about 250 years. Of these games I have not been able to find any very full account. There is a very quaint notice of them in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, which seems to have been the source from which almost all later writers on the subject have drawn.

It has often been quoted before, but as it is brief, and is, as far as I know, the only description which has any kind of claim to authenticity, I will give it in full :—

"The said *games* were begun, and continued at a certain time in the Year for 40 Years by one *Rob. Dover* an Attorney, of *Barton on the Heath*, in *Warwickshire*, son of *Joh. Dover* of *Norfolk*, who being full of activity, and of a generous, free, and public Spirit, did, with leave from K. *Jam.* I., select a place on *Cotswold Hills*, in *Gloucestershire*, whereon those Games should be acted. *Endymion Porter*, Esq.;[1] a Native of that County, and

[1] Endymion Porter's interest in those games may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that he was born in the parish of Aston-sub-Edge, which adjoins the parish in which Dover's Hill is situated. A fine portrait of him, by Vandyke, is in Thirlestane House, Cheltenham.

a Servant of that King, a Person also of a most generous Spirit, did, to encourage *Dover*, give him some of the King's old Cloaths, with a Hat and Feather and Ruff, purposely to grace him, and consequently the Solemnity. *Dover* was constantly there in Person well mounted and accoutred, and was the chief Director and Manager of those Games frequented by the Nobility and Gentry (some of whom came 60 Miles to see them) even till the rascally Rebellion was began by the Presbyterians, which gave a stop to their Proceedings, and spoiled all that was generous or ingenious elsewhere. The Verses in the said Book called *Annalia Dubrensia* were composed by several Poets, some of which were then the chiefest of the Nation, as *Mich. Drayton*, Esq.; *Thos. Randolph* of Cambridge, *Ben Johnson*, *Owen Feltham*, Gent., *Capt. Joh. Mennes*, *Shakerley Marmion*, Gent., *Tho. Heywood*, Gent. &c. Others of lesser note were *Joh. Trussel*, Gent. who continued *Sam Daniels'* History of England, *Joh. Monson*, Esq.; *Feryman Rutter*, of *Oriel* Coll., *Will. Basse*, of *Moreton*, near *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*, sometime a Retainer to the *Lord Wenman*, of *Thame Parke*, *Will. Denny*, Esqre.; &c. Before the said Book of *Annalia Dubrensia* is a Cut representing the Games and Sports, as Men playing at Cudgels, Wrestling, Leaping, pitching the Bar, throwing the Iron Hammar, handling the Pyke, leaping over the heads of Men kneeling, standing upon their hands, &c. Also the dancing of Women, Men hunting and coursing the Hare with Hounds and Greyhounds &c., with a Castle built of boards on a hillock, with Guns therein firing, and the Picture of the great Director, Capt. *Dover* on Horseback, riding from place to place."

In *Notes and Queries*, Vol IX., 3rd series, p. 80, is an extract from a MS. History of Broadway, then (1866) in the possession of Sir Thos. E. Winnington, which contained an account of the sports practised on the Cotswold Hills, on Thursday and Friday of Whitsun holiday week. It is there stated that "the Sports were football, skittles, quoits, shovel board, cudgell, and single stick; bull baiting, cock-fighting, bowling, wrestling, leaping, dancing, pitching the bar, horse racing, ringing of bells, jumping in sacks, &c."[1]

[1] If this history could be examined, we might obtain some more information. Does anyone know if it is in existence?

In an article in the Cornhill Magazine, Vol. XXXVII., pages 710-720, headed "Captain Dover's Cotswold Games," and signed "E.W.G.," it is stated that at the opening of the games, "A yellow flag was unfurled on the battlements of the portable castle, and a bugle was blown to summon the quality. Captain Dover himself rode out on his palfrey to survey the scene, wearing a yellow favour in his hunting cap;" but whence E.W.G. obtained this information he does not tell us.

These games are not mentioned by Atkyns or Fosbrooke, and only briefly noticed by Bigland and Rudge. Rudder (pp. 23, 24, 25) devotes a little more space to them, and quotes at length from one of the poems in the *Annalia*, but gives little original information. There is, however, one point he alludes to deserving mention.

"On the Coteswolds," he says (page 23) "is a customary annual meeting at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale or Whitsun-ale," and then, after describing how these sports were conducted, he proceeds to say that "all these figures handsomely represented in *basso-relievo*, stand in the north wall of the nave of Cirencester Church, which vouches sufficiently for the antiquity of the custom." A writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LXII., p. 714, considers that Rudder is here guilty of a great anachronism, as "the Cotswold Games were only the freaks of a Warwickshire attorney in the reign of James I., and ended with the civil wars, whereas the figures at Cirencester are a century older, co-æval with the rebuilding of the nave between 1504 and 1522; and tradition says they represent a Whitsun ale. They may be nothing more than the grotesques common on all gothic churches." In justice to Rudder, it must be pointed out that although his language is ambiguous, it may mean that the figures in question represent any Whitsun-ale and not the particular gathering known as Dover's games. Engravings of these sculptures will be found in Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Painting, Vol. II., p. 9, and they have been described by Mr. Francis Douce, who thinks the tradition that they represent a Whitsun-ale probable, but adds that they may be intended to represent characters in the old mysteries or moralities, or they may be altogether emblematical.

There is no mention of the Games, as might be expected, in *Clement Barksdale's "Nympha Libethris or the Cotswold Muse"* (1651), but the following couplet occurs in the verses prefixed to that work.

> "If your Muse hither makes her oft resorts,
> She'll be as much lov'd as were Dover's Sports."

And in *Bromes Jovial Crew* (1651), "Dover's Olimpicke on the Cotswold Games" are referred to as "merriments."

I cannot fix with certainty the date at which these games were commenced. Grosart shares the opinion expressed by Hone in his preface to *Stubbs' Sports and Pastimes* that they were revived but not instituted by Dover, and from our general knowledge of the times this is not improbable. It may well be that a Whitsun-ale had been held somewhere in the neighbourhood for many years before heroic Dover's day, and that when he came from his native county of Norfolk and settled at Stanway, finding it falling into disrepute through the hostility of the growing spirit of Puritanism, he rescued it from extinction, and rehabilitated it under the name of Olympic Games. But however this may be, and it is but conjecture, the argument by which Grosart seeks to establish that this gathering existed before the days of Dover will not bear examination. His contention is based on the following lines by Heywood, printed between in 1546-56 :—

> "He fometh like a bore, the beast should seem bolde,
> For he is as fierce as a lyon of Cotswolde";

"The lyon of Cotswolde," says Grosart, "having been one of the sportive assumptions by the youth in games involving mirth fast and furious." Now "as brave as a Cotswold lion" is an old Gloucestershire proverb, meaning as brave as a Cotswold sheep, and I believe those lines of Heywood's but embody this proverb, and have no sort of an allusion to Dover's games.

According to Wood, as we have seen, the games were begun in the reign of James I., and continued for forty years by one Rob. Dover. The Winnington MS. and Warton, in his notes on the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, also assign their commencement to the same reign. But, Hunter, in his *New Illustrations of Shakespeare*,

thinks they were established in the reign of Elizabeth, apparently calculating forty years back from the date of the publication of the *Annalia*. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 67, page 827, it is stated that these games were instituted by Robert Dover about the year 1600, but no authority is given.

The familiar quotation from the *Merry Wives of Windsor* has been thought by some to afford grounds for fixing the date in question.

Slender says to Page :

> "How does your fallow grey hound, Sir ?
> I heard say he was outrun on Cotsale."

As the passage is not found in the first 4to edition of the play, pub. in 1602, nor in the 1619 reprint, but first aprears in the 1622 fol., it has been argued, E.W.G. tells us, that the Cotswold games were established between 1619 and 1622. This is not a convincing argument, but, I think, we may reasonably infer that it was between 1602 and 1622 that these games became sufficiently famous to be worthy of mention by Shakespeare.

It is rather amusing to find that not only has this allusion to Master Page's fallow greyhound been used to fix the date of the establishment of Dover's games, by reference to the date of the Merry Wives of Windsor, but it has been used by Shakesperian critics to fix the date at which that play was written, by reference to the institution of Dover's games.

But though the actual date at which these sports were commenced cannot be proved, I think we may be satisfied that they were either founded, or more probably revived, by Dover very soon after James I. came to the throne. I should say between 1603 and 1610.

According to the Winnington MS. "They were carried on with great spirit in the reigns of Charles I., Charles II., and William and Mary." In the time of the Georges, however, they appear to have deteriorated in character. Mr. Graves, of Mickleton, in the *Spiritual Quixote*, pub. circa 1770, makes Wildgoose deliver his first harangue at Dover's games, and thus describes the scene :

"They now approached the place of rendezvous where the revel was held, which was a large plain on the Cotswold-hills. Their ears were saluted with a confused noise of drums, trumpets, and whistle pipes; not those martial sounds, however, which are heard in the field of battle, but such as those harmless instruments emit, with which children amuse themselves in a country fair. There was a great number of swains in their holiday clothes, with their belts and silk handkerchiefs; and nymphs in straw hats and tawdry ribbands, flaunting, ogling, and coquetting, in their rustic way, with as much alacrity, as any of the gay flutterers in the Mall.

A ring was formed about the wrestlers and cudgel players, by the substantial farmers on their long tailed steeds, and two or three forlorn coaches sauntering about with their vapourish possessors; who crept from their neighbouring seats—to contemplate the humours of these awkward rustics." And while Wildgoose and his friend were refreshing themselves a "proclamation was made that a holland shift, which was adorned with ribbands, and displayed upon a pole, was going to be run for, and six young women began to exhibit themselves before the whole assembly, in a dress hardly reconcilable to the rules of decency."

Nor do they appear to have improved in 1797, for a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (October of that year) speaking of the institution of the Cotswold games of which, he says, "a faint imitation is continued to the present time," and from its founder still retains the name of Dover's Meeting. He adds, "It is usually attended by a vast concourse of people; and the athletic manœuvres, manly exercises, and rural diversions, are still practised, though not countenanced by persons of such rank and consequence as Justice Shallow, Knight of the shire and custos rotulorum."

In the present century these games seem to have sunk still lower in reputation, until they degenerated into nothing but scenes of riot and disorder, and Dover's Hill was enclosed in 1853-4 in order to put an end to what was demoralising the neighbourhood. It is erroneously stated in the Winnington MS. that the enclosure took place in the reign of George III.

Of Robert Dover little is known beyond what has already been stated in connection with his establishment of the Cotswold games. All who have sketched his biography state that he was born about 1575. Mr. Vyvyan gives the date of his death as 1652, but Mr. Grosart, who appears to have seen a certified extract from a parish register, gives it as June 6th, 1641, and that date is also given in the Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XV., page 381.

That he was genial and kind-hearted may be gathered from many of the verses in his honour, especially from the following couplet :—

> "Whilst Dover (that his knowledge not Imploy's
> T' increase his neighbors Quarrels, but their joyes ;)"

to which a foot note is added that "He was bred an Attorney, who never try'd but two causes, always made up the difference." And Caulfied, in his *Memoirs of Remarkable Persons*, 1794, p. 168, notes, that when Dover wore the King's clothes, it was observed that "he appeared with more dignity in his carriage and deportment than was ever seen in James I."

I would refer those who wish for a more elaborate notice of these sports and their popular founder to the article in the *Cornhill*, to which I have already alluded, and to the interesting prefaces to the two modern reprints of the *Annalia Dubrensia*, of which I shall have something to say presently.

I will now pass to the book itself, which is the more immediate subject of this paper.

The original edition of the Annalia Dubrensia appeared in 1636. It is a small 4to, of the size known among printers as a "Pot" 4to, from the water-mark of a vase or pot often found on the paper of that particular size. It contains 36 leaves, comprising a frontispiece, a title, and 68 pages of letterpress, unnumbered, but signed A 2–K. The signatures on the first few pages are somewhat irregular. Considering the title as page 1, the first page signed is p. 3, and it bears the signature A 2. Page 5 is signed B, and the signatures then proceed regularly on a system which is, I believe, unusual. The first three out of each four consecutive

leaves are signed with the same letter, the fourth being always blank. Thus, after p. 4, the foot lettering runs B, B 2, B 3, blank; C, C 2, C 3, blank, &c., &c., and the book ends on the back of the leaf signed K, the letter J being, as usual, omitted. Lowndes' collation is inaccurate, and appears to have been taken from a reprint, of which I shall have occasion to speak later.

The frontispiece is a wood-cut, which has been already described in the extract from Anthony Wood :—

The Title is as follows :—

ANNALIA

Dubrensia

Vpon the yeerely celebration of

Mr. Robert Dovers Olimpick

Games vpon *Cotswold Hills*

Written by

Michael Drayton. Esq.	John Trvssell. Gent.
John Trussel, Gent.	William Cole. Gent.
William Dyrham. Oxon,	Ferriman Rvtter. Oxon.
William Denny Esq.	John Stratford. Gent.
Thomas Randall. Cant.	Thomas Sanford. Gent.
Ben: Johnson.	Robert Griffin. Gent.
John Dover. Gent,	Iohn Cole. Gent.
Owen Feltham. Gent,	Robert Dvrham. Oxon.
Francis Izod. Gent,	A. Sirinx Oxon.
Nicholas Wallington. Ox.	Iohn Monson. Esq.
John Ballard. Oxon.	Walton Poole. Gent.
Timothy Ogle. Gent.	Richard Wells. Oxon.
William Ambrose. Oxon.	William Forth. Esq.
William Bellas. Gent.	Shack: Marmyon. Gent.
Thomas Cole. Oxon.	RN.
William Basse. Gent.	Thomas Heywood. Gent.
Captaine Menese.	

London,

Printed by *Robert Raworth*, for *Mathewe Walbancke*, 1636.

From a MS. insertion on the title of the Grenville copy of the Annalia in the British Museum (which, by the way, contains Robert Dover's autograph) it appears that the verses by "R. N." were by Robert Newburgh.

The publisher, Mat. Walbancke published many of the Civil War Tracts which appeared a few years later. Robert Raworth, the printer, seems to have belonged to a family of printers, or at least he had namesakes in the trade, whose reputation appears to have differed. For in Sir John Lambe's List of Printers, licensed by the Star Chamber, in July, 1637, I find the following entry: "21. John Raworth is said to be an honest man and may come in instead of his father Richard Raworth yat is an Arrant Knave."

But to return to the book. After the title comes a letter to Robert Dover from his publisher, Mat. Walbancke (pp. A 2, back and front). The rest of the book (pp. B-K) consists of 34 poems, acrostics and anagrams, 33 by those whose names appear on the title, and one by Robert Dover himself, headed "A Congratulatory Poem to My Poeticall and learned Noble Friends, Compilers of this Booke." This poem (on p. 13 back and following pages) is inserted between those by R. N. and Thomas Heywood.

This book was reprinted some years later, and so well was the original imitated that even experts cannot always tell the reprint from the original. There are, however, certain marked discrepancies by which the reprint may be known. The chief of these are (1) The substitution in it of a copper-plate for a wood-cut frontispiece; (2) the addition of two lines on p. A 2 back, and (3) the addition of an anonymous poem after Heywood's, necessitating an extra leaf. This poem ends on the page which, if signed, would be K 2 front.

(1) The copper-plate may be readily distinguished from the wood-cut frontispiece, though it is, perhaps, as accurate a copy as the difference of process would admit. Most of the shading (*i.e.* smoke from the guns, the spaces between the figures seated at the table, dress of the middle dancing woman, the under side of Dover's hat, &c.) is a black mass in the original, and effected by

fine lines in the copy. The doors of the two outside tents are in the original shaded with a few thick horizontal lines, and in the reprint with many fine perpendicular lines—of the three horses on which men are seen riding, in the wood-cut, the first is white and the second black, and in the copper-plate these colours are reversed. The labarynth, as it has been called, or conventional scroll, on the right of the picture, is in the wood-cut formed by one thick line, and in the copper-plate by two fine lines. There are other minor differences, but I think I have given enough to guide even the tyro book-buyer. Those who have a knowledge of engraving would know the two apart without any of the above hints.

(2) The additional words on A 2, back, which I have alluded to are as follows: "Dr. Dover thought it his duty to perpetuate the Memory of that good man his grandfather." They occur after Mat. Walbank's epistle, and they probably imply that the reprint was the work of Dr. Dover.

(3) About the anonymous poem, ending with the line:

"Sung by a Poet that conceals his name."

many mistakes have been made. It has been copied in MS. into a copy of the original edition in the British Museum, and is alluded in the *Cornhill*, 1873, by "E.W.G.," as a unique copy of verses in Dover's honour, and the writer of the article on Robert Dover in the Dictionary of National Biography appears also to think that it has never been printed. Mr. Vyvyan conjectures that it may be by the hand of Dr. Dover himself. Thanks to a MS. note in a copy of the reprint at Chestal,[1] which, through the kindness of Mr. Phelps, I have been allowed to inspect, I have been able to ascertain its authorship. It is by no less a person than Will D'Avenant, and is to be found at p. 236 of the 1673 edition of his works, and there is a curious variation in the reading as it there occurs. In the Annalia, verse 4, is as follows:—

"Here you Alcados, whose sterne faces looke
Worse than your Pris'ner's that's deny'd his Booke;
Than Pilat painted like a scalded Cooke."

The last line of this verse in D'Avenant's works runs as follows:—

"Than Pilat painted like Sir Edward Cook."

[1] There is a MS. note to the same effect in the Bodleian copy.

The allusion to Alcados may refer to Sir Edward Coke's well known aversion to Spaniards, and, possibly, an incident at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh was in D'Avenant's mind when he penned this line. At that trial, "the weakness of the evidence," says Sir James Stephen, "was made up for by the rancorous ferocity of Coke, who reviled and insulted Raleigh in a manner never imitated, so far as I know, before or since in any English court of justice, except, perhaps, in those in which Jefferies presided. Addressing Raleigh, Coke said, "Thou hast a Spanish heart, and thyself art a spider of hell."

Besides these three important ones, there are several minor differences, of which I will only notice two (1), a very slight difference in the arrangement of the words of lines three and four of the title, and (2) a different apportionment of the number of lines of Mat. Walbancke's letter on pages A 2 front and back. With these exceptions, the reprint follows the original line for line. The type is of the same character in both, and, generally, of the same size, but it is cleaner cut in the reprint and more regularly arranged, and the intervals between the words are longer, hence the length of the lines is longer throughout. All of the reprints which I have seen are larger than any of the originals, but as all of the latter have been mercilessly treated by the binder, it is impossible to say for certain that they were printed on smaller paper. The greater length of lines in the reprint, however, rather points to this.[1] Some clerical and orthographical errors in the original have been corrected in the reprint: *e.g.* an "e" omitted at the end of "Fame" (E back), and an "l" from "publique" (E front) have been supplied in the reprint; "Sheapherds" in the original is spelt "Shepheards" in the reprint (I 3 front), but three different spellings of the word on pp. (C 4) back and (D) front in the original are faithfully reproduced in the reprint, as are variations of spelling in many other places; and "glories," "revived," and "pretty" (on pp. D 2 front, and D 4 front) in the original are mis-spelt, "Clories," "Vevived," and "petty," in the reprint.

[1] The largest originals I have seen measure respectively $6\frac{9}{16}''$ by $5\frac{1}{4}''$ and $6\frac{7}{8}''$ by $5\frac{3}{8}''$, and the largest reprint measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$.

It is quite impossible, I fear, to fix within narrow limits the date at which this reprint was published. I have searched in vain for an entry respecting it at Stationers' Hall. Grosart is obviously wrong in assigning 1794 as the date of its publication. He has evidently jumped to a conclusion from seeing this date on the copy of the frontispiece by Caulfield, about which I shall have occasion to say something directly. The only kind of clue we have as to the time of its appearance is in the two lines added after Mat. Walbancke's epistle. If the surmises are correct, that Dr. Dover, who wrote these lines, was a certain John Dover, of Gray's Inn, who was born in 1644, and that he was perpetuating the memory of that good man, his grandfather, by reprinting the verses written in his honour, the reprint must have appeared in his life time. On this hypothesis Mr. Vyvyan assigns 1680 as about the date of its publication, adding that Dr. Dover died in 1682, aged 38 years. I think Mr. Vyvyan has misread the Dover pedigree, which he has copied from some MS. notes of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps. All that this pedigree says is that this John, of Gray's Inn, was aged 38, and unmarried in 1682. I find in the Dictionary of National Biography that this John, who was 38 in 1682, lived to be 81, and died in 1725. Hence all we can say is that the reprint must have appeared between say 1664 (when John attained 20 years) and 1725, when he died—and this only on the assumption that in John we have got hold of the right grandson. I have a strong impression, however, that it was much nearer the latter than the former date, as the paper, printing and general style are much more those of an 18th than of a 17th century book.

Purchasers of this little book have, however, a much greater difficulty to contend with than in distinguishing the original edition from the reprint, or the wood-cut from the copper-plate, and that is in distinguishing the copper-plate from the wonderfully accurate copy by Caulfield, which appeared in his Memoirs of Remarkable Persons in 1794. It is generally called the Counterfeit Copper-plate, but I do not think it was intended to be used for purposes of deception, as it bears the words "Published by Herbert and Caulfield 1794," immediately under the engraving.

I have seen it, however, with all the margin cut off close to the edge of picture, inlaid, and inserted in copies wanting the frontispiece, and then without very close inspection it is difficult to detect it from the original plate. I looked at the two, side by side, for a long time before I observed any difference. In almost all cases the number and length of lines in each patch of shading is the same. There are, however, certain minute differences. Of these, the most obvious and the easiest to bear in mind, is that in the original all of the three men on horseback have something, either a whip or a sword, in their hands, while in the counterfeit the two last have nothing. Under the near forefoot of Dover's horse are two tufts of grass in the original and only one in the counterfeit; and between the hand of the man standing on his head and the square enclosing the labarynth there are three blades or tufts of grass in the original, and none in the counterfeit. The size of the original plate is 6ins. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ins, and that of the counterfeit 6ins. by $4\frac{5}{8}$ins., while the letters of the words "Cotswold Games" at the head of the plate are in the former $\frac{1}{5}$ of an inch high and the latter $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

The book is decidedly rare, especially with the wood-cut frontispiece, but not as rare as has been supposed by some. E.W.G. calls it one of the rarest books of the period, and Grosart says he knew of only three copies besides his own.

I have examined eight copies of the original edition and eight of Dr. Dover's reprint, and I know of the existence of four others, whether originals or reprints I cannot say. Of these sixteen copies, four only have the wood-cut, eight have the original, and two the counterfeit copper-plate and in two the frontispiece is wanting.

Davis, in his "Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac," 1825, gives the prices which this book had realised:—Steeven, £1 2s.; Townley, (reprint) £3 3s.; Sanders (1818), £13 2s. 6d.; Bindley (1818), £12 12s.; Nassau, 1824 (reprint), £2 11s. 6d.; and it was priced in Thorpe's catalogue at £8 8s. Grosart says the reprint had once fetched £12 10s.; and Vyvyan, with some of the above prices, quotes £7 7s. as the cost of one of the originals.

A copy of the original edition is very rarely in the market, and I cannot say what price it would now command. The reprints

(Dr. Dover's) may be sometimes picked up at prices varying from 3 to 5 guineas according to condition.

The book has been twice reprinted, quite recently; first by the Rev. A. B. Grosart in 1877, and, secondly, by Mr. E. R. Vyvyan in 1878.

Only 50 copies of Mr. Grosart's reprints were issued to subscribers. The frontispiece (a wood-cut) is a rough copy of the original wood-cut, and was cut at the instance of Sir William Chambers for the "Book of Days," where it will be found at p. 712 of Vol. I.

Mr. Vyvyan's reprint is, I believe, out of print, but copies are just now often in the market, although only 100 were printed. The frontispiece (although only a lithograph) is a far more satisfactory production than that in the Grosart edition, and gives a really good idea of the original.

There is much interesting information in the Prefaces to both of the modern reprints, not only about the book and the games but also about its authors. I am indebted to the writers of both Prefaces for much direct and indirect assistance.

If we look at this little book with the eye of a Literary Critic rather than (as we have been doing) with that of Bibliomaniac, I fear we must put in a lower class.

John Ballard, of Oxford, wrote:

> "The Cotswold sports are taske and subject fitt
> The highest raptures of a Heaven borne witt."

But, alas, in the verses before us, the traces of Heaven-born wit are as rare as angels' visits. Most of these verses it would be rank flattery to call poetry, and many of them may with justice be designated as doggerel.

The praises of Dover are grotesquely extravagant, and the name Olympic, given to his games, offered a wide field for the indulgence in those classical similies and illusions that were so much the fashion among the poets of that day. A few samples taken almost at random will suffice to show their character. We are told by Robert Griffin that

> "On Cotswold-hills there meets
> A greater troop of gallants than Rome's streets
> Ere saw in Pompey's triumphs."

According to Randall (whose verses, by the way, have, in places, some real poetic feeling in them):

"The Nemæan and the Isthmian pastimes still,
Though dead in Greece, survive on Cotswold Hill."

Thos. Cole says:

"Cotswold that barren was and rough before
Is Tempe now become, Cotswold no more."

From Ben Jonson we should expect better things, but disappointment is in store for us. His ten lines are free from the affectations of his associates, but they are also free from any tittle of claim to rank as poetry. The first two lines:

"I cannot bring my muse to dropp Vies
'Twixt Cotswold and the Olympic exercise."

are difficult either to scan or to understand. "Dropt Vies" is, I presume, equivalent to "draw comparisons," but I know of no instance where Vies is used as a noun by any other writer, nor is it to be found in any of our older dictionaries. E.W.G. sees no difficulty, if, he says, we take "Musë" as a dissylable and "Vie" to be a noun—a method by which many difficulties could be removed. A writer in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, Vol. IX., page 115, suggests with more audacity than success, what he is pleased to call an "emendation" of Ben Jonson's "Epigram."

"The Cotswold with the Olimpic vies
In manly games and goodly exercise."

The first line halts almost as much as that for which it is substituted, and the meaning of the couplet is exactly the reverse of that intended by Ben Jonson. Grosart very properly redicules this suggestion, but his own is not much more happy, viz.: that "vies" is to be read as a dissylable.

For my own part I expect, that either by a slip of the poet's pen, or the printer's hand, a word has been altered or left out.

My last quotation shall be from Izod:

"Achilles name had bin interr'd with him (Brave Dover)
Had not queint Homer's muse, so queintly nam'd it over
And thou pēchance (sweet Sir) shouldst' have out-liv'd thy fame
Hadst thou not chanc'd to find these trumpets for the same."

a truth that we shall all endorse, for had it not been for the little book which is the subject of this paper, the Olympic games on Dover's Hill, which were once so highly popular and so widely known would have been long ago forgotten.

ST. OSWALD'S PRIORY, GLOUCESTER.

BY HENRY MEDLAND.

Read at Gloucester, 17th July, 1888.

THERE is some doubt with regard to the foundation of the Priory of St. Oswald. Joceline, an early writer, says: "They report that the King and his Consort (speaking of Merval, who was the third son of Penda, and who jointly with his brother Wulfer, was Viceroy of the Western part of Mercia, and Domneva, his wife), built the Monastery of St. Oswald, at Gloucester, in honour of the glorious King and Martyr, which house was not only endowed with large estates, but so decorated with ornaments that from the abundance of these it is called golden by the vulgar."

The Priory was esteemed a *Free Chapel Royal* because an annexation to the Mercian palace called the King's Hall. The King's Hall was situated at Kingsholme, close to the point where Sandhurst Lane joins Worcester Street. This early presumed foundation is dated about 660. Oswald died in 642.

The more generally accepted theory is that in 909 Ethelred, Prince of Mercia, and his wife, Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, built here a Monastery and filled it with *Monks*, dedicating it to the honour of St. Oswald, King and Martyr, whose relics (with the exception of the head, which was taken to Durham and the hands to Bebbanburh (now Bamborough) were transferred here from Bardney in Lincolnshire.

Bardney Monastery was destroyed by the Danes in 869, therefore the removal of St. Oswald's relics would be forty years after that event.

In the wars with the Danes the monks were driven away, and it subsequently became a College for *Secular Canons*, and was accounted a *Free Chapel Royal*, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Worcester, and subject only to the Archbishop of York.

In the year 1083, the Canons refused to acknowledge the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, when that Prelate, for their contumacy, excommunicated the Prior and several of the principal officers, and sent his mandate to the Bishop of the Diocese (Worcester) to execute the sentence publicly in all his churches, which he did with bell, book, and candle. The dispute was afterwards settled in favour of the College.

It will be convenient now to give some account of St. Oswald and of Ethelred and Ethelfleda.

Oswald.

Oswald having defeated Cadwalla, (a heathen who had usurped his throne), in a great fight near Hexham, recovered his Kingdom of Northumbria in 634. The battle was fierce and protracted, but at last Cadwallan gave way and fled towards the south. At a place called Deniseburn he was overtaken and slain, and the power of the Britons was utterly broken.

Having previously embraced Christianity through the teaching of the monks of Iona, under whose protection he lived during certain troublous times, he restored it to Northumbria. He obtained from Iona a Christian teacher named Aidan who was consecrated to the Episcopal office, and who, in the summer of 635, arrived in Northumbria to found a new community identical with that from which he had come. King Oswald gave him for that purpose the small island of Lindisfarne, a few miles south of the Tweed. There a Church and Monastery were built, and Schools and Colleges for the training of Missionaries who could speak the Anglian tongue. Aidan could not speak the English language and King Oswald had to interpret to his subjects the Apostle's chief discourses. The men thus trained were soon in great demand, and by their means the Monastic settlement of Lindisfarne was able to introduce the Celtic customs and the rule of Iona over the greater part of Britain.

In 635, Oswald sought the hand of Kyneburga, a daughter of Cynegils, a West-saxon King. Whilst on this errand he met with Birinus, a Missionary Bishop, and through their united efforts Cynegils embraced Christianity. This happened at Dorchester,

in Oxfordshire, where the rivers Thame and Isis meet, both Kings giving land to Birinus for the support of the episcopal seat which they founded for him there.

For eight years Oswald ruled Northumbria. He was a wise and sagacious sovereign. His administrative capacity was great, and to that was added the deepest and most sincere piety. But his reign was to end all too soon for the onward march of Christianity, at that time, in Northumbria. Penda, the ancient enemy of his predecessor (Edwin), was biding his time for striking another blow at the power of Northumbria, he was in Mid-England, the impersonation of heathendom. He longed to abolish the supremacy of Northumbria's Christian King, who had regained the district of Lindsey from his grasp. He gathered his forces together for a decisive blow. The two armies met at Maserfield, near Oswestry. Oswald was overpowered and fell fighting bravely. The conqueror caused the head and arms of Oswald to be struck off, and fixed upon stakes of wood set up on the battle-field. They were afterwards recovered by the pious care of some of his Christian subjects. The head was buried at Lindisfarne by Aidan, and eventually placed in the coffin of St. Cuthbert, at Durham. His hands were placed in a reliquary of silver, and reverently preserved in the Church of St. Peter, at Bamborough. Popular veneration soon associated miracles of healing with the place where he fell, and his name soon became inscribed in the Church's calendar as Saint Oswald, King and Martyr.

ETHELFLEDA.

When Ethelred died Ethelfleda, his widow, assumed the government, and made for herself a name and fame as a warrior queen, which overshadowed that of Boadicea. She assisted her brother in driving the Danes beyond the Humber, and still further restricted the territory of the Welsh. Wherever an advantage was gained over the enemy she would raise earthworks and build fortifications, which became bases for further operations: thus Tamworth, Stafford, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, and Chester became fortified towns.

Ethelfleda was known as "The Lady of the Mercians," and after her death in her fortress of Tamworth, A.D. 918 (the eighth

year of her rule over the Mercians), the Mercian province was annexed by Edward, her brother, to Wessex.

There is some doubt as to where Ethelfleda and her husband were buried. Bede says "the sepulchres and bodies of both were found in the south porticus of St. Oswald's Priory, whilst William of Malmesbury, Robert of Gloucester, and other chroniclers have stated that they were interred in St. Peter's Church. It seems reasonable to suppose that they would be buried in the church which they founded.

Thurstan, who was Archbishop of York from 1114 to 1144, pulled down the old church, which was very spacious, and built a new one at great expense, and enlarged and repaired St. Oswald's tomb.

The existing Norman remains testify to the massive and substantial character of his work, of which more hereafter.

Thurstan also granted to the heirs of the Crown two-thirds of the yearly income of the Canonry, and appropriated the other share to the reparation of the fabric.

Of churches, antecedent to Thurstan's, two very interesting fragments remain.

The first is the jamb of a probably arched or pyramidal opening (*see elevation, plan and section, Plate IV. figs.* 1 *and* 2) and is the "respond" to an independent baluster. It is 2 ft. 6 ins. high, and 9 ins. in diameter. It was found in the trench for the foundation of the south wall of the nave of St. Catharine's Church, when that church was built in 1867. It was found chopped flat, and is now built into the west wall of the north transept of Thurstan's Church (*see Plate IXa.*) and no doubt was a portion of the church built by Ethelfleda.

The other fragment is the very remarkable sculptured stone, illustrated in *Plates V.*, VI., VII. and VIII.* I have known of its existence for the last twenty years. It was built into the garden wall on the south side of Pattishall's Alley, belonging to Mr. C. Bossom. Had it not been for this Meeting it would probably have remained there for many years unnoticed. As it is, I thought I would have a cast made of it, and asked

Mr. H. Frith to get one for me. His assistant, on examining it, found, in consequence of the mortar joint being decayed, that it was carved on more than one face. We therefore asked and obtained permission of Mr. Bossom to remove it. It is evidently the lower portion of the shaft of a cross of very early design, and exhibits a great variety of grotesque subjects, I am very much inclined to think that it is evidence in favour of the tradition of the foundation of the monastery in 660 by Merval and Domneva. The style of the carvings on the stone is very similar to those at Iona, the place where Oswald embraced Christianity. It is formed of an oolitic stone, probably from the neighbouring hills, and therefore carved on the spot. May it not be that the monks of Iona, or Lindisfarne, sent a skilled artificer to erect this elaborate cross to the memory of their great friend and patron?

The front (*Plate V.*), which is 14 ins. wide at the bottom, and which faced outwards in the wall, bears the representation of apparently a dog trampling on another dog. They are entwined with cords, the ends of which terminate with knots in the dogs' mouths. The figures though rudely executed are well grouped.

The right side (*Plate VI.*), 11 inches wide at the bottom, is panelled. The lower panel contains the figures of two dogs facing each other, likewise entwined with cords terminating with knots in their mouths. The upper panel bears the representation of, apparently, a bird.

The left side (*Plate VII.*) is also panelled. The lower panel contains the figures of two saurians, or lizards, most artistically arranged in graceful outlines. They also are entwined with cords. The upper panel contains a well-defined bird.

The back of the stone (*Plate VIII.*) is partly broken. The lower part bears a well-arranged pattern of interlacing cords.

Whether these carvings have any symbolical meaning I am not prepared to say. They represent a variety of animal forms, and are all, more or less, bound or entwined with cords.[1]

[1] Since this Paper was read some interesting letters on the subject of this stone have appeared in *The Builder* for Sept. 15th, 22nd, 29th and Oct. 6th.

FRONT.

INK-PHOTO. SPRAGUE & Co LONDON

ANCIENT CROSS FOUND AT GLOUCESTER.

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION FROM "THE BUILDER"

Plate VI.

RIGHT SIDE.

INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & Cº LONDON

ANCIENT CROSS FOUND AT GLOUCESTER.

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION FROM "THE BUILDER"

LEFT SIDE.

INK-PHOTO. SPRAGUE & Cº LONDON

ANCIENT CROSS FOUND AT GLOUCESTER.

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION FROM "THE BUILDER"

BACK.

INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & Cº LONDON

ANCIENT CROSS FOUND AT GLOUCESTER.

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION FROM "THE BUILDER"

View of North Aisle of St Oswalds' Priory Church.

LAVARS, LITH. BROAD ST BRISTOL.

Of Archbishop Thurstan's church there remains the north arcade of the nave consisting of four arches, the east wall of the north aisle, and a portion of the north-west turret of the north transept (*Pl. IX.*) Foundations, with stones of Norman date, have been found by Mr. C. Bossom by the boundary wall in Water St. These may probably indicate the extreme length of the church eastwards. We may conclude that the church consisted of nave and aisles, transepts, probably a central tower, and choir, with aisles.

The internal dimensions of the Norman Church would probably be as follows:—

Nave	70 feet	× 28 feet
N. and S. Aisles, each	70	× 15
N. and S. Transepts, each	30	× 25
Choir	70	× 28
Choir Aisles, each	70	× 15

The character of the work is massive and heavy. The arches of the nave arcade are of two orders, supported on square piers of two orders. An unusual and clever specimen of masonry may be observed on the south side of arches, the lower voussoirs of the arches have the labels worked on, which, in consequence of the length of the stones, add greatly to the strength of the arches.

At some little height above the easternmost arch is another arch; whether it was constructed with the original work, or subsequently, is a matter for conjecture, as is also the reason for its introduction. It is possible that the builders may have observed some sign of weakness in the piers, and introduced this second arch so as to throw the weight more into the centre of the piers, or it may be that they thought the piers looked very heavy, and contemplated the engineering feat of shoring up the superstructure, removing the heavy piers, and the introduction of something lighter.

One of the piers has been cut away on the south side, and an aumbry, or closet, formed therein, and in the wall above a niche has been formed for the purpose of holding a figure or a lamp.

The eastern arch of the north aisle is of Transitional style, from Norman to Early Pointed. There are indications of thin plaster with coloured decoration on this archway.

The donations to the Priory were confirmed by Henry I.

In 1153, in the reign of King Stephen, Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, converted it into a Priory for Regular Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, of which *Leland* gives the following account: "A certain Bishop of Lincoln, who was also the Chancellor, and highly in favour with the King, entreated the King to intercede with the Archbishop of York for some lands in Lindsey and Moteham, which belonged to that See. The Archbishop granted the King's request, but on condition that the House, which was the King's *Free Chapel Royal*, should ever afterwards be appropriate to the See of York, which the King readily complied with." When the Archbishop had got the House into his hands he treated with the possessors of it about a new foundation of Regular Canons. Some of them complied, but others at first refused; however, at length prevailing, he appropriated benefices to them, but reserved several of their lands for the Church of York.

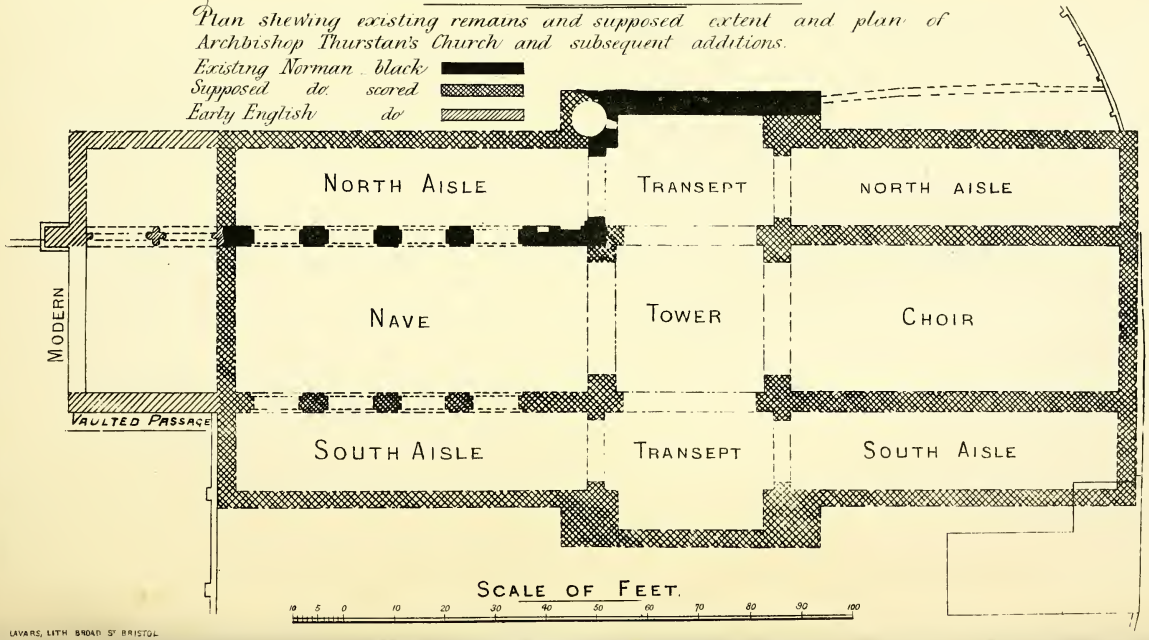
Geoffry, of Malmesbury, says that the Archbishop drove out the possessors by force, but preserved several of their lands and bestowed them upon his own Canons.

Rudburn accounts differently for this Priory being appropriated to the See of York, and Sir Wm. Dugdale agrees in part with both accounts, viz.: That the King gave this House and the Monastery of Selby, at his own charge, in satisfaction for the claim which the Archbishop had in Lincoln and Lindsay. After the King's grant had been confirmed by the Popes, Honorius, Paschal, Alexander, and Innocent, the Priory again denied the jurisdiction of the See of Canterbury, whereupon the members of the Priory, and the Clerks and officials of the See of York were summoned to the visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and not attending, were suspended. They appealed to the Pope, and the next year a Cardinal of the name of Hugezun, or Hugh, was despatched from Rome to settle the difference, which was done at a council at Winchester; when it was agreed that the Archbishop should quit his claim to this Priory (being esteemed the King's Chapel, and should absolve those whom before he had excommunicated.

St Oswald's Priory, Gloucster.

Plan shewing existing remains and supposed extent and plan of Archbishop Thurstan's Church and subsequent additions.

Existing Norman black
Supposed do scored
Early English do



Lavars, Lith Broad St Bristol

Probably soon after the introduction of the regular canons in 1153, the church was enlarged by lengthening it two bays westward. Such remains as are left of this work (consisting of two north-west arches of the nave arcade and a piscina, subsequently built into the north side of the north arcade) give evidence of very elegant Early pointed architecture. The west end, with the exception of the lower part of the west buttress to the north arcade, is destroyed. There is no evidence of a corresponding Early pointed arcade on the south side of the nave, the wall is quite plain and solid, and on the south side thereof there are evidences of a vaulted passage. It is probable that the conventual buildings (no vestage of which remains above ground) were united with the church at this point. It would be interesting to dig over the adjoining gardens, and to trace the foundations of these old buildings.

Hall & Pinnell's Map of Gloucester, of the date 1780, shews what then remained. I have copied them into the accompanying plan (*Pl. X.*) They stood on the south side, and in a line with the later portion of the church. Probably a cloister existed to the east of the conventual buildings just mentioned. Tradition says that there was once a small quadrangle with a gate on the south side, and another on the north, leading to the church adjoining.

Mr. G. Armstrong Howitt tells me that the Priory, as shewn in Hall & Pinnell's map, existed in his young days, and that he went there to school. He says that the walls were massive, and that the interior was filled with oak panelling, carving, &c.

In 1174, Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, coming to Gloucester, suspended the clerks and officials of the House because they refused him the canonical obedience paid by the other clerks of the province. On this account great discord ensued between the two metropolitans. As usual, the canons appealed to the Pope, and upon the legate's interference succeeded.

In 1217, Richard de Marisco was consecrated Bishop of Durham by Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, at this Priory.

In 1218, the Prior sued St. Peter's Abbey for St. John Church at the North gate, St. Bridget's Chapel and land below the abbey

wall, descending from the garden in a straight line through the refectory, larder and bakehouse as far as the new wall next to St. Oswald's, and for certain tythes in Sandhurst and Abbelode, all which was adjusted for 20s. rent given to the Priory towards the King's Hall.

In 1241 Nicholas de Fernham was consecrated Bishop of Durham here by the Archbishop of York in the presence of the King (Hen. III.), Queen and numerous Bishops. The new Bishop did not sign the profession which he then made, but subscribed a cross with ink and delivered it to the Archbishop.

In 1242 the Bishop of Worcester celebrated an ordination here.

At a provincial council held at Lambeth in 1280, Archbishop Peckham pronounced his sentence against the Prior and convent, by which he commanded that no person should presume to sell them any bread, wine or victuals for their sustenance, to pay them any tithes, to buy anything of them or to have any commerce with them. It was also put under a like severe sentence by Godfrey Gifford, Bishop of Worcester, which was afterwards ratified by Robert Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury ; but the King (Edward I.), by his writ, commanded the revocation of their decrees, and the Archbishop was afterwards attached to answer the Prior in the King's Bench in the octave of Candlemas for excommunicating of him and his canons to the contempt of the King, and to his prejudice, and in damage of £200 to the Priory. Notwithstanding all this the Archbishop still refused to absolve the Prior, therefore the King issued his mandate to the keeper of the spiritualities of the province to have him absolved, which had its proper effect.

In the grants of the tenths of the clergy to Edward I. in 1290, their temporal property in the county of Gloucester was valued at £23 13s 8¼d., and was situated at Colewell, Norton, Parthon, Compton (Abdale) and Havenepenne, Ellsworth and Aston, besides a portion of 8s. from Lassindon and 13s. 4d. from Wydecomb.

About the year 1303 William de Geynesborough, Bishop of Worcester, and his official were prohibited by Royal mandate

from exercising any ecclesiatical jurisdiction over the Priory, and its peace was entirely established in 1318 by a general prohibition against any encroachments on its liberties and privileges.

The donations to the Priory were confirmed by King Rich. II.

In the grant of the tenths of the clergy to the King, 2nd Henry VII., the Prior is rated at £23 3s. 9d. for temporalities.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, the Priory was valued at £90 10s. 2½d., and about seven canons were found in the House.

The church had a chapel dedicated to St. Katharine for the use of the laity, and in the churchyard a chapel to St. Michael.

At the dissolution, the King, in consideration of £100 and of former services, granted to John Jennings Esquire the site of the Priory with all its houses and lands in the city and suburbs of Gloucester, &c., to be held by the service of the twentieth part of a Knight's fee and the yearly tenths of £1 10s. 4d.

Several other lands, tithes, &c., at Longford, Compton Abdale and other parts of the county of Gloucester were granted to the Bishop and to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol upon the erecting of that See, and a fishery which had belonged to the Priory was granted to the Chapter of Gloucester.

The north aisle of the Priory church would appear to have been ceded to the parishioners of St. Katharine for a parish church, the remainder being taken down. In order to convert the said aisle into a church, it became necessary to wall up the archways of the nave arcade (this was done with stones from the old building, many arch-stones with zig-zag mouldings thereon may still be seen in the remaining wall), and to insert a doorway and windows. At this time the archway at the east end of the aisle was blocked up and the altar placed against it. The Early English piscina was removed to its present position and a recess for a sedilia was formed adjoining the piscina.

At the siege of Gloucester in 1643 the church was almost totally destroyed.

By an ordinance of parliament in the year 1648 the parish was united to St. John's, and the church with its materials given

to the corporation of the city. This ordinance was annulled at the Restoration in 1660, and the parish was again separate.

In 1665 the corporation made use of the roof and some other parts of the church to build a barley market-house in the Eastgate Street.

Fragments of the old church, of various dates, were found during the building of the present St. Catharine's Church and boundary walls—these have been carefully preserved and, with one exception, have been built into the old ruins; this exception is a small Norman piscina in the form of the capital to a column, which was found in digging the foundations for the church. When exposed to the air, it shewed such evident signs of decay that I had it reproduced, with the addition of a shaft and base, and built into the south wall of the vestry to the church, where it may now he seen.

The site of the Priory is N.N.W. of St. Peter's Abbey, upon the bank of one of the artificial watercourses which were formed for defensive purposes by the Romans. It is said that a quay or wharf was near the Priory, but that it was removed in consequence of a dispute between the monks and the townsmen.

The following LIST OF PRIORS is given as collected from the Register Books of York and Worcester and other records:—

1153. Humphrey, a member of Llanthony, and the first Prior after the introduction of regular canons.
1260. William, when Geffrey Cuttstick and Walter Huich were Prepositi of Gloucester.
1281. Richard de Bachampton.
1289. Guido died.
1289. Peter de Malburn elected.
1301. Walter de Bingham on the resignation of the last.
1310. Humphrey Lavyngton on the resignation of the last.
1312. John Ayshwell on resignation of last.
1312. Richard Kidderminster on resignation of John Ayshwell.
1312. John Ayshwell restored.
1352. William Heved.
1398. Thomas Dick.

1404. John Players.
1408. John de Shipston.
1433. John Suckley.
1434. John Higins.
1447. John Inglis, Canon of Cirencester, collated by Archbishop of York.
1491. Nicholas Falkner, Canon of Llanthony, collated by Archbishop of York.
1530. William Eylford, *alias* Jennens or Giffard, *alias* Jennins. He held the Rectory of Rudford by presentation from St. Peter's Abbey in commendam with the Priory till 1536, when he resigned it. After the Dissolution of the Priory he became a monk of St. Peter's, and in 1541 was made the first Dean of the Cathedral.

GLOUCESTER TOKENS

OF THE SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

BY JOHN PLEYDELL WILTON.

Illustrations drawn by WALTER HUNTLEY.

IT is difficult in these days, when we have a silver coinage of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepenny pieces, and bronze pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, to understand how trade was carried on in this country when the silver penny was the principal current coin, and when a smaller payment was made by dividing it into half, and sub-dividing it again into quarters. But we know that such was the case in the early days of our history. There were in addition to the penny, in the northern provinces, coins called "stycas," struck in copper, the current value of which was one-eighth of a penny. In one of the translations of the Gospels, the words "two mites" are rendered "two stycas."

The farthing, or one-fourth of a penny, and its double, or half-penny, began to be coined of silver about the year 1273, under Edward I., and continued to be minted in this manner—the farthing for near 300 years and the halfpenny for a century longer, until the restoration of Charles II.

A farthing originally weighed about $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, and the halfpenny 11 grains, and from their size and lightness were liable to be lost. In consequence of their scarcity, the use of foreign coins, the so called "Abbey tokens" became general in England, and the quantity of them found in all parts of the country, shows that their currency was universal. The weight of the farthing, although small, became gradually less, so that in the reign of Edward IV. it was but 3 grains, and the halfpenny 6 grains, and they were coined at these weights in small quantities for many years. They are almost all lost, as are those coined for the previous 100 years, so that the best collections contain hardly any but those of the first three Edwards.

As the farthings could be minted no longer of good silver, being lost almost as fast as they were coined, and as no other methods remained of striking them except of base silver, or of pure copper, considerable difficulties arose The great scarcity of silver halfpence and farthings, was, doubtless, the cause of the appearance of the private lead tokens. In what King's reign this practice began, is uncertain. They were in use in the time of Henry VIII., when Erasmus spoke of them, and other authors mention the leaden *money* current in England, whereas they were only pieces of necessity, tickets, tokens, or pledges for money, but not money itself.

We learn that in Queen Elizabeth's reign there were frequent complaints of private persons, such as grocers, vintners, alehouse-keepers, and others, stamping and using tokens of tin and lead and even of leather, for halfpence and farthings, as Snelling wrote in 1763 "to the great derogation of the princely honour and dignity, and at a great loss to the poor, since they were only to be repaid to the same shop whence they were first received, and nowhere else; of which abuse that great Queen, who was singularly attentive to the coinage, was very sensible, as also that there was a great want of farthings and halfpence."

Although, as Snelling says, the Queen was sensible of the difficulties arising from the want of small change, she declared when she was pressed on the subject, even as late as three years before her death, that she would never consent to a currency of copper money, although patterns for such a coinage were made and are still found.

During her reign she granted a licence to the City of Bristol to make farthing tokens, which were struck with a ship issuing from a castle (the arms of the city) on one side, and on the other C.B. (Civitas Bristol). Although not a Gloucester token, I describe it as being of interest to us as a county token, and because it is one of the earliest known tokens. Boyne says that "having been issued in the reign of Elizabeth, it must be regarded as the earliest English token, and it is the only one of this kind sanctionedby the State before the 18th century. It is a scarce piece."

It is diamond shaped, and was current at Bristol and ten miles about.[1] Ruding writes: "I do not know the date of this licence, but on May 12th, 1594, a letter was sent to the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol, requiring them to call in all the private tokens which had been uttered by divers persons without any authority, and that none should make the same, without licence from the Mayor."

In 1609 two of the King's servants petitioned James I. for licence to stamp farthing tokens for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester, as Bristol had received authority from Queen Elizabeth to stamp copper farthing tokens, which authority ceased upon His Majesty coming to the throne. The answer to the petition is not known, but we may conclude, as no such tokens are preserved, that it was not granted.

In the reign of James I. many proposals were made for the coinage of copper halfpence and farthings.

In 1613 "notice was given by proclamation, that His Majesty, being willing to continue to his subjects the good arising from the use of such small moneys, under such directions and cautions as might restrain the abuse of them, had given power and authority, by letters patent, to John Lord Harrington, Baron of Exton, in Rutlandshire, and his executors, administrators, deputies and assigns, to make such a competent quantity of farthing tokens of copper, as might be conveniently issued amongst his subjects within the realm of England and Ireland, and the dominion of Wales, during the term mentioned in the said letters patent. That it was not His Majesty's intention thereby to make them moneys, nor to force his subjects to receive them in payments, otherwise than with their own good liking; but only to give more licence and means to use them according to their occasions, and that without any fee, charge, or constraint in anywise imposed upon them . . . . . Such farthing tokens to pass for the value of farthings within the King's realms and dominions, with the liking and consent of his loving subjects."[2]

[1] See ante Vol. VIII., p. 315.—ED.

[2] Introduction to "Akerman's Tradesmen's Tokens, current in London from 1648 to 1672." I have quoted fully because it is sometimes asserted that these tokens nicknamed "Harrington's" were actual money.

On the granting of Lord Harrington's patent, the currency of all other farthings was forbidden. Charles I. issued various proclamations to continue their circulation in 1625-26, 30 and 34. Other patents were afterwards granted, and, at last, the number of counterfeits mixed up with them, and the patentees refusing to exchange them, put an entire stop to their currency. But as there was an almost absolute necessity for some such sort of money for small change, and the disorder of the times preventing the legislature from paying proper attention to the coinage, private tradesmen and the authorities of villages, boroughs, towns and cities began again to issue tokens. "Some of the devices and legends are curious enough, as may be seen by the following list; some blazon their utterer's loyalty, whilst many were glad to sink politics to save their property from confiscation. Some bore promises to pay in sterling coin on demand; some circulated with the request,

THOUGH I'M BUT BRASS, YET LET ME PASS

while others were inscribed with profane attempts at wit, as the tokens of a provincial tallow-chandler:

TOVCH NOT MINE ANNOINTED, AND DO MY PROFITS NO HARM.
(*Akerman.*)

The issue of these tokens continued from 1648, and increased until 1672, and pennies, halfpennies, and farthings are found with every date on them within that interval; but in the latter year they were all cried down by Royal proclamation. In the years between 1648 and 1672, it is computed that there were 18,000 or 20,000 different penny, halfpenny, and farthing tokens.

There are two lists of those issued in Gloucestershire, one in Mr. Phelps' *Collectanea Gloucestriensia*, printed for private circulation in 1842, the other published in 1858 by Mr. Boyne, F.S.A., who is the recognised authority on the subject. Each of these lists contains 165 named specimens, but as some are mentioned in each, which are not found in the other, and as recently several others in the British Museum have been recorded in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, and others, not named in either Boyne or Phelps, are known to be in private hands,[1] it is probable that there were at least 200.

[1] For a copy of this list, see *Glouc. Notes & Queries*, Vol. III. p. 284.

Of those belonging to the city, Boyne gives a list of 20; Mr. Pheps 25; but I think some of these are errors, probably arising from illegibility resulting from wear. For instance, he gives "Walter Taynton" and "Walter Paynton" with the same date and arms.

The following is a list of City Tokens, compiled from Boyne and Phelps. They are all farthings. The contractions used are (O) for the obverse and (R) for the reverse; the mark (=) signifies that what follows it, is in the central part or field of the token; unless otherwise specified the specimen is described by both Boyne and Phelps. On the tokens the initial of the surname, is usually placed over those of the christian names of the husband and wife, though sometimes the wife's initial is at the top. For the convenience of printing, the three initials are placed in one line.

LIST OF 16TH CENTURY GLOUCESTER TOKENS.

(O) LVKE · NVRSE · MAIOR · 1657 = C.G. (City of Gloucester).

A small R, the initial of Thomas Rawlings the engraver (large $\frac{1}{4}$).

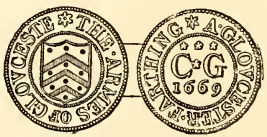
(R) FOR · NECESSARY · CHANGE. The arms of the City of Gloucester; *three chevrons between ten torteaux.*

A similar one with date 1659 ? *Phelps* only.

(O) A · GLOCESTER · FARTHING = The arms of Gloucester (large $\frac{1}{4}$).

(R) THOMAS · PRICE · MAIOR · 1667 = C.G.

(O) A · GLOVCESTER · FARTHING = C..G 1669.



(R) THE · ARMES · OF · GLOVCESTE = The Arms of Gloucester.

A similar one with date 1668 ? *Phelps* only.

(O) MATTHIAS · BOWER = 1666.

(R) IN · GLOSESTER = M.B. conjoined.

(O) AT · THE · NEG'S · HEAD = A nag's head.
(R) IN · GLOSTER · 1654 = I.A.C.

(O) RICHARD · CHANDLER = A pack saddle.
(R) SADLER · IN · GLOCESTER = R.C.

(O) RICHARD · COCKES = A cock.
(R) IN · GLOCESTER · 1652 = R.S.C

(O) DANIELL · COLLINS = Arms: *a griffin rampant.* Crest: *a demi griffin holding a hatchet.*
(R) MERCER · IN · GLOSTER = D.B.C.

(O) THOMAS · COOKE · IN = A man making candles.
(R) GLOVSTER · CHANDLER = T.M.C.

(O) IOH · DONNE · OF · THE = A postman on horseback, blowing his horn.
(R) CIT · OF · GLOCESTER · = J.D.

(O) THOMAS · GOODWIN = R. GLOCESTER.

(O) JOHN · HOBSON · MERCER = I.I.H.
(R) IN · GLOVESTER · 1652 = I.I.H.

(O) HENORY KNOWLES = A fleshpot.
(R) OF · GLOCESTER = H.K.

A similar one in Phelps', without H.K.

(O) NICHOLAS · LANE · APOTH = The Apothecaries' arms: Apollo holding a bow and arrow supplanting a serpent.

(R) IN · GLOCESTER · 1656 = N.L.

(O) GILES · LYE · CHANDLER = G H.H.
(R) IN · GLOVSTER = G.H.L.

(O) THOMAS MOOR = A head.
(R) CHANDLER, GLOCESTER.

(O) THE ROOSE · AND · CROWNE = a rose crowned.
(R) IN · GLOSTER · 1654 = W.I.P.

(O) WALTER · TAYNTON = The Grocers' arms: *a chevron between nine cloves, three, three and three.*
(R) IN . GLOSTER · 1651 = W.E.T.

(O) AT · THE · RAEN · TAVERNE = A raven.

(R) IN · GLOCESTER · 1650 = W.A.W.

(O) NATHANIELL · WEBB = The Brewers' arms.
(R) OF · GLOVETER BROWER = N.M.W.

(O) PAYNTON · WALTER = Arms.
(R) IN · GLOSTER · 1651 = W.E.P. *Phelps* only. Probably a mistake for Walter Taynton.

(O) PURBEAL(QU) · JOHN.
(R) IN GLO. Also in *Phelps* only. Probably a poor specimen of the following, in my collection, not mentioned in Boyne.

(O) JOHN · PURLENT = 3 tuns.

(R) IN · GLOSTER · 1653 = P.J.B.

The workmanship shown in the manufacture of the dies of these farthings, is very different; in some it is good, in others poor. It is curious to notice in how many ways Gloucester is spelt. I find Glocester, Glovcester, Glouster, Gloster, Glovster and Glovcter.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of the Historical MSS. Commission, who is calendaring the Corporation Records, prior to reporting

upon them to the Commission, and to whose courtesy we are much indebted for assistance at this meeting, has been good enough to point out to me four passages in the minute books of the Town Council, relating to the issuing of City Tokens. The first is dated February 19th, 1656-7.

"It is likewise agreed that Mr. Edward Nourse, a member of this House, shall take care that farthings may be provided for exchange of moneys at the charge of the Chamber of this City, soe as ye same exceed not ye summe of twenty pounds, and the benefitt that shall arise thereby, to go to the Chamber of this city."[1]

The next extract is dated April 30th, 1657.

"Whereas there was twenty pounds to be layd out for farthings, according to a former act, it is agreed at this House, that the summe of tenn pounds shall be layd out for tokens, and to be disposed of according to the said act."

In the minutes of a meeting of the Town Council, on May 23rd, 1662, it is recorded: "It is agreed by this House that thirty pounds shall by (be) layd out by the stewards for the making of tokens or farthings, according to the same stampe or inscription as formerly, and that Mr. Edward Nourse shall be desired to effect the same, and that notwithstanding the doeing thereof, and the inscription of Luke Nourse, Esq., Maior, the said Luke Nourse, and Mr. Edward Nourse shall be indemnified and saved harmlesse from all damages touching the same."

And on June 23rd, 1664: "It is agreed at this House that there shall be a newe stampe made for the farthings lately agreed upon for this City in Mr. Nurse's name, that now is, as it was formerly, in the name of Ald. Nurse in the time of his Maioralty, because the former stamp is lost, and Mr. Maior to be secured for the same by this House."

I have been able to learn but little about any of the persons who issued tokens. Luke Nourse was elected Mayor of the City in 1644, the same year in which Toby Jordan (one of the messengers who carried the answer of the citizens to King Charles I.,

[1] Edward Nourse was probably a brother of Luke, the Mayor.

in Treworth Field, when he summoned the city to surrender) was Sheriff. Luke Nourse was elected Mayor again in 1656. He died April 25th, 1673, aged 89 years, and was buried in St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, London. His son issued a remarkable and rare token in Bishopsgate Street, London. This following is a description of it from a specimen I have been fortunate enough to obtain. It is a large token, exactly an inch in diameter, and on the one side is inscribed in six lines, EDW. | NOVRSE | HIS FAR- | THINGE* | WORTH OF | COPPER. | and on the other, NEXT | THE BULL | IN BISHOP | *GATE* | STREET, | 1666. | Other members of the family were benefactors of this City and County. Edward, probably the member of the Council already mentioned, left money to the Parish of St. Mary de Grace; Timothy, to St. Catherine and St. Mary de Grace in the City, and to the Parishes of Newent, Lea, and Longhope in this County; and according to the inscription on the monument in the Cathedral erected to his widow, who, after his death, married Dr. Harwood, a Prebendary of the Cathedral, he was "the first founder of the workhouse in this city." Walter Nourse was a benefactor to Newent. William to Mitcheldean. There is a monument with a long Latin inscription in the Church of St. Mary de Crypt to "the most skillful Dr. Anthony Nourse," probably another member of the family.

In St. John's Church is a monument to "Thos Price, Alderman, twice Mayor of this City, and Major of Horse to King Charles I., who died January 14th, 1678," eleven years after the date on his farthing.

Walter Taynton, mercer, was buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard, in 1646. He was probably the father of Walter Taynton, grocer, whose farthing bears the date 1651, and who died in 1658, and was buried in St. Nicholas.

Respecting Matthias, or Matthew Bower, it is recorded by Fosbroke that in the North aisle of St. Nicholas Church is a monument on which is this inscription: "Near this place lies Susannah, late wife of William Jordan, one of the Aldermen of this City, who in her lifetime gave order for the erecting of this monument, in memory of her two former husbands, Richard Ly

and Matthew Bower, gent., by whom she had 11 children, all which lie here interred." She died Aug., 16th, 1682.

The names of Richard Chandler and Richard Cockes appear in the list of men selected for the defence of the city in 1651. Richard Chandler died April 17th, 1695, and was buried at St. Mary de Crypt.

Thomas Cook's name appears signed to a petition presented in 1651 "to the supreme authority, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England." This petition prayed that the parish of St. Mary de Lode might be joined to the Cathedral for parochial purposes, so that payment of a minister for St. Mary might be made from the funds of the Cathedral, as there were no funds for such payment belonging to the Parish. It is stated in the petition that the Church of St. Mary had recently been used as a place of detention for 1500 Welshmen, taken prisoners. This was after the battle at Barber's Bridge, near Rudford. Fosbroke mentions that this Church, and that of the Holy Trinity, were used as prisons for the Welshmen taken from Lord Herbert in the Civil War.

Nicholas Lane probably resided in the Parish of St. Michael, as there is a monument to his wife and daughter in that Church, with a Latin inscription which runs, translated: "Here rests in the hope of a blessed resurrection the earthly part of Mary, the dearest wife to her husband, Nicholas Lane, of this City; also of her very much beloved offspring, Esther."

Daniel Collins was also probably a resident in the same parish. Bridget Collins, wife of Daniel Collins, mercer, died 1671, and was buried in that Church.

Of none of the other issuers can I find any trace. "The Rose and Crown" stands in Hare Lane, and probably "The Raven" was in the neighbourhood. The Rev. Wm. Bazeley tells me that looking through the records of the Tanners' Company, he finds frequent mention of convivialities at "The Raven." As the Tanners' Hall was situated in Hare Lane, it is probable that "The Raven" was not far from it.

The dies from which the tokens were struck were probably made in London; as Birmingham and Sheffield, places where they could now be procured, were then of much less relative size and importance than they are now, hardly of as much importance as the Gloucester of that date. "The coining seems to have been often performed by the issuers themselves. In the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 27, p. 499, there is an account of the discovery of a Token press and dies, which were used by Edward Wood and his son Richard, at Chesterfield; they were found in their house after the death of Edward, the son of the last-named Richard. The dies were cast on two small pieces of steel, each welded on a larger block of iron. The press consisted of four pieces of good oak, not less than four inches thick, very strongly dove-tailed together. In the upper cross-piece was fixed an iron box and screw, on the bottom of which was one of the dies, whilst the other was received into a square hole, made in the bottom cross-piece, where it lay as in a bed. The screw was wrought by hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles, each about nine inches long" (*Boyne*). The dies here described correspond exactly with those of Luke Nourse and another, which are still in the possession of the Corporation, and which by their permission I am enabled to show at this meeting. I believe that but few exist elsewhere.

I need hardly ask the members of the Society not to confuse these tokens with genuine money. We know that money was minted in Gloucester from a very early period. Mr. J. Drummond Robertson, who, before he made Gloucester his home, had earned his spurs as a Numismatist, by producing an elaborate work on Scottish money, has evinced his interest in this locality, by devoting his attention to the Gloucester Mint. The result of his study was the exhaustive paper on the subject which has appeared in the Transactions of the Society. In it he shewed that the first Saxon monarch who regulated the coinage of this country by law was Æthelstan (grandson of Alfred the Great), who died in Gloucester in the year 941. Gloucester at that period was expressly styled "this Royal City," and was one of the towns which received at least one moneyer, and silver pennies were issued from this, one of the Royal Mints, with occasional interruptions, to the reign of

Henry III. These were real money, not tokens of money like the subjects of this paper, and were current throughout the whole of England.

Some writers speak disparagingly of these tokens. Evelyn, in his *Numismata*, printed in 1697, writes: "the Tokens which every Taverne and tippling house (in the days of late Anarchy among us) presum'd to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were payable through the neighbourhood, which though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may haply in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned Critic, what they would signifie, and fill whole volumes with their conjectures, as I am perswaded several as arrant trifles have done, and still do, casually mentioned in Antient Authors."

Notwithstanding this condemnation by the learned medallist, I think there are some points of interest connected with these trifles. One is that they show by the number issued in the different towns, the relative importance of each at that period of our history. I said that Birmingham and Sheffield were then of not more importance than Gloucester. Birmingham issued 17 tokens and Sheffield 17, whilst at least 20 are known of Gloucester. We know, too, that Cirencester and Tewkesbury were at that period of much greater relative importance than they are at present. Tewkesbury would appear to have been a more important place than Gloucester, as there are 30 described tokens; Cirencester had 21. Stroud, now a large flourishing town, is not mentioned by Boyne. He attributes all the tokens under titles of Strood, Strowd or Stroud, to Strood, in Kent. But there are only 11 described of that place. Some of them, he says, may belong to Stroud, in Gloucestershire.[1] Painswick, now part of the borough of Stroud, issued two.

Tokens have certainly handed down to posterity the names of their issuers; for instance, I know of no apothecary of that period, except Nicholas Lane, whose farthing is one of the illustrations of my paper. And one use of them we must not despise in these days of extensive advertising. They were, doubtless, used for the purpose of making their issuers known to the public. This must be considered as only subsidiary to the objects for which they

[1] See ante Vol. VIII. p. 320.—Ed.

were struck, which were, as an old writer says, "for charitie and change."—a legend which also appears on one of the old true farthings.

Towards the close of last century, to meet the requirements of trade, and in consequence of the scarcity of current coin, which scarcity was increased in the first quarter of the present century by the exportation of money during the wars in which this country was engaged, the issuing of tokens, as equivalents of money, was renewed. A city through its local authority, probably the municipal corporation, or an individual, issued silver or copper tokens, by which the issuer was bound to give current coin of the realm in exchange for them when presented, either at some central place, in the case of the town, or when issued by a private individual, either at his residence, or frequently at some address, specified on the token, in London. Of those issued in Gloucester the following is, as far as I know, a complete list.

A set of ten copper tokens, of which there are three illustrations. The obverse is different in each of them.

1. GLOUCESTER CROSS = (O) THE HIGH CROSS PULLED DOWN IN 1751, surrounding a view of the cross *(fig.* 8.*)*

FIG. 8.

2. GLOCESTER CATHEDRAL EX = FIRST BUILT 1061 *(fig.* 9).

FIG. 9.

3. ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH = View of the Church, with the spire before it was shortened (*fig.* 10).

FIG. 10.

4. (O) ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. = View of the Church.
5. (O) ST. MARY DE CRYPT CHURCH AND SCHOOLS. = View of the Church.
6. (O) ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH. = View of the Church.
7. (C) ST. MARY DE LODE. = View of the Church.
8. (O) THE NEW COUNTY GAOL. = View of the Gaol.
9. (O) ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, REBUILT 1789. = View of the Hospital.
10. WHITE FRIARS. = View of the building.

The reverse of this set is the same in all of them, viz :—

THE ARMS OF GLOUCESTER, 1797. = The Cap of Maintenance and the City Arms (*fig.* 11) with CITY TOKEN, and the name of the

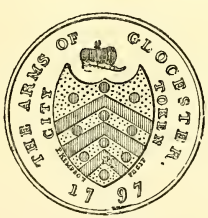


FIG. 11.

engraver, *W. Kempson, fecit.* Proofs of these are sometimes found in silver. A set of them is in the Gloucester Museum. There is a similar set, of which I have six specimens, issued in white metal. The obverse is the same as that of those

described as engraved by Kempson. The reverse is somewhat different, as the words CITY TOKEN are omitted, and the engraver's name is Ottley.

Although Kempson's pieces are inscribed CITY TOKEN, no value is named. They are about the size of our bronze pennies. From the state of preservation of all the specimens I have seen, I regard them rather as medals than tokens.

The other 19th century Tokens I have are —

1. (O) GLOUCESTER COUNTY AND CITY TOKEN, MDCCCXI. = The Cathedral.
   (R) FOR XII PENCE, a wreath of leaves.—The Cap of Maintenance and City Arms (silver).

2. (O) GLOUCESTER TOKEN, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.—City Arms.
   (R) In 8 Lines. A POUND NOTE | FOR EIGHT TOKENS | GIVEN BY J. WHALLEY[1] | GLOUCESTER | AND AT | No. 10, CHARLOTTE ST. | FITZROY SQUARE | LONDON | . (Silver).

3. (O) GLOUCESTER TOKEN, ONE SHILLING.—Arms of City.
   (R) In 7 lines. PAYABLE AT | JAS WHALLEY'S | GLOUCESTER | AND AT | No. 10 CHARLOTTE ST | FITZROY SQUARE | LONDON | (Silver).

4. (O) GLOUCESTER CITY TOKEN, ONE SHILLING.—City Arms.
   (R) TO FACILITATE TRADE OCT. 25TH 1811.—(6 lines) PAYABLE | ON DEMAND | BY SAUNDERS | & | BUTT | (Silver).

5. (O) GLOUCESTER & BERKELEY CANAL ACT OBTAINED 1793—A ship sailing.
   (R) SUCCESS TO THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GLOUCESTER 1793.—View of the old Westgate and Westgate Bridge. Round the edge, PAYABLE AT GLOUCESTER. (Copper, also proofs in silver).

[1] Mr. Whalley was a draper who lived in the Westgate Street, next door to the Tolsey.

6. (O) A Barge sailing. GLOUCESTER AND BERKELEY CANAL COMENCED 1793.

(R) RESUMED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER 15 JUNE AND COMPLETED APRIL 1827. (White metal.)

In Phelps' *Collectanea* two other tokens are described, which I have not seen.

(O) N. VIEW OF CATHEDRAL ST. PETER GLOUCESTER. Ex. Bt. 1204. JACOBS.

(R) A cypher "T.G." between palm leaves. BRITISH PENNY 1797.

Ed. I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND ONE PENNY.

(O) A distant View of the City. SUCCESS TO THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GLOUCESTER 1797.

(R) A Ship sailing. GLOUCESTER AND BERKELEY CANAL ACT OBTAINED 1793.

Ed. PAYABLE AT GLOUCESTER. (In Bronze and Brass).

I have heard that a copper token was issued by the celebrated "Jimmy" Wood, but I have not seen one. It is reported that at his death, large quantities of old copper coins were removed from his house and sold to the marine store dealers. Possibly these may have been his tokens that were re-exchanged at his bank. It would be interesting to have one, issued by so remarkable a citizen of Gloucester.

NOTES ON THE MANOR AND CHURCH OF HEMPSTED.

BY THE REV. B. S. DAWSON, RECTOR.

Read at Hempsted, Tuesday, July 17th, 1888.

THE earliest mention I find of Hempsted, as an ecclesiastical Benefice, is that Walter, Constable of Gloucester, when he founded the Church of St. Owen, in Gloucester, obtained the grant of the tithes of some adjacent rural churches or chapels, of which Hempsted was one, as a perpetual alms and prebend to his chaplains.

Subsequently, at the time of the founding of *New Lanthony* by Milo, Constable of Gloucester, in 1136, the Church of St. Owen, with its appendages—amongst them the Chapel of Hempsted, with all the tithes of the tenants in villenage—was conferred by him on the Priory Church, and this gift, for greater security, was inserted in the act of its dedication: "Capella de *Heyhamstede* cum omnibus decimis villanorum in omnibus—hanc donationem feci canonicis *Lanthon'* in ecclesia sanctæ Mariæ apud *Glouc'* die et horâ quâ ipsa dedicabatur. A.D. MCXXXVII."

Later on, in 1141, Milo, upon his advancement to the Earldom of Hereford by the Empress Maud, *(jamque consulatus honorem adeptus)* conferred upon the Priory his Manor and Lordship of Hempsted, and solemnly confirmed his gifts before the altar of the Church in the presence of his sons, Roger, Walter, and Henry.

To this gift, ten years later, Sept. 1151, Milo added the *Vill'* of Hempsted as a perpetual alms, "which donation, made for the health of his own soul, and his ancestors and his sons, was attested by the Empress Maud."

I may mention here, that, previously to this, another portion of the tithes of Hempsted, probably the tithes of the demesne and some glebe had been purchased from the Abbot and Convent of Lira, in Normandy, and made over to Lanthony, of which William de Wycomb was then Prior.

These separate gifts of tithes to Lanthony were confirmed by Henry II. ; and there are also found the following Papal confirmations :—by Pope Alexander III. (1159-1181), by Honorius III. (1216-1227), by Gregory IX. in the 6th year of his Pontificate, *i.e.* 1233, (specialiter autem ecclesiam Sancti Audoeni apud Glouc. cum Capella de Hecamstede, de Elmore et Quedesley et omnibus pertinentiis suis, &c.) ; and by Alexander IV. (1254-1261).

The Canons of Lanthony being thus in possession of the Vicarage of St. Owen's with the Chapelries of Hempsted, Elmore and Quedgeley, and all their ecclesiastical revenues, put a secular priest into the cure of St. Owen's, together with these chapelries, and assigned him a certain portion of the tithes from each of these places. The portion of tithe from Hempsted is thus described : " the small tithes and obventions of the altarage of the Chapel of Heyhamstede, which ' communibus annis ' are computed worth 60 shillings and more, with the manse, curtilage and garden, belonging to the said chapell, which garden is large and very fruitful (amplum et bene fructuosum). Also the Prior added to the same all the tythes, as well in Hay as in corn, arising from three yard land *(sic)* in the Vill' of Heyhamstede, the tythe of every yard taken separately was " communibus annis " worth seven shillings and more." (It may interest some to know that the names of the three tenants of these yards of land were Adam Kinemon, Roger Keys, and Alice Drake). This was in the reign of Henry III., say about 1240. The total income assigned to the Vicar of St. Owen's, from St. Owen's, Hempsted, Quedgley and Elmore was £15 6s. 8d., together with the manse and garden at Hempsted. £15 in those times, would, I suppose, be the equivalent of £150 now, perhaps more.

Before long, however, a controversy arose between the Canons of Lanthony and the Vicar of S.Owen's. He complained that while they waxed in wealth he was left with a mere pittance, that " his vicarage was insufficient, and that if he were bound to reside upon it, the Prior and Convent of Lanthony, according to agreement with his predecessor, were bound to build an Habitacle for him." It would seem likely from this that the " manse," before spoken

of, had fallen into decay, and if so, the vicar had surely some ground for complaint, for the Lanthonians, having absorbed all the ecclesiastical property of Hempsted, might reasonably be expected to have kept the parsonage in repair. Arbitrators were appointed to examine into and settle the matter. They decided that the arrangement with the vicar had been assented to by him on his appointment, and confirmed by the Bishop and that he had consequently no grounds for complaint. The Vicar had to submit, and by the advice of his friends withdrew his claims upon the canons to build a "Habitacle" for him. Upon his making submission, the referees granted him "six marks of silver"; so that three-and-a-half of the said six marks were expended, at the discretion of the Ordinary, upon the building of an habitation at Heyhampstede for the use of the said vicarage of St. Owens." The remaining 2½ marks the Vicar was allowed for his private use. How long this arrangement with the Vicar of St. Owen's for serving the Parishes of Hempsted, Quedgeley and Elmore lasted, there is, as far as I know, no record to show. Gibson thinks it did not continue very long, and that the Priory of Lanthony soon got these parishes entirely in its own hands. If he is right in this conjecture, may it not have been then, or soon after, that the old Chapel of Hempsted (of which we may conclude the fine Norman font to be a relic) was superseded by the present Church:—*i. e.* about 1400?

After an existence of 402 years, the Priory of Lanthony was dissolved on the 10th May, 1539. On this, Gibson remarks: "And indeed it was so utterly dissolved then, or at least is so now, that of the Conventual Church, not one stone is left upon another that is not thrown down. All the buildings belonging to the Priory are likewise destroyed; except some of the meanest offices. Neither remain there any marks of its former greatness but the west and south gates, with part of the court walls, which were anciently moated round."

In the following year, 1540, the site of the Church of Lanthony Priory, together with certain lands now forming the estate of Newark, were granted by the crown to Arthur Porter, Esq., (of

Quedgeley) for the sum of £73 16s. 8d. Six of his children are buried at Hempsted. The brass in the tower, date 1548, is to their memory. He had previously buried two at Quedgeley in 1532.

Five years later (37th Henry VIII.) the Manor of Hempsted was granted to Thomes Atkins and Margaret his wife. You will have noticed the handsome recumbent effigy of Sir Richard Atkins in the Chancel, and the tablet to Elenora his wife, bearing the following epitaph :—

Hir godly life, hir blessed death
Hir hope and consolation
Were signes to us and seals to her
Of joyful Resurrection.

The estate of Podgmead, or Podsmead, which belonged to Lanthony, had previously been granted by Henry VIII. to Joan Cook, widow of Alderman Cook. From her it passed to the family of Hoskin, and from them to the Corporation of Gloucester, its present possessors. In this way was disposed of the whole of Hempsted, which for several centuries had been parcel of the possessions of Lanthony Priory.

To revert to the Porter family:—Arthur Porter, who purchased Lanthony and the adjoining lands (now Newark) from Hen. VIII. left a son, Thomas Porter, who had livery of the estate granted him in the first year of Elizabeth. He left a son and heir, Sir Arthur Porter, Knight, who had an only daughter and heiress married to John Scudamore, of Home-Lacy, Esq., afterwards created Viscount Scudamore, who thus, in right of his wife, became proprietor of the lands and tithes conveyed in Arthur Porter's grant. Lord Scudamore was a staunch churchman, the intimate friend and follower of Archbishop Laud, and, in 1635, was sent by Charles I. to Paris, as ambassador to Louis XIII. Accordingly we are not surprised to find that at the very beginning of the Great Rebellion his Hempsted property was sequestrated by the Parliament army for delinquency. As soon as he was restored to possession (1652), he charged himself with the arrears of tithes, to the amount of £1200, and disbursed them among ejected Bishops and distressed clergy, and this he continued to do up to the Restoration, thus distributing in all £1756.

After the Restoration, as soon as certain difficulties connected with his marriage settlement were removed, Lord Scudamore formally conveyed these tithes for the maintenance of a clergyman at Hempsted.

But, meanwhile, the church, churchyard, parsonage and glebe of Hempsted, with a portion of the tithes (probably that portion, which, in the reign of Henry III., had been allotted to the Vicar of St. Owen's) had passed into the possession of Henry Powle, of Williamstrop (Williamstrip), in the County of Gloucester, Esq., These Lord Scudamore set himself to recover, and after, what is described as rather a hard bargain, he purchased, January, 1661, for £376, "the Vicarage-House and garden and orchard, the Parsonage, Close and Barn, and a parcel of Meadow ground in Hempsted Moor, the Church-house and Church and Chancel and Churchyard of Hempsted, together with the perpetual advowson, or perfect and absolute patronage of the said Church, and all the said Henry Powle's Portion of Tithes, Oblations, and Obventions whatsoever renewing and growing within the Titheable places of the said Parish of Hempsted."

By this gift of tithes, great and small, Hempsted became a rectory.

George Wall was the first Rector, and he has left the following memorandum in the Register of this munificent gift :—

Anno Domini 1662.

Ad Perpetuam Rei Memoriam.

Hoc anno Rectoria de Hempsted, appropriata et in manibus Laicorum tanquam feodum seculare diu detenta, mutata fuit et erecta in Rectoriam perpetuam præsentativam, institutivam, et inductivam à Presbyteris, futuris successive temporibus, gubernandam : per piam munificentiam nobilissimi et honoratisimi Domini Johannis Scudamore, Vicecomitis de Sligo in Regno Hiberniæ ; Qui (glorioso et imitatione dignisimo exemplo) cum eandem Rectoriam appropriatam, una cum perpetua Advocatione Ecclesiæ pretio satis magno perquisivisset ; et Prioratum de Lanthoni, cum omnibus et singulis ad eundem pertinentibus terris

pratis, pascuis et pasturis dominicis, Parochiæ de Hempsted, eadem conjungi et uniri providisset; omnes et omnigenas tam Parochiæ quam Prioratus predict' decimas, oblationes, glebam, domos omnes ad dictam Rectoriam spectantes, necnon antiquum Prioratus Cæmeterium, et obventiones quascunque, Deo et Ecclesiæ predict' restituit et consecravit et Rectori (qui pro tempore fuerit) in perpetuam elecmosynam donavit: Eaque omnia et singula, speciali actu Parliamentario confirmari curavit. Deinceps Georgium Wall, Presbyterum, A.M. ad eandem ecclesiam præsentavit; qui protinus primus ejusdem Rector, institutus, et in realem et actualem ejusdem possessionem inductus est 4° die Junii 1662.

"An instance," says Gibson, "of what excellent use Parish Registers would be, if, as Bishop Nicholson saith, 'care were taken to register all remarkable occurrences relating to the public concerns of the several Parishes.'"

A few years later, Lord Scudamore began to build, at his own expense, the present rectory house, but, dying before its completion, ("eheu nimis properé," writes Archdeacon Gregory) the work was carried on by his executors (Sir William Gregory and Mr. John Hereford). The cost was £700. Its first inhabitant was John Gregory, second Rector, and also Archdeacon of Gloucester, who has recorded his grateful appreciation of his patron's munificence in the Register (*see below*), and by an inscription over the door in golden letters:

"Who'ere doth dwell within this door,
Thank God for Viscount Scudamore."

The letters still remain, but the gold is new.

A.D. 1671.

Sciant Posteri.

Hoc anno extructas ac finitas fuisse vere amplas et decoras petris hujus Ecclesiæ ædes; solis sumptibus prænobilis viri ac Domini Vicecomitis Scudamore de Sligo in Regno Hiberniæ, hujus Ecclesiæ patroni in æternum honorandi: Quas ipse superiori anno vivus fundavit; hoc antem (heci nimis propere') moriens, executoribus suis Domino Gulielmo Gregory è civitate Herefordiæ jurisconsulto integerrimo, et Johanni Hereford, Gen. ultimo testimento finiendas

demandavit; Johannique Gregory Archidiacono Glouc' hujus Ecclesiæ Rectori primum incolendas reliquit.

Sit memoria ejus in omne tempus benedicta
Et exemplum ejus sequentes
Sub Scuto amoris Divini protegantur
Omnes in posterum ecclesiæ patroni

Upon this Gibson pompously remarks :—

"Here I leave you to reflect a little and consider what an opulent and noble Priory that of Lanthony was, and how poor and mean the Vicarage House of Hempsted that depended on it. How the former is reduced to ruine and desolation, and the latter risen to a state of magnificence to be admired. What a vast difference and disproportion there must needs be between that "ancient habitacle" which cost three marks and a half of silver, and this noble Manse which cost three hundred times as much. For Sir Robert Atkins saith, 'The Lord Scudamore built the strong handsome Parsonage House in Hempsted, which cost seven hundred Pounds.'"

Archdeacon Gregory lies buried beneath the altar. At Hempsted he was enabled ("otium adeptus")to complete his edition of the Greek Testament, with its laborious Greek Scholia, which was published by his son and successor in this Rectory, with the assistance of Dean Aldrich and others at Oxford. A copy may be seen in the vestry

The following notes on the Church are contributed by Messrs. Waller & Son :—

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, HEMPSTED.

This church consists of a South Porch, 10 ft. by 8 ft.; a nave, 56ft. by 25ft.; and Chancel, 29ft. by 23ft.; with a Tower carried on very peculiarly constructed arches between the Nave and Chancel. There is also a modern Vestry and Cloister approach to it. Of the old Church nothing remains but the walls of the Porch, Nave and Chancel, and the whole of the Tower, all of which were erected, probably, in the early part of the fifteenth century.

About forty years ago new roofs were placed on the Nave and Chancel, a new Vestry was erected on the north side of the Nave,

and new windows were erected in the west wall of the Nave and on the east wall of the chancel.

In 1885 much of this last named work, which was in very bad taste, and of inferior workmanship, was removed, and new erected in its place; in no case, however, was the old work interfered with excepting in adding 12 feet to the length of the Nave, that being the only part where an addition could be made for the necessary increase of accommodation owing to the interments on the north and south sides of the Church.

The Tower is a singularly picturesque feature of the building, and the details of it are very bold.

The Cavalier's Tomb in Hempsted Churchyard.

The following is the inscription on the tomb of Captain Freeman, who was killed in the siege of Gloucester :—

Hic jacet Johannes Freeman
Centurio Equestris, Filius Johannis
Freeman de Bushleij Comitatu
Wigorn: Armigeri, Castris Regiis
Obsidione Gleuensi Sclopetariæ
Glandis Ictu Trajectus,
Anno { *Salutis* } 1643
{ *Ætatis* } 23

In *Dorney's Diary of the Siege of Gloucester* (London, 1643) there occurs the following :—

"Monday, Aug. 14. We had some suspition and kind of intelligence that they were drawing ordnance to the Kingshome; and that it lay in some grounds undiscovered between the Northgate and the Margarets. Whereupon a party of about 150 musketeers commanded by Captain Mallery sallied forth of the Northport to surprize it; but not finding any retreated without losse, but *killed four of the enemies*, and took two prisoners & fired some of their quarters at the Margarets . . . This day the enemy played with their ordnance from Gaudy Greene, & battered the town wall on the south side of the Fryer's Orchard, but we quickly made up the breach with

woolsacks and canon-baskets. By this time they had drawn their trench in Gaudy Greene neer the moat at Rignall Stile, where they made a kind of mine to drain the moat which much sunk the water of the moat between the south & east ports."

As this is the whole of the entry in the Diary of the Siege for 14th of August, the day on which Captain Freeman was killed, it seems tolerably clear that the musket ball by which he lost his life was fired by one of these 150 musketeers.

A brass in Bushley Church records the death of his brother, Roberts Freeman, who was four years his junior, at the age of 27.

ROBERTS FREEMAN, GENT.

Deceased Dec. 13, 1651.

Here Reader reade Thine own estate
Thongh young, wise, pious, such thy fate
Must shortly be
For such was he
Serve thou thy God as he hath done,
This service makes a servant son
Heaven's Freeman be
For such is he.

Aged 27.

HEMPSTED BELLS.

5.	Tenor *F sharp.*	1694. Ab. Ruddall fecit. John Gregory, Rector.
2.	B	1694. A.R. of Gloster, cast us.
1.	C *sharp.*	1764. *(probably recast)* Burris and Driver, Churchwardens.
3.	A *sharp.*	1817. J.R., fecit. Rev. S. Commeline, Benefactor. (Re-cast at the expense of Saml. Lysons, Esq.)
4.	G. *sharp.*	1817. Samuel Lysons, Esq., Benefactor. J.R. fecit.
6.	D *sharp.*	1885. B. S. Dawson, Rector, dedit. Mears and Stainbank, fecerunt.

INSCRIPTION ON BRASS IN TOWER OF HEMPSTED CHURCH.

Nere this place lyeth buried ye bodyes of Nicholas Porter, Henry Roger and Nicholas junr. Cecilly and Brigid sonnes and daughters to Arthur Porter Esquir and Alys his wife A°Dⁱ MDXLVIII. *on whose soules Jesu have mercy.*

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE ABBEY OF ST. PETER, GLOUCESTER.

By the Rev. WILLIAM BAZELEY M.A.

Read at Gloucester, 16th July, 1888.

The Cathedral Church which we have visited to-day was for 860 years before the establishment of a Gloucester Bishopric, the Church of the *Abbey* of St. Peter.

The early history of this monastic foundation is extremely obscure.

You will remember that Gloucester was captured in 577 by the West Saxon invaders who appear to have laid it in ruins. If there were Christian churches here in the time of the Roman occupation they were destroyed, and, like Bath and Chester, Gloucester became for awhile the habitation of the wolf and the bittern.

While the West Saxons ruled in the Severn Vale, the sound of the Gospel was unheard. The British Christians who survived either fled westward or renounced their belief in Christ.

Nor in 628 were matters improved when Penda, King of the Mercians, became overlord of the Hwiccas who inhabited what is now Worcestershire and Gloucestershire.[1]

Penda was a great warrior and a devoted adherent of the gods of his ancestors. In 631 he slew Edwin the Christian King of Northumbria at Heathfield ;[2] and in 642 he slew Oswald, Edwin's successor, at Maserfield. The fallen King was beheaded on the field of battle, and his mutilated limbs were set up on stakes of wood.[3]

270 years later Ethelred, the sub-King of Mercia, and his wife Æthelflæda, the brave lady of the Mercians, brought the bones of

[1] Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Church Historians of England, Vol. II., Part I. p. 14. [2] Idem. [3] Idem., p. 15.

St. Oswald from Bardney to Gloucester and laid them in the monastery which they had built and dedicated to his memory.[1] The remains of St. Oswald's Priory are still to be seen on the south side of St. Catherine's Church,[2] and Oswald, the Christian King of Northumbria, may in some sense be said to be the patron saint of Gloucester.

The introduction of Christianity into Mercia was brought about by intermarriages between the children of Penda and the children of Oswiu, Oswald's successor. Alchfrid, the second son of Oswiu, married Cyneburh the daughter of the Mercian King, and his influence led Peada, the eldest son of Penda, to become a Christian in order that he might wed Alchfleda, Alchfrid's sister. Moreover, Æthelred, the third son of Penda, married Osthryd, a younger daughter of Oswiu.[3]

In 659 war broke out between Mercia and Northumbria, and Penda was slain by Oswiu at the battle of the Winwaed.[4]

The defeat of the Mercians led to the disruption of Mercia, and the Hwiccas as well as the East Anglians came directly under the influence of Oswiu. Northumbrian missionaries penetrated far and wide through the middle of England; and, after a lapse of 100 years, the Standard of the Cross was once more uplifted in the Severn Vale. At Deerhurst, at Tewkesbury, and in the woods near Malmesbury, hermitages were erected.

Wulpher, the son of Penda, succeeded in regaining his father's supremacy; but, being a Christian, he did nothing to hinder the spread of Christianity in these parts. Oswiu died in 670, and was succeeded in turn by his sons Eggfrid and Alchfrid. Wulpher, King of the Mercians, dying in 675, was succeeded by his brother Æthelred.

I have mentioned these facts in order that I may explain the appearance of two Northumbrian princes, Osric and Oswald, as

[1] Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Church Historians of England, Vol. II. Part I, p. 57; also W. of Malmesbury, Ch. Hists., Vol. III., Part I., pp. 43 and 109.

[2] See ante p. 118, and Plates IX. and X.

[3] Bede's Ecclesiastical Hists., Ch. Hists., Vol. I., Part II., p. 418.

[4] Anglo Saxon Chronicle, p. 16.

sub-Kings of the Hwiccas in 680. I have no doubt that they were younger sons of Oswiu, who died in 670, and brothers of the Mercian Queen Osthryd. I am led to think so for two reasons: first, because Osric succeeded to the throne of Northumbria after the death of his nephew Osred;[1] and, secondly, because Kyneburgh, who is spoken of by various writers as Osric's sister,[2] is said to have been youngest daughter of Oswiu.[3]

Æthelred, King of the Mercians, was not fond of war like his brother Wulpher. Although the first years of his reign were marked by conflicts with Kent and Northumbria, his temper was peaceful and religious, and his activity showed itself in establishing Bishoprics and Monasteries.

In 680 Tatfrith, a pupil of Hilda, the Abbess of Whitby, was made the first Bishop of the Hwiccas, with his episcopal seat at Worcester. But he died before his consecration, and Bosel, another pupil of Hilda's, was made Bishop in his room.[4]

The influence of the Northumbrian dynasty, and the influence of Hilda, herself a Northumbrian Princess, who went to her rest that very year, 680, led to the foundation of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester.

There was very little in common between the monasteries founded after Hilda's pattern and the Benedictine monasteries of later times. The earlier monasteries were distinctly missionary colleges, like S. Augustine's, Canterbury, in the present day. The only difference was that men and women lived in the same monastery under the rule of an Abbess, who was, in most cases, a lady of royal birth. The object of such a life was two-fold: first, to escape from the troubles and vicissitudes of every day life at a time when warfare formed the business and the recreation of kings and their nobles; and, secondly, to prepare for the work of Christian teachers amongst the heathen population of the land. Such a monastery or college it was that Ethelred, the Mercian King, founded at Gloucester and committed to the charge of Osric, the

[1] Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, p. 27.

[2] Historia Monasterii S. Petri, Gloucestriæ, Master of Rolls Series, Vol. I., p. 4.

[3] Ch. Hists., Vol. II., Part 1, pp. 389, 390.

[4] Florence of Worcester's Chronicle, Ch. Hists., Part I., p. 189.

sub-King of the Hwiccas, as patron, and to Kyneburgh, his wife's sister, as first Abbess. Such a college would revive the civilization of the past by bringing fresh life to the ruins of the Roman city. It would be a home of peace to those who dwelt within, and a centre of light and joy for those who inhabited the forests of Dean and Kingswood and dwelt on the banks of Severn or the uplands of the Cotteswolds.

The Roman church had nought to do with the foundation of St Peter's or the conversion of the Severn Vale. Hilda, the great rival of Bishop Wilfrid, clung to the traditions and the customs which St. Columba had brought from Ireland and Iona, and which Aidan and his fellow missionaries from Iona had introduced into Northumbria.

We can picture to ourselves "the family"—for thus they loved to style themselves—over whom Kyneburgh presided at Gloucester. The elder monks would be engaged in the services of the church and in reading and transcribing the scriptures. The younger monks would teach the Gospel to the heathen around, returning, at stated intervals, to report the progress of their work to the lady mother, and to gain fresh stores of knowledge and of zeal. The nuns would teach the boys and girls whom their heathen parents had committed to their charge, or whom cruel warfare had left orphans. And besides these there would be brothers of a lower grade who, under the superintendence of the monks, would be employed in reclaiming and cultivating the woodland and the marsh.

Such a community it was that Osric, at the command of his overlord, established on the banks of the ancient bed of the Severn. I say "ancient bed" because the river has now entirely receded from what was in Roman times it principal course. In these early days the river ran through what is now St. Catherine's meadow from Kingsholm past the site of St. Owald's Priory, down what is now called Priory Road, under a bridge of seven arches which still lies beneath Westgate Street and was known as Foreign Bridge, and into the present bed of the river at the Quay.

We know nothing of the structure of Osric's monastery. It was probably built of wood, perhaps of wattle and dab; for

everything connected with the Irish missions was of the most simple description; and oak and beech were easier to obtain than stone, for dense forests covered the hills and vale from the Bristol Avon to the gates of Gloucester.

The monasteries which were built by the Roman missionaries or by English Christians, like Wilfrid, who had imbibed Roman tastes and submitted to Roman customs, were far different.

While Osric was laying the foundation of St. Peter's Abbey at Gloucester, Biscop was completing a church of stone at Monk Wearmouth. He had crossed the seas to Gaul and had brought back with him workmen who knew how to build after the Roman method, and fill the windows of the church, cloisters, and dwelling rooms with painted glass. At the same time Bishop Wilfrid was building a church at Ripon; and what we read of Wilfrid's church may have been equally true of the consecration of Osric's Monastery of Gloucester. "When all was ready," Eddi tells us, "Wilfrid invited the Kings of Northumbria and Bernicia, the Abbots, the Earls and all the noblemen.

After Solomon's example, they consecrated the church and its services. They dedicated the altar and marked it with the cross, the symbol of Christ's passion, and they put over it a purple cloth interwoven with gold. Then King and clergy and people received the sacrament of Christ's body and blood; and Wilfrid, the Bishop, stood at the altar with his face to the people and read aloud the list of benefactors to the church. All being completed, the Kings and the people feasted together for three days and three nights."

Wilfrid's church was of polished stone from the foundations to the roof, and the windows were filled with the painted glass which he had brought from Rome and Gaul. I cannot picture to myself such a stately building as this at Gloucester 1200 years ago; I like best to think of a simple, half-timbered church, with its conventual buildings, a range on the one side for the monks, and on the other for the nuns and children.

There was an altar in the early church dedicated to St. Petronilla, the daughter of St. Peter, and no doubt the patron Saint of

Kyneburgh. In front of this altar Kyneburgh was buried in 710, after a peaceful rule of 29 years. Osric, her brother, after presiding many years over the Hwiccas, succeeded to the throne of his father Oswiu. He died in 729 in advanced age, and, by his dying request, they brought his body to Gloucester and laid it in the church he had built, by the side of the Abbess Kyneburgh, in front of the altar of St. Petronilla.[1] The rude monument which commemorates him lies in a chapel of 16th century architecture. This chapel was built by the last Abbot, William Parker, for it bears his arms as well as the arms of the Northumbrian sovereign.

Kyneburgh was succeeded, as Abbess, by Eadburgh, who is said to have been the widow of Wulpher; and when she died in 735, Eva, a Mercian Queen or Princess, ruled over the Abbey till 767. Then there came a period of disaster. The nuns were driven out with cruelty and disgrace, and the abbey lay in ruins for some years uncared for and uninhabited.[2]

Let me say a few words in conclusion about the *site* of Osric's monastery. The history of St. Peter's tells us that Bishop Aldred in 1058 rebuilt the monastery a little nearer the bounds of the city than heretofore; and this has led some to believe that the older structure lay outside the walls of the city, close to the stream, which we now call Twyver.[3] I venture to think on the other hand that it lay within the walls, a little more to the east than at present.

We know that the site of the Roman wall lies along the west side of Lower College Court, across College Green, the nave of the cathedral and the south-east corner of the cloister garth, turning to the east, where the College School now stands.

There is no doubt the writer of the "Memoriale," in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, is right when he says that a little tower in the Monk's Orchard, close to the Lady Chapel, marks the site of the ancient monastery.

[1] Historia Monasterii St. Peter, Gloucestriæ, Vol. I. pp. 3-5.

[2] Idem., pp. 3, 7; also "Memoriale" in Dugdale's Monasticon.

[3] Records of Gloucester Cathedral, Vol. I. p. 41.

I picture to my mind the nave of Osric's church standing on the site of the present choir and presbytery, and the conventual buildings lying close to it on the north and south.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the west wall and the north-west tower at the angle of the old Roman city would seem to have been removed, and the site, as well as some of the materials, to have been given to Alred for his new church. You will find Roman bricks and Roman masonry in the structure of the cathedral.

Some documents, which are given at length in the cartulary of the abbey, tell us that Thomas of Bayon, Archbishop of York, 1070-1100 gave to S. Peter's the land belonging to S. Oswald, lying on the north of S. Peter's Abbey, for the construction of a boundary wall, and that in 1218 this land was claimed by the priory as being part of their ancient possessions. In 1222 the dispute was settled by the monks of S. Peter acknowedging the claim of the canons of S. Oswald and giving them in lieu of the land, &c., an annual value of 20s.

This fact seems to me to decide the matter. S. Peter's Abbey, the old home of the Confessor's time, stood within the walls. Osric had built it there for security against the invasions of the fierce Welsh. And S. Oswald's, the new home, had been built by the Lady of the Mercians on land which she bestowed on it lying outside the walls and along the banks of the Severn. In her time the Danes rather than the Welsh were the dreaded foe.

NOTES ON A MONUMENTAL EFFIGY AND A "BRASS" IN THE CHURCH OF QUINTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S A., &c.

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OUR fruitless endeavour to throw some light upon the descent of the family of Clopton (Cockfield ?), of Clopton, near Stratford-upon-Avon, referred to in our last vol. (XII., pp. 206-208), naturally excited in our minds an interest in the name, and researches shewed that it was by no means uncommon. There were many families so called derived from almost as many counties. We found Clopton in Essex, in Suffolk, in Warwickshire, in Worcestershire, and in divers other counties, but the ancient family of Clopton, of Clopton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Gloucester, seems to have been, to a great extent, overlooked.

On the occasion of the visit of this Society to the very interesting Church of Quinton, on the 10th August, 1887, attention was naturally attracted to the effigy of a Knight lying on a low altar tomb under the arcade of the south aisle. We were told that according to tradition it commemorated Sir William Clopton, but on a cursory inspection, which time only permitted, there did not appear to be any arms by which the tradition could be supported, though in the chapel at the east end of the south aisle is a fine Brass of Joan, the relict of Sir William Clopton, which Joan died December, 1430.

Our first impression was that if the tradition were well founded Sir William Clopton was probably a member of the family of Clopton, of Clopton, by Stratford, but this conjecture was quickly dispelled, for the arms impaled on the Brass of the lady,[1] are entirely unlike any found in the church of Stratford-upon-Avon.

[1] See *ante* Vol. XII., pp. 217-218.

Who then was this Sir William Clopton? After some research we found that a certain Sir Richard de Clopton, on 8th March, 1271-2, received from King Hen. III. a grant of Free Warren in all his lands in Clopton, co. Glouc., to hold to him and his heirs for ever.[1] In which the King describes him in the usual style for a Knight his "beloved and faithful." He was probably the son of Sir Richard de Clopton, who in 1238 sold the meadow of Hampton, near Alveston, to the Abbot of Worcester. Not knowing at the time that the Manor of Clopton-upon-the-Hill and Radbrook was at this early date held by a family of the name of Clopton; we thought it possible that the Sir Robert might have been a shadowy ancestor of the Cloptons of Stratford,[2] but inasmuch as Hampton and Alveston, though within the borders of Warwickshire, were very near to the possessions of the Cloptons of Quinton, we think it very much more likely that the grantor of the meadow referred to was of the Gloucestershire family, and, judging from the dates, was probably the father of the above-named Sir Richard.

Inasmuch as the Clopton estate was held in mesne tenure, and not of the King *in capite*, the inquisitions taken, if any, on the deaths of the respective tenants, would not be returnable into Chancery, and hence we miss those valuable evidences of the devolutions of manors and succession of families. In such cases, if the lands were held by military service, the inquisitions would be returned to the Chief Lord and deposited with the archives of his house.

Sir William Clopton was the son of John Clopton, by Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Charleton, Knt., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Besyn, Knt., who was living 17th Edw. III. (1342-3), which John succeeded his father in lands in Kerswell, co. Worcester, which the said John held of the Bishop of Worcester.[3] John was the son of William Clopton, by Anne, sister and heir of John de la Morehall. Morehall is in

[1] Rot. Pat., 56th Henry III., m. 4.

[2] See Vol. XII., p. 207.

[3] Hist. of Worc., Vol. I., p. 20.

the county of Warwick, and was anciently called Withlackford. In 2nd Richard II., Robert, Parson of Ecclesfield, granted this manor to John de Morehall, and Agnes his wife and the heirs of their two bodies, in default remainder to Thomas de Morehall, with remainder to John de Clopton and his heirs, in virtue of which settlement the Manor of Withlackford, or Wicklackford, called also Wicksford, and now Wixford, devolved upon John Clopton and his heirs.[1] Judging from the dates, William Clopton, father of this John, would seem to have been the great-grandson of Richard Clopton, the grantee of free warren in all his lands in Clopton, and, according to Fosbrooke,[2] including Radbroke, which sometime pertained to it.

It would appear from the Inquisition taken at Tewkesbury on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope (7th March, 1419-20), after the death of Sir William Clopton, that at the time of his death he did not hold any lands in his demesne as of fee or of service in the County of Gloucester, but the jurors say that a certain Thomas Crewe, Esq., Nicholas Spencer, chaplain, and John Treysell, chaplain, being seized in their demesne as of fee of the Manor of Rodbrook, granted the same to the aforesaid William Clopton, Johanna his wife and William Wolashill, and

[1] Dugdale, Hist. of Warwicksh., Vol. II., p. 860.

[2] History of Glouc.

[3] Dugdale states (Hist. Warw. II., p. 860) that a certain Juliana, wife of Thomas Crewe "was the mother of Sir William Clopton, and widow (as I guess) of John Clopton mentioned in the text." We do not, however, find anything to support this conjecture. The Heralds' Visitation of Worcestershire in 1569, in the Harewell pedigrees, shows the alliance in question as stated in the text, and, as Dugdale speaks uncertainly and quotes no authority, we must adhere to the Heralds' record. Nevertheless it is quite possible that this Juliana might have been a second wife of John Clopton, and stepmother of Sir William, for there would seem to have been some connection between Sir William and Thomas Crewe her husband. We see in the text that he was a trustee under Sir William's settlement of his estate, and Dugdale tells us that he held the Manors of Apsley, Wicksford and Morehall for life, under the assignment of Sir William Clopton, possibly in right of his (Crewe's) wife's dower.

Thomas Crewe was a man of some importance in Warwickshire. He was Chief Steward of Richard, Earl of Warwick, and of his Council, in 3rd Henry V., and had been Knight of the Shire in 6th Henry IV., and Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, in 1st Henry V., and also was for some years in the Commission of the Peace. He made his will on the 5th Sept.

the heirs of the body of the said William Clopton, by charter dated Radbrook, Sunday next before the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, 13th Henry IV., (8th September, 1412) by the name of the Manor of Rodbrok, with all its appurtenances in Quinton superior and Quinton inferior, which same manor, they say, is held of Henry Fitz Hugh as of his Manor of Quinton, by what service they are ignorant, and they say that the aforesaid Manor in all its issues beyond reprises is worth 100s per annum; and they say further that the aforesaid William Clopton, died on 7th Sept., 7th Henry V. (1419), and that Thomas Clopton, Esq., is son and heir of the said William, and is aged 16 years and more.[1]

Besides his lands mentioned above Sir William Clopton, in right of Johanna his wife, held the Manors of More Fladford and Hull, and the sixth part of the Manor of Chaddeswych and Wyllynwych, and the advowson of the Church of Fleford in the County of

1418, wherein he desired to be buried in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, adjoining the Church of Wicksford, which he had built; and appointed his sister, Elizabeth, Prioress of Chester, together with Sir William Clopton and Dame Joan, his wife's executors. He died in the same year, and was buried as he desired under a fair monument of grey marble, raised about 18 inches from the ground, in the midst of the chapel, whereon, Dugdale says, are the portraitures in brass of himself and his wife. An engraving has been given by Dugdale of this brass, from which it appears that Juliana died on the 20th December, 1411, but the date of the death of her husband has been left blank. These Brasses are not mentioned by Haines or Davies.

One Wm. Wolashall, whose name will also be found mentioned in the same document obtained in 26 Hen. VI. (Rot. Pat. 26 Hen. VI. Part I. m. 2) licence to found a chantry in this chapel for one priest to celebrate to the honour of Our Lady and St. John Baptist for the good estate of the said King and Margaret his Queen, and of the said William during their lives, and for their souls after their departure hence, together with the souls of Thomas Crewe, Esq., and Juliana his wife, Sir William Clopton, Knt., and Joane his wife, their parents and friends, unto whose (the priest's) use he gave in pure alms a dwelling house in Wykesford, and a close containing two acres of land. This foundation was, however, disallowed by the King's Commissioners in 37th Henry VIII., but it was re-established afterwards by one Richard Mytton at the request of Dame Sybil Mytton his mother, doubtless a descendant of Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Burgh by her husband Thomas Mytton.

The terms of this foundation excludes the idea that Juliana Crewe was the mother of Sir William Clopton.

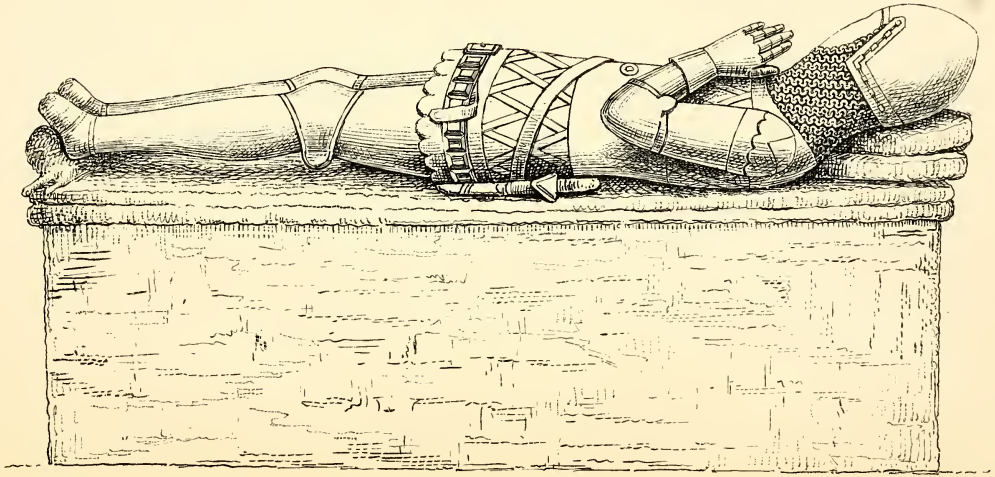
[1] Inq. p.m. 7th Henry V. No. 46.

Worcester. He was also seized of divers other lands and manors in the Counties of Worcester, Stafford, Salop, and in the Marches of Wales, but these we have not thought it necessary to follow up, and we know not what estate in them he had or of whom they were held.

Sir William Clopton married Johanna, second daughter and coheir of Alexander Besford, *alias* Pearsford, of Besford, co. Worcester, by whom he had a daughter and heir who was called Johanna after her mother.[1] There cannot, we think, be much doubt that the name was originally Pearsford, and that the family assumed, or popularly had given to them, the name of Besford from residing on a manor so called. This would seem to be shewn by the canting arms which they bore: *Gules, a fess between six pears slipped and pendant, or*, and emphasised by the use of pears as stops between the lines on Lady Clopton's Brass.

The effigy of Sir William Clopton is much mutilated and abraded, but a closer examination has brought to light much which was before unobserved. It lies on a plain altar tomb. 6 ft. in length, and is represented in the armour of the period, but of a fashion somewhat earlier than the death of the deceased. The head, on which is a bascinet to which a small *camail* of mail is attached, rests on a double cushion, the upper one being placed lozengewise. The features of the face are entirely obliterated. The body is encased in plate armour, with additional plates to protect the shoulders and elbows, *genouillières* defend the knees, and solerets the feet, on which the spur-leathers appear, but the spurs are broken off, as are the toes of the *sollerets*. The feet rest on a dog, of which the head is gone, but the two fore legs appear under the feet of the effigy on the left side. Over the *cuirass* is worn a short *jupon*, apparently made of leather, escalloped at the bottom, on which the Knight's arms are displayed. The sword, of which the hilt only remains, was supported by a narrow belt passing diagonally across the body from above the right hip, and is kept

[1] Dugdale states that Sir William had another daughter named Agnes, the wife of Thomas Herberd, but no such person is named in the records. He cites an old exemplification in the library at Hatton, dated 22nd Feb., 22nd Henry VI., of the partition of the estates.



Effigy of Sir William Clopton, Died 1419, Quinton.

WARR. LITH. BROAD ST. BRISTOL

steady by two other small straps underneath. A broad embroidered *baldrick*, decorated with little square ornaments, crosses the body horizontally, and is fastened with a buckle in front, to this the *analace* is attached on the right side. The hands are covered with cuffed gauntlets. Upon the breast appears an annulet, but whether it is attached to the wrist or to the jupon we cannot at present state with certainty. We should have supposed it to have been the cadency mark of a fifth son, except that Sir William Clopton appears to have been the eldest, if not the only, son of his father (See *Plate XI.*)

The Brass of Lady Clopton is set on an altar tomb in the midst of a small chapel east of the south aisle, and is in excellent condition, appearing not to have been tampered with in any way, though the altar formerly in the chapel has been removed. The brass is mentioned in *Haines' Manual*, Part II., p. 70, in which the lady is described as a *Vowess*. It is fully described in Mr. C. Davis's *Gloucestershire Brasses*, in which this descripion of the lady as a vowess is continued. We do not quite understand what precise idea these writers intend to convey by the term they use. Vows are of different kinds. We shall return to the subject presently.

As Mr. Davis's Collection is not yet published, except in the columns of the *Glouccstershire Journal* some years ago, it may be well here briefly to state a few of the particulars. The figure lies under an oge crocketted canopy, within which is a circular cinquefoiled head, the tympanum being filled with tracery of a beautiful design. This head is supported by a light crocketted shaft, on either side with pinnacles rising to the height of the finial of the canopy, between the pinacles and which are two shields of arms: on the dexter side those of Clopton, *ar. two bars, gu., fretté or;* and on the sinister, those of Pearsford, or Besford, *Gu., a fess between six pears slipped pendant or*, and under the bases of the shafts: on the dexter side the above two coats impaled, and on the sinister the former coat, with the addition of a *canton ar.* The lady's head is covered with the vail-head-dress or hood, the vail is thrown over the side cauls, which causes the head-dress to assume somewhat the shape of the "horned"-head-dress, and it hangs

down, covering the shoulders. A gorge or wimple covers her neck; this was drawn up over the chin in plaits, and strained up on each side of the face. The kirtle is long and has tight sleeves with narrow fur cuffs at the wrists. The mantle is fastened by a cord, which passes through two metal loops with studs in front, termed fermailes, placed on each side of the mantle, this cord passes through a slide made of cord, and terminates below the waist in two tassels. Beneath is a tight-fitting gown not girt at the waist. On her right hand is a ring with a jewel. The whole design is of an elegant character *(See Plate XII.)*, but because, from the illustration being on so small a scale, the inscriptions are difficult to read, we think it well to print them.

On a ribbon over the head of the effigy we have a verse of the 40th Psalm:

"Complaceat tibi Dne eripias me
Dne ad adiuuandu me respice."

And surrounding the verge is the following inscription:

Criste nepos Anne Clopton miserere Joh'e
Que tibi sacrata clauditur hic vidua
Milite defuncto sponso pro te ihu fuit ista
Larga libens miseris prodiga & hospitibus
Sic ven'abilibus templis sic fudit egenis
Mitteret ut celis quas sequeretur opes
Pro tantis meritis sibi dones regna beata
Nec premat urna rogo sz beet aula dei.

At the end of each of these lines is the figure of a pear as stated above, and at each of the four corners of the inscription round the verge is a symbol of one of the Evangelists: viz., at the upper dexter corner that of St. John, an eagle; upper sinister, St. Matthew: an angel habited in amice and alb; lower dexter St. Mark: a winged lion; lower sinister, St. Luke: a winged ox. Each holding a label, the inscriptions on which we are unable to give.

It is evident from the inscriptions on this brass that after her husband's death, and by his desire, the Lady Clopton became a Recluse,[1] at Quinton: "*Que tibi sacrata clauditur hic vidua*

[1] We said *ante* that Vows, referring to religious vows, were different in egree, a recluse or anchoress was only one variety of an ascetic life, and even

Brass of Dame Joan Clopton, Quinton

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Milite defuncto sponso pro te ihú fuit ista." And her husband is described as a most religious, beneficent, and charitable man. We do not know if any indication of the lady's cell exists.

We have seen in the Inquisition taken on the death of Sir William Clopton that he left a son and heir named Thomas, over 16 years of age. What became of him we know not. He must have died s.p. under age and unmarried, for his sister Johanna became her father's sole heir. She married Sir John de Burgh, of co. Salop, to whom she carried the Clopton estates. It is shewn by the Inquisition taken at Gloucester, on the vigil of the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle (23rd August, 1471), that the said John de Burgh, Knt., on the day on which he died, held, for the term of his life, by the law of England, after the death of Johanna his late wife, of John Newport, son and heir of Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of the aforesaid Johanna, also of John Leghton, son and heir of Ankerett, late wife of John Leghton, at this time living, another daughter and heir of the aforesaid Johanna; also of Isabell, wife of John Lingen, Knt., third daur.

recluses took vows of greater or less severity. All, however, were dead to the world, though their cells were more or less comfortable. Generally they had a woman servant, who lived in an adjoining room, to attend to their necessities. We should gather from the inscription that Dame Joan was one of the more severe order. The cell of such was a small room adjoining the church. It usually had three windows, one opening into the church, and commanding a view of the High Altar, or perhaps some other altar (probably Dame Joan's cell was contiguous to the chapel which most likely her husband built) so that the inmate might have the advantage of hearing mass. There was another window through which she might receive her food or converse with visitors. This, ordinarily, was closed with a black curtain with a white cross upon it, or a shutter, to be used at the pleasure of the inmate. The other window was for light.

No person was allowed to enter this solitary life without the Bishop's licence, who required security that the inmate should be suitably accomodated and provided with food and all other necessaries, and those preliminaries being settled to his satisfaction, he himself enclosed her with a solemn service, placing his seal upon the door of the cell (unless it was walled up), which could not be removed without his consent, unless extreme sickness or death of the inmate rendered it necessary.

Much may be read concerning the life of an anchoress from an interesting volume printed by the Camden Society in 1853, entitled the "Ancren Riwle," supposed to have been written by Simon of Ghent, who was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury 1297.

and heir of the said Johanna; and also of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Mytton, Esq., four daughters and heirs of the aforesaid Johanna, the Manors of Clopton and Radbrook, with appurtenances, and three messuages, three tofts and three carucates of lands, with appurtenances, in Over Quinton, also the moiety of one messuage, one croft, one curtilage, one columbarium, three virgates of land and fourteen acres of pasture, with appurtenances, in Mykylton, also the moiety of one messuage, with appurtenances, in Campeden; and further the jurors say that the said Manor of Clopton is held of Jacosa Beauchamp, as of her Manor of Ebrington by service at the court of the said Jacosa's manor aforesaid, twice a year for all secular services, and the value per annum is 66s. 8d., and that the aforesaid Manor of Radbrook, with appurtenances, is held of Matilda, late wife of the late Lord Willoughby, as of her Manor of Quenton by fealty and service and a rent of 6s. per annum, and that the said manor is worth 46s. per annum; the said three messuages in Over Quinton are held of the said Matilda as of the said Manor of Quinton by fealty and service and rent of 20d. for all secular services, and that the value beyond reprises is 26s. 8d., and that the said messuage and croft in Mickelton are held of the Abbot of Busam (? Evesham) by the service of one red rose at the feast of St. John Baptist for all secular services, and the value per annum is 20s; and that the said moiety of one messuage, &c., in Campeden is held of John Stanley, Knt., of his Manor of Campeden by the rent of 6d. for all secular services, and that the value per annum is 6d. And the jurors say that the said John de Burgh died seized of the said manors as of fee by the law of England, reversion thereof after the deaths of the said John and Johanne his wife to the aforesaid John Newport, Thomas Leghton, Isabell Lingen, and Elizabeth Mytton, as nearest heirs of the said Johanna, and further the jurors say that the said John held no other lands in this county on the day on which he died, or in the Marches of Wales; and also they say that the said John died on Saturday in the vigil of Pentecost last past (1471); and they say further that the said John Newport, on the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was of the full age of 21 years and more, that

Thomas Leghton was aged 18 years at the feast of the Nativity of Our Lord last past, and no more; that the said Isabella is aged 30 years and more, and that the said Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Mytton, is aged 26 years and more, and that the aforesaid John Leghton, father of the said Thomas Leghton, is at this time living.[1]

[1] Inq. p.m. 11th Edward IV. No. 61.

PEDIGREE OF CLOPTON, OF CLOPTON & RADBROOK, CO. GLOUC.

Sir Robert de Clopton.=
In 1238 he sold the meadow of Hampton, near Alveston, co. Warr.—*Annales de Wigonia, Vol. IV., p.* 429.

Richard de Clopton.=
Received from King Henry III. a grant of Free Warren in all his lands in Clopton, co. Glouc.—*Rot. Cart.*, 36 *Hen. III. m.* 4 (1271-2).

.....=

.....=

.....=

William Clopton,= of Clopton & Radbrook, co. Glouc. ARMS—*Ar. two bars gu. fretty or.*

Anne, sister of John de Morehall.

John de Morehall,= devisee of the Manor of Withlackford, co. Warr., 2 Rich. II.—*Dugdale's Warr. Vol. II. p.* 860.

Agnes.

? Juliana,= dau. of remarr. Thomas Crewe, sometime of Morehall, by assignment of Sir Wm. Clopton. She died 20th Dec. 1411. He in 1418. Will dated 5th Sept. of that year. Both buried in Wicksford Chapel.

John Clopton.= Devisee in remainder of the Manor of Withlackford, *alias* Wicksford, co. Warr., which he inherited.—*Dugdale's Warr., Vol. II., p.* 860.

Mary, dau. and heir of Sir Roger Charlton, Knt. ARMS OF CHARLETON: *Or, a lion rampant, gu. within a bordure eng. sa.* by Elizabeth his wife, da. and heir of Sir John Besyn, Knt., 17th Edw. III. ARMS OF BESYN: *Quarterly, per fess indented gu. and or, in the first quarter a lion passant guar. ar.*

Thomas de Morehall. ob. s.p.

Sir William Clopton, Knt.,= of Clopton and Radbrook, co. Gloucester, Died 7th Sept., 1419. *Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. V. No. 46, bur. at Quinton, where his effigy still remains.*

Johanna, dau. and coheir of Alexander Besford, *alias* Pearsford, of Besford, co. Worc. She survived her husband, and became a Recluse at Quinton, where she was bur. c. 1430. Her brass still remains.

Thomas Clopton, son and heir, aged 16 on his father's death. Died s.p. probably unmarried.

Sir John de Burgh,= of Clopton and Radbrook, died Saturday in vigil of Pentecost, 1471. *Inq. p.m. 11 Edward IV. No.* 61. ARMS: *az. on a chev. inter 3 fleur-de-lis erm. a mullet sa.*

Johanna, da. and heir.

John= Newport.

Elizabeth, da. & coh. dead 23rd Aug. 1471.

John= Leghton, living 23 August, 1471.

Ankerett, d. & coh. dead 23rd Aug. 1471

Sir John Lingen.= *Died 15th Oct.* 1506 (*Dugdale*).

Isabella, daur. and coh., aged 30 years and more on 23rd August, 1471.

John Newport, aged 21 years on the feast of the Purification, B.V.M. 1471.

Thomas Leghton, aged 18 years at Christmas, 1470.

Thomas= Mytton.

Eleanor, daur. and coheir, aged 26 yrs. and more on 23rd August, 1471.

Cecilia, bur. 26th May, 1540 (*Dugdale*).

THE GREY FRIARS, GLOUCESTER.

By the Rev. W. H. SILVESTER DAVIES, M.A.

Read at Gloucester, July, 1888.

Before attempting to sketch the history of the above-mentioned house, it may be well to say something about the religious order to which its inmates belonged.

The order was founded early in the 13th century. It was an important period in the history of Europe.

The crusades, which had failed in the primary object—the recovery of the Holy Land from the hands of the infidel—had nevertheless exercised a vast influence on western Christendom. Contact with eastern lands had led to new channels of commerce being opened out, and the habits, modes of thought and science of the east, and, one must also add, its moral and physical diseases were rapidly advancing throughout the west.

At the same time the political ambition of successive occupants of the papal see, now at the height of its power, their ruthless exactions, their shameless use of spiritual powers for purely secular ends, as well as the ignorance and laxity of morals of many of the clergy, regular and secular, had brought about a revulsion of feeling on the part of the people with regard to the church. She was daily losing the position which she once held in their reverence and affections. In such a state of things new agencies were absolutely needed to cope with the spiritual, moral and physical diseases of the age.

One of the first to recognise this was a certain Francis Bernardone. Born at Assisi in 1184, he had been brought up in the business of his father, a well-to-do merchant, and had learned among the neglected population of his native town the real wants

and miseries of the times. The better to compass his design, he composed a rule which he submitted to the pope, Innocent III., who, probably perceiving that Francis was one of those exceptional men of whom the church of Rome has always been wise enough to take advantage, after a period of hesitation, confirmed it.

Like other monastic rules, it consisted of the three great vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, only the poverty ordained by Francis was absolute. In other rules, though the individual is not allowed to possess anything, the community often has rich possessions, but *his* followers are to live from day to day dependent on the alms of the charitable.

Even the name which Francis chose for his followers is full of significance; not Franciscans or Grey Friars, but Fratri Minores —Lesser Brethren—a name intended to impress upon them the duty of humility.

Clad in a long grey robe of coarse material, which, when necessary, "they may pece and amende with pecis of sak clothe, or with other pecis, with the blissyng of God,"[1] and without shoes, they are to visit the towns, two and two, to beg alms like strangers and pilgrims in this world.

In this rigid poverty not even books were allowed, and so strictly was this rule observed that Roger Bacon, in the succeeding age, told the pope that he could not put the result of his researches into writing without a special dispensation from his Holiness to allow him ink and parchment.

"They are to sleep at nights," says Mr. Brewer, in the valuable preface to his work entitled "Monumenta Franciscana," to which I am chiefly indebted for these particulars, "under arches, or in the porches of desolate and deserted churches, among idiots, lepers, and outcasts." It is difficult for us to realise the social condition of the towns in those days. They were behind the country in civilization. Monasteries had provided for the spiritual rule and welfare of the rural population, but for the towns there was no such provision.

[1] Cott. MS. Faustina, D. IV.

Least of all did the inhabitants of the low and squalid suburbs, herded together close upon the town ditch, know anything of the elevating influences or experience any of the Christian charity of the times. Here it was that the plague and fever spread with unexampled rapidity ; here, too, leprosy took up its abode.

It was to this class of the population that the Franciscans, following the injunctions of their founder, first directed their attention. Their convents were planted, by choice, in the poorest and most neglected quarters. Near the shambles at Newgate, on a spot appropriately called Stinking Lane, rose the chief house of the order in England. Their early buildings, in accordance with their rule of poverty, were mere hovels of wood and mud. At Cambridge their chapel was erected by a single carpenter in one day. At Southampton some stone cloisters, which had been erected by the liberality of the townsmen, were pulled down by order of the provincial minister. The same same thing took place at Shrewsbury with regard to the dormitory walls. Nor were ornaments or decorations of any kind allowed. Here at Gloucester a friar was deprived of his hood for painting the pulpit, and the warden suffered similar punishment for tolerating pictures.

It is true that many of these restrictions were afterwards relaxed, and buildings of a more ornate kind erected, but in one respect the rule of S. Francis was obeyed almost to the letter during the whole time of the existence of the order in England. With very few exceptions the Franciscans could never be called land-owners. The site of their friary and garden was usually the limit of their possessions.

Such then was the order to which the following papers refer.

The Franciscans first came to England in 1224, four years before the death of S. Francis, their founder, being the 9th year of Henry III. and of pope Honorius III.[1]

On the 10th of September in that year four clerks and five lay brethren of the order landed at Dover, Agnellas of Pisa, whom S. Francis had appointed provincial minister in England, being their

[1] Eccleston, De Adventu Minorum, cap. I.

superior. From Dover they journeyed to Canterbury, where they were hospitably received by the monks at the priory of the Holy Trinity. Four of them then proceeded to London, while the five others went to the Priests' Hospital, and remained there till they had provided a place for themselves. The four who went to London, and founded the first settlement in the metropolis, were entertained for a fortnight by the already established community of Black Friars.[1] They then took a house in Cornhill, and made cells in it, filling up the interstices with grass. Before many weeks were over two of them set out for Oxford, where again the Black Friars kindly sheltered them for a week, till they hired a dwelling for themselves in S. Ebbe's parish. After the community there had received some accessions they sent forth an offshoot to Northampton, and in the same way new houses were founded at Lincoln, Cambridge and other towns.

Within thirty-two years of their first arrival in England the number of their houses was 49. These were distributed between seven custodies or wardenships; viz., those of London, York, Cambridge, Bristol, Oxford, Newcastle and Worcester. The house at Gloucester belonged to the wardenship of Bristol, which, besides the convent at Bristol itself, contained those at Bridgwater, Hereford, Exeter, Caermarthen, Dorchester, Cardiff and Bodmin, nine in all.

The exact date of the foundation of the Gloucester house is uncertain. Fosbroke, quoting Tanner, says that it was founded before 1268, but we may place its foundation at least thirty years earlier for the following reason: In 1239 Ralph de Maydestane, Bishop of Hereford, resigned his See, and, taking the habit of a grey friar, became an inmate of this convent, where he died five years later.[2] The house, therefore, must have been founded before 1239, and thus within fifteen years of the introduction of the Franciscan order into England, which, as we have seen, was in 1224.

Owing to the stringent rules of S. Francis, forbidding the possession of parchment and writing materials, the contemporary

[1] Eccleston De Adventu Minorum cap. II.

[2] Anth. Parkinson's Collect. Anglo. Minor., Vol. II., p. 21.

history of the order, written by the brethren themselves, is exceedingly meagre, so that but little is known of the inner life of any of their houses, and for the most part one is obliged to look to other sources for information respecting them. The house at Gloucester is no exception to this rule. No cartulary, no register of it has been preserved, so far as we have been able to discover, if, indeed, such ever existed.

It appears, however, from the register of Llanthony priory, near Gloucester, that that priory conveyed to Thomas, Lord Berkeley and William de Chiltenham (his steward) in fee all John le Boteler's tenements in the South Street, and that was the foundation of a house of Friars Minors by the same Lord.[1]

The house was built by Friar William of Abingdon, a preacher of great note. When, however, he took to building it is said that his sermons lost much of their power, so that one day the king, Henry III., remarked to him "Friar William, you used to preach so spiritually (tam spiritualiter), but now all you say is, 'Give, give, give!" At another time when he was flattering him, expecting something from him, the same prince called him a serpent.[2] The house was, probably, of humble dimensions, as in the course of a very few years it seems to have been necessary to enlarge it. As early as 1250 additional land was given to the brethren for that purpose by Thomas, Lord Berkeley at the urgent entreaty of his wife, Friar Haymo of Faversham, the third provincial minister of the order in England, saying on that occasion, that he thought it better for the brethren to have more land and cultivate it, so as to have food at home, than to beg of others.[3] In less than forty years, namely in 1285, the brethren applied for permission to acquire a plot of ground near their church, at one time possessed by Wentiliana, formerly a nun of Gloucester, though it is uncertain whether their application was granted.[4] Again, in 1364-5, Roger Norys of Gloucester gave half-an-acre of land to the warden and brethren for the enlargement of their house.[5]

[1] Reg. Llanth., f. 53, B.
[2] Eccleston De Adventu Minorum, cap. IX.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Inquis. ad quod damnum, 13 Edw. I. No. 62
[5] Idem., 38 Edw. III., No. 3.

The very rapidity, however, with which the order increased throughout the country, and their great popularity, caused them to be looked at with dislike and jealousy by the older foundations. Thus in Gloucester signs are not wanting to show that the relations between the Grey Friars and their powerful neighbours, the Benedictine monks of S. Peter's Abbey, now Gloucester Cathedral, were, at times, considerably strained, and occasionally this ill-feeling is shewn in a very strange manner.

Archbishop Peckham, himself once a Franciscan, writes from Schyreburne (Sherborne) under date 11th June, 1285, to the abbot and convent of S. Peter's, Gloucester, complaining that they had forcibly taken the body of a certain citizen who had wished to be buried at the Grey Friars, and buried it in their own monastery.[1] Again, in the middle of the 14th century a dispute arose between the abbot and convent of the Monastery of S. Peter and the warden and convent of the Friars Minor about their water supply; the latter claiming the right of obtaining all the water from a certain spring at Brereselyft, in the field of Mattesdone, which formerly belonged to William Geraud, and of bringing the water by an underground pipe to their house at Gloucester; the former denying their right. In order to put an end to the dispute the Prince of Wales, better known as the Black Prince, visited Gloucester, and after a searching enquiry on the spot, and hearing witnesses on both sides, made the following award: viz., that on account of the sad straits the friars were in from want of water, the abbot and convent of S. Peter should grant to the Friars Minor and their successors for ever the right to a third part of the water coming from the said spring, which should be brought to their convent in a leaden pipe. Accordingly on the 28th Oct. 1357, an agreement was duly entered into between the two houses, which gave the Friars Minor the right to a third part of the water; they on their part renouncing whatever title they may have had previously, wishing to possess the right by the new grant of the abbot and convent.[2]

[1] Arch. Reg. Lambeth, fol. 116B.

[2] Gloucester Municipal Records, No. 956.

From time to time one meets with records of benefactions to the Grey Friars, some of them of very trifling amount. About the year 1250, Alexander Derk, chaplain of Elmore, for the health of his soul, and for the soul of Walter his father and Goldthive his mother, left to the wardens of the work of the church of Shottes-over three shillings, on receipt of which they were to pay twelve pence to the Friars Minor, and twelve pence to the Friars Preachers, without delay.[1]

Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, gave, about the same time, 23 shillings to the friars towards the expenses of a chapter of their order held at Gloucester.[2]

By will dated 1268 William de Beauchamp, who died the same year, gave a mark each to the Friars Minor and Carmelites of Gloucester.[3]

But the family of the Berkeleys, who, as we have seen, were the original founders of the house, continued to be its chief supporters.

Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who flourished between 1281 and 1321, gave yearly during his life to the Friars Minor in Gloucester divers quarters of wheat out of his several granaries.[4]

In 1335-6 Thomas, his grandson, when the houses of the Carmelites and other orders of friars in Bristol and Gloucester were taxed to pay any fifteenth or other duty to the king, sent to them (as he did in other years) either all or most part of the money in ease thereof.[5]

The next year the friars received a Royal benefaction, for on October 5th, 1337, Edward III. gave a groat each to thirty-one Dominicans who, with the same number of Carmelites and also of Friars Minor, had gone in procession to welcome him on his arrival at Gloucester on the 15th of the previous month.[6]

Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady de Clare, by will dated Sept. 25th, 1355, and proved Dec. 3rd, 1360, bequeathed £8 to the four orders of friars at Gloucester.[7]

[1] Gloucester Municipal Records, No. 500.
[2] Monumenta Franciscana, Vol. I., p. 242.
[3] Dugdale's Bar., Vol. I. p. 227.
[4] Smythe's Lives of the Berkeleys (Maclean's edition), Vol. I., p. 202.
[5] Ibid., Vol. I., p. 334.
[6] Comp. Garder Reg. 11-12 Edw. III.
[7] Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 33.

By his will dated Feb. 5th, 1491, William, Marquis Berkeley directed that a friar should pray at the Grey Friars at Gloucester for his soul, and for the souls of his father and mother, and for the soul of his son Sir Thomas Berkeley for evermore: towards the repair of which Grey Friars he gave £20.[1]

But that which was of the greatest benefit to the Grey Friars was the burial there of Isabel, second wife of James, Lord Berkeley. This excellent lady, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal, in her efforts to advance her husband's cause during his lawsuits with the powerful Earl of Shrewsbury, journeyed to London and became greatly reduced in circumstances. In a letter to her "Right Worshipfull and Reverent Lord and Husband," she says, "for the reverence of God send money, or else I must lay my horse to pledge and come home on my feete."[2]

Having fallen into the hands of her enemies, she was imprisoned in Gloucester Castle, and dying, or as some say, being murdered, there on the Saturday before Michaelmas Day, 1452, was buried in the choir of the Grey Friars church.[3] This interment brought much money to the convent some seventy years afterwards from one of this lady's grandsons—indeed, we may attribute the buildings which are now standing to his liberality. This grandson, the 6th Maurice Lord Berkeley, gave annually for some years £6 13s. 4d. towards the repair of the church, and by a codicil to his will, 12th year of Henry VIII. gave "a great portion of money . . . . . for the re-edifying and building of the church and chancell and stalls of the ffryars minors in Glouc. whereof (saith his will) I am founder, and where dame Isable Berkeley my grandame lyeth buryed; which work (saith the said will) I have now began, and in case I dye, then my executors substantially to finish the same."[4] Another of the Lady Isabel's grandsons was also a benefactor of this house.

[1] Smythe's Lives of the Berkeleys (Maclean's edition), Vol. II. p. 134.

[2] Ibid., Vol. II., p. 62.

[3] Ibid., Vol. II., p. 81.

[4] Ibid., Vol. II., p. 201.

"In the 18th of king Henry the 8th the warden of the fryars Mynors in Glouc. and his covent, did by their deed covenant with the lord Thomas and in their consciences bind themselves thenceforth, to say during the life of the said lord, for the soules of his father and mother, and for the soule of his brother Maurice late lord, and of Katharine late wife of the said brother, and for the soules of himselfe and of Alienor and Cicely his wives, and for all christian soules, these divine services: viz., Every munday placebo and derige with nine lessons, And every teusday one masse of requiem, And every thursday placebo and derige with nine lessons, and every fryday a masse of the five wounds, with the collect deus qui justificas impium; for which this lord doth covenant to pay to them fower pounds by the yeare, The one halfe for the warden, and the other halfe for the pitances of the covent to amende their fare."[1]

But notwithstanding these and other benefactions the brethren had a hard struggle for existence for many years. The wars of the Roses, by unsettling and impoverishing the whole country, made the position of the mendicant orders well nigh unendurable, so that even if Henry VIII. had not suppressed the religious houses, it is only too likely that many of the convents of friars must have come to an end shortly from sheer starvation.

When the storm broke which was destined to effect so momentous a change in the religious life of England, the Franciscans were the first to feel it; partly, no doubt, because of their violent opposition to the divorce of Henry from Catherine of Aragon; and, partly because of their loyal obedience to the pope, which made them particularly obnoxious to a prince whose policy it was to become independent of Rome.

The first suppressions of friaries took place in 1534: it was not till four years after that those of Gloucester shared the same fate.

On the 11th of February, 1538, Richard Ingworth, suffragan bishop of Dover, received a royal commission to make the visitation of the mendicant orders of the kingdom, and on the 5th of

[1] Ibid., Vol. II., p. 223.

May following, a royal mandate required him to sequestrate the seals, goods and ornaments, and to take inventories of them in all places visited by him. In a letter to Crumwell, dated the 23rd of the same month, after mentioning several places which he had visited and what he had done, he says, "As for Gloscetor, wher that now I am, I thinke their be ij howseis that will give up their howsies, for thei have no living. I schall order them so well as I can, and at my next letter I schall certefey your lordeschipe of them."[1]

At this visit he seems to have contented himself with examining into their property and goods, but in July he is again in Gloucester, and in the following letter to Crumwell, dated 28th of that month, he goes into detail: he says, "before I receyvyd yower letter by my servantt I had beyn in Brystowe at the Whyte Fryers and also in ij howsys of Glowsetur, and ther for the gret clamor that was for dettes ther, I had men assyngneyd by the mayeres of bothe towneys to prise suche as was in thoys iij howsys, and solde all and payd the dettes, as by my accounttes yt shall appere, and the howsys put in saffe custody, tyll the Kynges plesur be forther knowyn. The substens in the more parte of the howsys ys very small: in dyverse placeys lytyll more than the dettes, and the clamor of pore men to whom the moneye ys oweynge ys to tedyus. Wherefore thys order I toke tyll yower letter cam specyally, where that the dettes were moche. But now that I knowe your forther plesur, I shall folowe yower commandement so nere as I can, and accordeynge to yt I have begon with the Grey Fryars of Glowsetur." . . . . . .

The same letter thus describes the house :—

"The Grey Fryers ys a goodly howse, moche off yt new byldeyd, specyally the chyrche, quere and dorter; the rest small logeynges; dyverse leseys owt for yeres off logeynges and gardens; no led but a condyte and small gutturs.".....

"My singular goode lorde, I mekely beseche yow pardon me of my rude and longe wrytynge and yff yt plese yow to be goode lorde to me to send the dyscharge for the fryeres and yower

[1] Cotton MSS. Cleop E. IV., p. 301.

forther plesur by thys brynger, he shall sende yt to me to Ludlowe or Harforde thys nexte weke, and I ever yower orator to Jhesu, whom I hartely beseche to gyve me that grace to do that thynge that shall be to hys hey honor, to the kynges graceys plesur and yowers, to the whyche I woll appley myselfe to the uttermost of my pore.

Your servantt and orator

Richard Dovorens."

In a postscript he asks for a hundred blank warrants for the surrender of friaries, that he may fill them up during his progress, and so facilitate the work of spoliation.

"To my singuler goode lorde
Crumwell, lorde prevy seale,
be thys delyveryd
with honor." [1]

The following memorandum shows the visitor's manner of proceeding:—

"This xxviij day of Julii, in the xxx yer of ower most dred soveren lord kyng Henry the VIII^te^ Rychard byschop of Dowor and vesytor under the lord prevy selle for the kynges grace was in Glowseter, and ther befor the meyar and aldermen in the howseys of freeres ther at ij tymeys in ij days, putt the seyd freeres att ther liberteys, whether they wold contynew in ther howseys and kepe ther relygyon and injuxcyons accordeyng to the same or ellys gyffe ther howseys into the kynges handdes. The injuxcyons he ther declareyd among them, the whyche war thowthe by the seyd meyar and alderman to be good and resonabyll; and also the seyd freeres seyd that they war accordeyng to ther rewlys, yet as the warlde ys nowe they war not abull to kepe them and leffe in ther howseys; wherefore voluntaryly they gaffe ther howseys into the vesytores handes to the kynges use. The vesytor seyd to them, 'thynke not, nor hereafter reportt nott, that ye be suppresseyd, for I have noo such auctoryte to suppresse yow, but only to reforme yow, wherefor yf ye woll be reformeyd accordyng to good order, ye may contynew for all me.' They seyd they war nott abull to contynew. Wherefor the vesytor toke ther howseys and

[1] Cotton MSS. Cleop. E. IV., p. 302.

charytabully delyveryd them, and gaff them letteres to vesyte ther fryndes, or so to goo to oder howsys; with the whyche they war very well contente, and soo departeyd. Thys whe the seyd meyar and aldermen testyfy by ower handes subscrybeyd.

Maister WYLLYAM HASARD, meyr.
Master WYLLYAM MATHEW, Aldermon.
Mr. THOMAS BELL, the elder, alderman.
THOMAS PAYNE, alderman."

So the friars' poverty was made the engine of their charitable (?) suppression. The following inclosure gives the names of those who were thus robbed and turned out.

"To my synguler goode lorde Crumwell lorde prevy seale. I beseche yower lordeschype to have dyscharge for theys fryers to change ther apparell."

Then follow lists of the Black Friars and the White Friars, and the memorandum continues:

"The Grey Fryers off Gloseter
Fryer WYLLYAM LYGHTFOTE
Fryer JOHAN BARCLAYE
Fryer HENRY JAKET
Fryer GEORGE COPER
Fryer JOHAN KEBULL."[1]

Of these William Lyghtfote afterwards became vicar of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, and John Kebull, rector of St. Aldate's, Gloucester, in 1547.

In obedience to the instructions contained in the royal mandate the visitor made an inventory of the goods of the house at the time of its suppression: the document is headed:

"The Invetory of the Gray frearys in Glowcetor made by the vysytor and mayst thomas payn alderman there, assyngnyd by mayster mayre.

In the qwere.

In p'mis iij alt^r^ clothys for ye alt^r^ vay pore one hangyng before the alt^r^ of say.

Itm ye booke of the quere of lyttyll valewre.

[1] Cotton MSS. Cleop. E. IV. p. 304, 305.

In the vestrye.

Itm a fayr cope of whyte damaske w^{t} flowre.
Itm a pore kay cope strypyd.
Itm a pore cope of grene sylke.
Itm a nother grene cope.
A westymēt w^{t} deakyn and subdeakyn of whyte damaske.
A pore old vestyment of sylke.
A vestyment of yelow.
A noỹ of cheker warke w^{t} ij tunakyls.
A noỹ of black worsted.
A noỹ black w^{t} deakyn and subdeacon
A pore olde chesable aft^{r} sylke dornyske ([a])
A noỹ cheasable w^{t} deacon and subdeac̃
Tappeta([b]) blew w^{t} byrde and lyons
A noỹ chessable of the same
Thre chesables dorneke([c])
iiij other chesabuls, w^{t} ij other pore
} all these want albys.
ij albys and iij amyct$_{e}$([d]) w^{t}owt pelles ([e])
ij black tunakyls w^{t}owt albys.
A lytyll pyllow nedylworke
ij old raggyd alter clothys.
An old cope, and an old surples w^{t} a lyttle rochet.
A noỹ old cope pore, a pore albe and iij amysseys.
A dyap clothe olde, iij small hangyngs of say red and yelow.
iij olde tunakyls, iiij old chesables w^{t} dyv'se stolys of no valure.

The lybrary.

In the lybrary be many bookes of no valeure.

In the kechyn.

iiij potts, a pan and a cauderon.
A chaffer
ij aundyryns
A fryyng pan
v pewt^{r} dysshys.
iij broochys
A gredyron
A cop in a fornes.

([a]) *i.e.* "like silk darnex," a coarse sort of damask made at Tournay.
([b]) "tappeta," probably a mis-writing for "taffeta," a thin silk.
([c]) "dorneke," same as darnex.
([d]) "amyctes" is the amice.
([e]) "parelles" or apparels, *i.e.* the richly-embroidered ornament stitched to the collar of the amice.

In the buttre.

iij table clothys and a towell nowght.

In the chambers.

ii old fether beddys and ij bolsters. A mattres and a bolster.
iij old cowlettes. An old carpet. A payr of old blanckettes.
certain old wodd and bordys wythe beys (f) corne, tasyls, onyons, and appollys y^t^ cowd not be savyd, sold and payd ꝧvanttes and freerys."

Below is written, apparently in the hand of the bishop of Dover.

"Thys delyv̄yd to masꝑ payn by īdenture, and for plate vij schore unc vij unc di^m^. RICARD DOVERIENS."[1]

The convent seal was probably taken possession of by the visitor; at all events it is not forthcoming.

Of the buildings only the church remains, and that in a terribly mutilated condition. It consists of nave, with north aisle of the same size, of late 15th or early 16th century architecture; there are indications of a building, most likely a lady chapel, having been attached to the east end of the nave. Over the south doorway of the nave are two shields. One of them bears the arms of the Cliffords of Frampton: *Chequy or and az. on a bend gu. three lions passant ar.*, but what connection that family had with the house of the Grey Friars it is impossible to say. On the other is *a simple pile (? Chandos ar. a pile gu.)*

The prior's lodgings and other conventual buildings were south of the church; some small fragments remained, it is stated, as late as forty years ago.[2]

Soon after the dissolution the church was turned into dwelling houses and a brewery.

At the time of the siege during the civil war, it was the quarters of Sir William Massey, the parliamentarian commander, and suffered considerably from the king's artillery. Sir John Powell, a native of Gloucester, who was one of the judges at the

f "beys," *i.e.* bees.

1 Chapter House Books, Pub. Rec. Office, $A_{1}^{8}_{1}$, Inventory of Friaries, &c.

2 See also plate in Stukeley's Itinera Curiosa. 'The Grey Friars in 1721.' By mistake Stukeley puts *White* for Grey.

memorable trial of the seven bishops, is also said to have lived in it. Swift describes him as "an old fellow with gray hairs, who was the merriest old gentleman I ever saw, spoke pleasing things, and chuckled till he cried again."

The site was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to John Jennings. From Jennings it passed to Hugh Gethyn, and through a person named Fowler to Thomas Payn, one of the aldermen of the city, and in all probability the same who assisted the visitor in making an inventory of the convent goods. Payne, in 1556, for a consideration of £300, demised the premises, the leaden water-pipe "from the hill called Matteshill," otherwise Matson hill, being specially included, to Thomas Pyrrye, alderman, and Johan his wife. Since then the property has been much divided: a part of it, known as Friars' Orchard, passed into the possession of the corporation of Gloucester, and has lately been sold by them to the governors of the Endowed Schools as a site for the Crypt School; the remainder is in the hands of private individuals.

THE BERKELEYS OF DURSLEY.

Supplementary to Memoirs on this Family, printed ante Vols. VIII. and IX.

BY SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

A RECENT examination of the Gloucester Corporation Records, undertaken on behalf of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, has brought to light a number of Ancient Deeds relating to the Hospital of Saint Bartholomew in that city, which is still being carried on under the auspices of the Corporation, to whom its property was transferred after the dissolution of the Priory in the 16th century.

Among these are four Grants in Lutgareshall,[1] a dependency of the Manor of Newington Bagpath, long part of the Lordship

[1] Smyth, in his Hundred of Berkeley, page 74, after remarking—"in Newton Bagpath is a place obvious in many evidences called Nutgarshell, *alias* Lurgeshall," stops abruptly without completing the paragraph.

The etymology of the word is unknown, but Mr. Stevenson has pointed out that *Ludgar* was a personal name in Saxon times. It is found in Domesday, under the form of *Leuegar*, among both past and present holders of lands in several counties, though, curiously enough, not in any of the four, Gloucestershire, Wilts, Bucks, or Sussex, in which places apparently deriving their appellations therefrom, now exist.

Mr. Stevenson thinks the concluding syllable may come from "healh," denoting a field of some kind. Its derivation from "hall" however, seems quite as natural, and is supported by a writ of King John's, wherein he alludes to Ludgershall Castle, near Marlborough, as "domus nostra de Lutgar." (Rot. Litt. Claus. 9th a.r.)

Since the above was in print, my attention has been called to an answer to the request which I addressed to the readers of *Notes and Queries* for information on the subject. In it, Sir J. A. Picton, pronounces the word to be of purely Saxon derivation,—*Lut an*—meaning, to incline or slope,—*gars*, grass or pasture,—Lutgarshall, therefore, signifying "the Hall on the meadow slope," which he adds, as if within his own knowledge, exactly suits the situation of the Wiltshire and Buckinghamshire places of that name, the former on the sloping banks of a tributary of the Avon, the latter

of the Berkeleys of Dursley. Having been favoured by Mr. Stevenson, though the kind intervention of Sir John Maclean, with transcripts of these documents, I propose making a few remarks on their contents by way of supplement to my previous Papers on the history of this family, printed in the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

The first in order (No. 152) is a Grant from Claricia of Lutegareshale, widow of John Hunedi, of Glouc to the Hospital of St. Barthomew betw^{n} the bridges of half a virgate of land in Lutegareshale, which she had of the gift of Dom. Richard of Couel', her brother. Witnesses: Dom. Rich. of Couel', Simon of Olepenne, Henry his son, James, then parson of Eweleg', Peter of Eweleg' Robert of Couel', Walter of Benecumba, Walter Hoich, Will. of Sanford.

The second (No. 153) is a duplicate of preceding grant, with slight variations in the wording, with the same witnesses omitting Rich. of Couel'

The third (No. 154) is a Confirmation by Richard of Couel' to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew of the gift by his sister Claricia of half a virgate of land in Lutegareshal. He gives them an annual rent of 12d., which his sister was wont to pay him for the said half virgate. Witnesses: Dom: Peter of Eggeword, Sheriff of Glouc., Will. of Sanford, Rich. of Hanl', chaplain, Walter Hoich, Robert of Couel', John of Draicote, Walter of Bennecumba.

With respect to these charters, I have only to remark that the family of Couele, from whom they emanate, derived its surname from one of the berewicks of Berkeley-Hernesse, so called in Domesday.[1]

on that of an affluent of the Thames. It will be interesting to learn how the Ludgershall Farm, in Gloucestershire, is situated.

[We learn from a communication from the Rev. A. K. Cornwall, Vicar of Newton Bagpath, that the site of Ludgarshall, now written Lugarshall, formerly in his parish, but, under the recent Boundaries' Act, incorporated into the Parish of Owlpen, exactly fits the derivation given by Sir J. A. Picton. It is, Mr. Cornwall says, "a good farmhouse standing on the slope and surrounded by meadows in the rich valley of Uley."—Ed.]

[1] Afterwards known as *Cowley*, and now *Coaley*.

They were among the retainers of the earlier Berkeleys, Simon de Couele being certified by the third Roger de Berkeley, in his Return in the Liber Niger, as holding one virgate of him under the *old enfeofment*, that is, by grant dating prior to the death of Henry I. in 1135. It would seem too that they were related to the new Lords of Berkeley, since Smyth states that Sir Richard de Coveley, son of *Harding* ("Dominus Ricardus de Cowley, filius Hardingi"), with his son *Simon*, witnessed a grant from Robert fitz Harding to his brother Elias.[1]

It was, no doubt, through this connection that the Cowleys attained knightly rank, which was enjoyed by the Richard of these charters (presumably Simon's son) as shown by the prefix of "Dominus" to his name, as in the case of his grandfather. Smyth, who speaks of him merely as "another" Richard de Cowley, cites a deed proving that he was living in 3rd Hen. III. (1219), about the period at which No. 154 may be supposed to have been executed.

The fact of its being attested by Peter Eggeswode (Edgworth), as *Sheriff of Gloucestershire* furnishes some clue to its date, though by no means a precise one. *Decius* de Eggwood, is entered *doubtingly*[2] by the scribe who engrossed the Pipe Roll of 6th Hen. III. from the original Exchequer Notes (evidently through a misreading of *Petrus*) as the Deputy of Ralph Musard the Sheriff of that year; and on the Rolls of 14th and 15th of the reign *Petrus de Eggeswode* appears as having acted in the same capacity for William de Putot, and again for William Talbot in the 19th, although replaced before the end of that year by Thomas de St. Martin.[2] This gives a range of no less than 14 years, from 1221 to 1235, for the possible date of this charter, but there is, as will be hereafter shewn, reason to infer that its execution was even earlier than the first of these epochs.

The last deed (No. 155), as the most interesting and important of the series, is given here at full length in the original latin text.

[1] Hund. of Berkeley, p. 153.

[2] A prolongation of the 'D' into 'P' is still visible on the parchment; while *c* and *t* are, as usual in ancient manuscripts, scarcely distinguishable.

[2] See Appendix to 31st Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records for List of Sheriffs from 31st Hen. I. to 4th Edw. III.

Gloucester Corporation Records, No. 155, *circa* A D. 1220.

Sciant praesentes et futuri, quod ego Henricus de Berkel', dominus de castro de Dursel', concessi, remissi, et quietum clamavi, pro anima mea et pro animabus patris et matris meae et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum, in puram elemosinam et perpetuam, Deo et Hospitali Sancti Berthol[omaei] Glouc' redditus (*sic*) unius speruarii, quem consueui percipere de Priore et Fratribus dicti Hospitalis singulis annis in festo Sancti Oswaldi de tenemento quod dominus Ricardus de Couel' feofauit dictum Priorem et Fratres praedictos et Claricia soror dicti Domini Ricardi in Lutegareshale ; ita uidelicet quod dicti Prior et Fratres, et eorum successores, soluat michi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis, duos solidos esterlingorum in dicto festo Sancti Oswaldi singulis annis loco dicti speruarii Pro hac autem concessione, remissione, et quieta clamatione receperunt me in confraternitate dicti Hospitalis. Et ut haec mea concessio, remissio, et quieta clamatio rata et inconcnssa inperpetuum permaneat, praesenti scripto sigillum meum apposui.

His testibus : Willelmo de Egetune, tunc Sen[escallo], Helya de Cumbe, Petro de Stintescumbe, Roberto de Couel' Thoma Wenr', Nicholao clerico, Willelmo de Bernewode, et aliis.

The original is engrossed on a small piece of vellum, about 4 ins. in length by 6 ins. in width, in the handwriting of the early part of the 13th century, the letters being as clear and legible as if written yesterday. The seal of the grantor is still appendant, impressed on dark green wax. It is, as will be seen from the annexed engraving, rather more than an inch in diameter, having

on it the figure of a mounted knight in full armour, brandishing his sword, his charger, which is galloping, being comparisoned as if for a tournament, its housings embroidered with the armorial bearing, *two lions passant.*[1] The legend, in the broad garter encircling the design, is somewhat uncouthly cut, and hard to decipher, the lettering being interrupted, not only by attempts at ornamentation, but by the protrusion across it of both the fore and hind hoofs of the horse. It will be found, on close inspection, to run, "S(igillum) Henrici de Berkeleye."

There were during the 13th century two Lords of Dursley who bore these names. The first succeeded his father Roger about 1219, and died in the year 1221; the second, his grandson, came of age in 1262, and held the Lordship till his death in 1287. That it was the former who granted Charter No. 155, seems clear from the evidence already adduced that Peter de Edgworth, who witnessed, as Sheriff, No. 154, which is referred to therein, did not act in that capacity after 1235. It must be admitted, however, that there is some little difficulty in reconciling the date of the first Henry de Berkeley's decease, which is proved by the Close Roll of 5th Henry III. to have taken place prior to 24th Sept. 1221,[2] with the fact that Peter's earliest recorded recognition at the Exchequer, only reckons from the 30th Sept. 1221, the first day of the fiscal year of 6th Henry III.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the Pipe Rolls about this period are defective, that for Gloucestershire of the last year of John not existing, whilst there are none for any county in the first year of his son. It is probable that Ralph Musard was Sheriff for Gloucestershire throughout this period, and *possible* that Peter de Edgworth may have been his deputy. Sir Robert Atkyns indeed sets the latter down in his list as joint Sheriff in 1218, and though no authority is cited, and the name of Ralph Musard appears alone on the still extant Pipe Roll of that year

[1] There is a suggestion of the same arms on the Knight's surcoat, but too indistinct to be relied on.

[2] Rot. Claus. de Anno Domini H. Regis V°.—Memb. 2—Writ "De custodia terre et heredum Henrici de Berkele"—qui de nobis tenuit in capite, &c., &c., T.H. tunc apud Turrim—Londinensem xxiij die Septembris.

(2nd Henry III.), there is no insuperable difficulty in supposing that Peter did occasionally about that period represent the latter when absent from the county, without being authorised to render account for him at the Exchequer.

The language used by Henry de Berkeley in his charter might be taken to imply that the tenement in Lutgareshall had been made over to the Priory by Richard de Cowley and his sister, some considerable time before his own concession, but allowance has often to be made for the cut and dry phraseology employed in legal documents, and on the other hand it is by no means improbable that he may have occupied the Manor of Newington Bagpath whilst his father was still alive.[1]

At all events it seems fair to assume that Henry's grant was made in July, 1221, when he was, as we know, in Gloucester attending the Assize Court.[2]

It consisted, as will be seen, in a remission to the hospital, in consideration of an annual rent of two shillings from the prior and brethren, and their engaging to receive him into their confraternity, of his claim to a sparrow hawk which they had been accustomed to deliver to him yearly at the feast of St. Oswald, on account of the tenement given them by Richard de Cowley and his sister Claricia. Such a concession may appear trifling now-a-days, but it amounted in point of fact to an enfranchisement of the lands; the annual presentation of a falcon of this species, the French "Espervier," erroneously Englished into "Sparrow-hawk," being so customary an acknowledgment of feudal service, that it was known as "Sparvarius *feodalis*."[3]

The actual value of the bird must at that time have been considerable, since the penalty for stealing one ("trained," it is to be presumed) was one hundred shillings.

In conclusion, I would point out that Henry de Berkeley's charter supplies evidence regarding two points which rested

[1] He guaranteed payment of his father's debts to the Jews in 2nd Henry III.—*Pipe Roll of that year.*

[2] See Gloucester Assize Roll, 5th Hen. III., fol. 1, in dorso. Also Pleas of the Crown for the County, by F. W. Maitland, passim.

[3] Du Cange's Glossary.

previously on inference alone. The first is that that there was a castle at Dursley at the beginning of the 13th century, of which these Berkeleys styled themselves Lords. This fact supports so far the view expressed in the address which I had the honour of delivering at the Dursley Meeting of the Society in August, 1886, to the effect that a castle was certain to have been erected there soon after the vill was constituted by King Henry II., the "Caput Baroniæ" of the third Roger de Berkeley; although the earliest allusion to its existence which I had then been able to discover, was the word "Castrum" in the margin of the Extent of the Manor taken on the death of the *second* Henry de Berkeley in 1287, and preserved in the Public Record Office.[1]

The second point is, the corroboration afforded by the seal to my contention[2] that the Dursley Berkeleys did not, like their Cadets of Cobberley, bear for arms the *fess and martlets* attributed to them by Blunt and other modern writers, but *2 lions passant on an azure shield*, as recorded by Glover, the Elizabethan Herald, in his *Ordinary*.[3] When and why they assumed this coat, is open to conjecture. The third Roger de Berkeley, as shown by his seal, of which several impressions are extant,[4] bore "a Knight on foot fighting with a rampant lion," but this cognizance, allusive, probably to some adventure in the East, may after his death (*c.* 1170) have been converted by his descendants into the *two lions passant*, displayed by his great grandson half a century later.[5]

[1] Trans., Vol. XI., p. 223.

[2] Trans., Vol. IX., p. 247.

[3] Edmonson's Heraldry; see also Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorials, p. 147.

[4] Representations of similar combats are not uncommon on the seals of those who had been to the third Crusade, as in the case of Sayer de Quenci and of Hugh Neville the Forester; but I have met with no other example of such early date as that of Roger de Berkeley. There is a fine cast of it, taken from a Herefordshire Deed of 1162, in the British Museum Collection of Personal Seals. Drawer B^2, No. III; and Lysons gives an engraving from another in his *Gloucestershire Antiquities*.

[5] An instance of similar conversion may be traced from two early Rolls of Arms printed in *Fosbroke's Gloucestershire*. In the first, the Arms of Sir Gilbert Talbot are given: *Goulis un lion rampant or*. In the second, a few years later: *Goulis trois lions passant or.*, with the addition of a *label of three points, sable*, which, doubtless, denoted that this Gilbert's father was still living.

Looking to the fact, however, that the Paganels of Dudley bore *Or two lions passant azure*,[1] it seems most likely that the new armorial bearings of the Berkeleys were assumed by the fifth and last Roger, in conformity with the practice which prevailed before the quartering of arms was introduced, in honour of his marriage in 1197 with Hawise, sister and heiress of Gervase Paganell,[2] the last Baron of that line. The reason of his thus reversing the tinctures of their blazon doubtless was, that Ralph de Somery, her son by her previous husband, had already exchanged his paternal arms for the Paganel coat, on getting sasine of Dudley, so that his step-father could only adopt it differenced in this way, which was the usual one[3] until the laws of Heraldry came to be systematically formulated.

That Roger's son and heir, Henry de Berkeley, should have continued to use the arms thus adopted, would certainly tend to prove that he was Hawise Paganel's son, a point hitherto regarded by me as doubtful.[4]

[1] Gervase Paganell has on his shield, in an engraving of his seal from a deed of 1187, given in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, Vol. VI., p. 1038, *two lions passant*, the forepart of the animals only being visible, while the tinctures are not indicated. Papworth, however, when referring to this engraving, blazons them as above, adding several references to later Rolls of Arms to show that the De Someris had adopted them on marrying his heiress, as also that the Suttons, who succeeded to Dudley in the 14th century, through marriage with the eldest coheiress of the Somerys, continued to bear them as above blazoned.—*Ordinary of British Armorials*, p. 148.

[2] Dugdale describes her, under Paganel, (Baronage, p. 431) as *daughter*, but further on, under Somerie (p. 612), her true relationship, as above, is given. In "An Account of the Barons of Dudley," (Vol. IX. William Salt Archæological Society) Mr. Sydney Grazebrook reviews the question exhaustively, and proves from the Staffordshire Pipe Roll, 10th Rich. I., that Hawise's son, Ralph de Somery, fined to have the inheritance of his *uncle* Gervase Paganel.

[3] Besides the Berkeleys, several families, both of Paganels and Somerys, bore the reversed tinctures *azure two lions passant or*, as may be seen in Papworth, page 147. Strange to say the name of Percevall de Somery, Ralph's younger son is included in the list, while stranger still, the arms thus blazoned were found *quartered with those of the Suttons* in church windows at Dudley, so commonly in Nash's time, that they are the only coat given in his *Worcestershire* for the Somerys of that town. It looks as if they were so borne by younger brothers, but varied if *they* afterwards happened to succeed to the inheritance.

[4] Trans., Vol. VIII., p. 221.

THE ROMAN VILLA, TOCKINGTON PARK.

SECOND NOTICE.

Continued from Vol. XII., p. 169.

BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.,
Vice-President of the Royal Archæological Institute, Honorary Member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, &c.

ON the 22nd May, 1888, we resumed the excavation of the Roman Villa at Tockington Park, and, in the hope of discovering an entrance to the building on the south side, of which we considered the sculptured stone found in the rick-yard (*Pl. IX. fig.1, Vol.XII.*) might be an indication, we thought it desirable, in the first place, to explore that locality. On the following day, about 6 feet from the south edge of the pavement of the corridor (Room XXIII), where it is crossed by the fence of the rick-yard, a pillar of a hypocaust was found. It was about 8ins. square in plan, built of tiles of that size and about 2ins. thick, and was 2ft. 6ins. high. This was very encouraging. Continuing the excavations along the eastern side of the fence several other similar pillars were found, not running parallel with the fence, but trending slightly towards the south-east in the direction of the spot where the stone above alluded to was uncovered (Room XXIV). The pillars did not extend further eastward, and the other portion of the chamber must have been on the western side of the fence, and thus destroyed in making the pond, now in the farmyard. The only objects of interest found thus far were two pieces of channelled stone, probably formed for conducting water.

Having left two men at work with instructions to open the ground eastwards and southwards from the hypocaust we visited the villa again on the 1st of June. Our expectation that the

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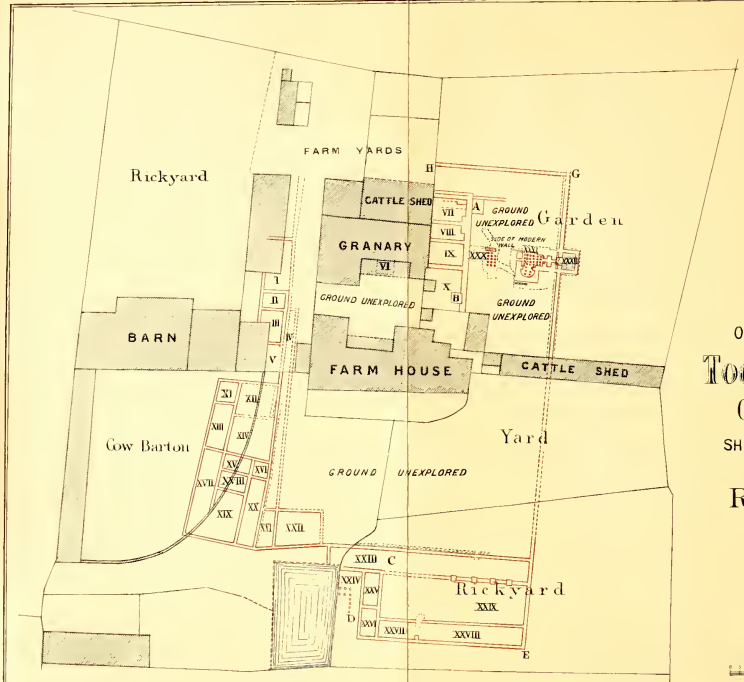
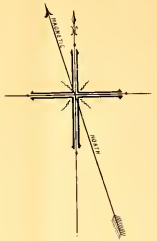
ON the 22nd May, 1888, we resumed the excavation of the Roman Villa at Tockington Park, and, in the hope of discovering an entrance to the building on the south side, of which we considered the sculptured stone found in the rick-yard (*Pl. IX. fig.1, Vol.XII.*) might be an indication, we thought it desirable, in the first place, to explore that locality. On the following day, about 6 feet from the south edge of the pavement of the corridor (Room XXIII), where it is crossed by the fence of the rick-yard, a pillar of a hypocaust was found. It was about 8ins. square in plan, built of tiles of that size and about 2ins. thick, and was 2ft. 6ins. high. This was very encouraging. Continuing the excavations along the eastern side of the fence several other similar pillars were found, not running parallel with the fence, but trending slightly towards the south-east in the direction of the spot where the stone above alluded to was uncovered (Room XXIV). The pillars did not extend further eastward, and the other portion of the chamber must have been on the western side of the fence, and thus destroyed in making the pond, now in the farmyard. The only objects of interest found thus far were two pieces of channelled stone, probably formed for conducting water.

Having left two men at work with instructions to open the ground eastwards and southwards from the hypocaust we visited the villa again on the 1st of June. Our expectation that the





PLAN

OF THE HOMESTEAD AT

TOCKINGTON PARK,

County of Gloucester;

SHEWING THE REMAINS

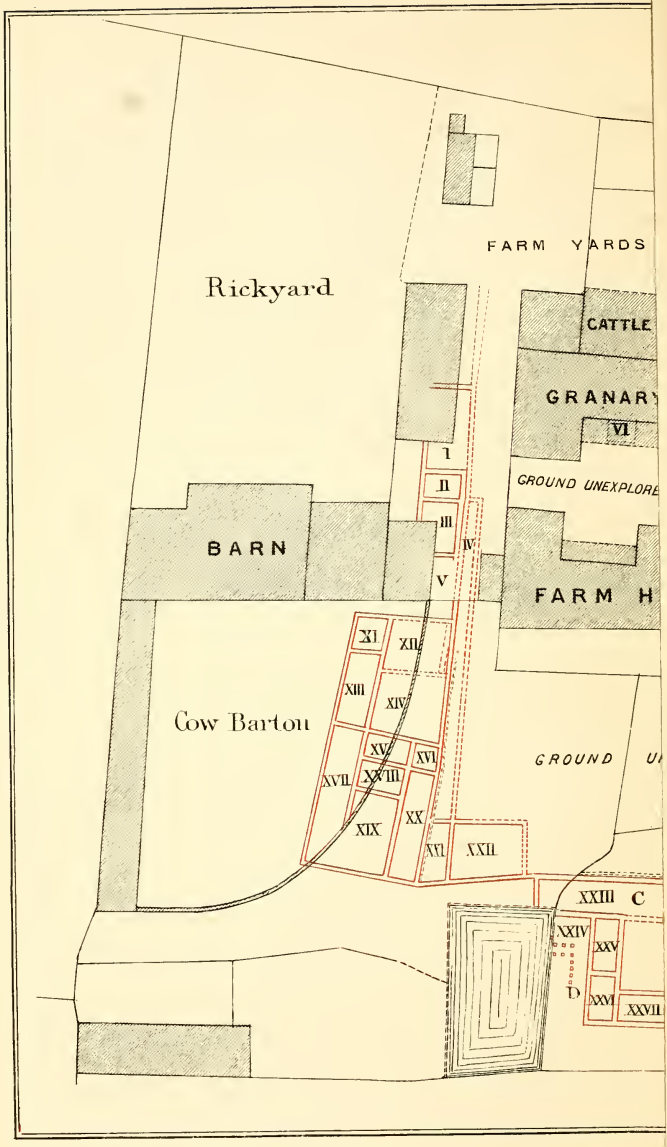
OF THE

ROMAN VILLA.

LAVERS LITH. BROAD ST. BRISTOL

SCALE OF FEET.

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90


FARM YARDS
Rickyard
CATTLE
GRANARY
VI
GROUND UNEXPLORE
I
II
III
IV
V
BARN
FARM H
XI
XII
XIII
XIV
Cow Barton
XV
XVI
GROUND
XVII
XVIII
XIX
XX
XXI
XXII
XXIII C
XXIV
XXV
D
XXVI
XXVII

hypocaust chamber might extend further southwards was disappointed. No remains of an external wall appeared on that side. Some flag-stone pavement, very rough and uneven, adjoins the two rows of pillars, but on the north side the end of the foundation of a wall was found adjoining the pavement of the corridor. Upon a square piece of masonry was found a stone step, much worn, lying transversely. A considerable quantity of loose tesseræ, white, red, and blue, some shards of black ware of different qualities, all rather coarse, and other coarse pottery, and some small bits of samian, part of a hone, a good many building tiles, similar to those used for the hypocaust pillars, a few pieces of striated flanged tiles, and some pieces of charcoal were all that rewarded us so far.

We again visited the works on the 16th June, and found extensive foundations discovered since our last visit, the walls on the south side of rooms numbered XXVI and XXVII being from 3 to 4 feet high, fragments of black pottery, some pieces of painted wall plaster (green) and flanged striated tiles had been turned up. On our visit on the 23rd June, the foundations had been further developed, and what appeared to be the eastern boundary wall had been reached. The suite of three rooms on the south side XXVI, XXVII and XXVIII had been explored, and they measured together 78ft. in length. These communicated by openings in the walls 5ft. wide, but these openings had been walled up. The voussoirs of the two arches were found. In the excavations of these rooms were found large quantities of oyster shells, broken tiles, some of them flanged and striated. There was also found a portion of a mill-stone, similar to that found in the corridor last year. The diameter would be about 2 ft. 6 ins., and, probably, as that of the radiated stones in the corridor, before mentioned (Vol. XII. p.167) were of the same diameter those stones formed the base of the mill. Another circular stone was dug up. It is of a convex form, 17ins. in diameter, perforated with a round hole in the centre, where it is 4 ins. thick, tapering off to the circumference, where it is only 2 ins. thick. The central hole is larger on one side than on the other, and appears to have been partially broken through. Many large iron nails and a quantity of fragments of black pottery of

rather good quality, apparently Upchurch ware (*Plate XIV. fig. 3*) were picked up. There was also found a boar's tusk, 5¼ ins. long, and fashioned as a needle (See *Plate XIV., figs. 5, 6 and 7).* The partition wall between Rooms XXVII and XXVIII on the north of the opening has been broken down, as has also been the adjoining portions of the north wall of these rooms, and a deep hole dug on the site with many large boulder-like stones in it. Here were also found a great quantity of tesseræ, which, doubtless, formed a part of the floor of the western portion of space XXIX.

On visiting the Villa again on the 5th July, we found that the men, continuing the excavations from Room XXV. to XXVIII., had fully opened XXVII. and XXVIII. No trace was found of any walls branching out on the north side of these rooms, and this north wall was not bonded into the east wall of Rooms XXVIII. and XXIX. ROOM XXVIII. has a pavement of rough slab stones, and, external to the wall on the north, there is a piece of similar flooring. In the excavations was found a circular convex stone similar to that before described; though somewhat less, but the central hole is not pierced through. A stone weight was also found. It is of a quadrangular form, with the edges chamfered off, and it tapers from the bottom to the top, in which a hole is bored to fix a ring or other handle. This hole has been broken through and the handle lost. An incision is made in the stone to affix a piece of cord or wire for lifting it. In its present state it weighs 16¾ lbs. Probably in its original state its weight was 18lbs., perhaps 20 lbs. A whetstone was also found, as were other sharpening stones of different forms. A quantity of broken tiles, shards of pottery of various textures and colour. A large quantity of blue and white tesseræ was also found at the western end of the space marked XXIX. mixed with the soil, indicating that this space had been paved with mosaic work, but no dividing wall could be discovered; bones and oyster shells were numerous.

Continuing the excavation 20 feet further northwards at the eastern end of XXIX., the foundation of the eastern wall was again met with and traced about 7 ft. and then lost.

We now determined to explore the ground north of the corridor at the north-west corner of the rick-yard, but nothing was found of any importance. The ground was then tested on the north side of the great corridor, and allowing 2 ft. for the breadth of the wall of the corridor, at 1 foot beyond was found a drain of flat stones set on edge, running parallel to the wall, precisely similar to the drain found in the principal farm-yard last autumn, running north and south. It does not appear to have been covered. This continued 12 feet by the wall of the corridor. Returning then to the big hole before mentioned, a search was made for the northern wall of Room xxix., which was soon found. The first special object noticed was a thick flat stone 2 feet square, evidently forming the foundation of a column, by the side of which was a small section of what appeared to be a column or wooden post. It was 17ins. long, and 10ins. in diameter. At one end is a square socket as if to fasten it to another similar piece, and at intervals of 7ft. three other similar foundations were found. Probably they were bases for wooden posts to support a roof. This wall was the continuation of the south wall of the corridor, and the parallel wall was found at 10 ft. distant.

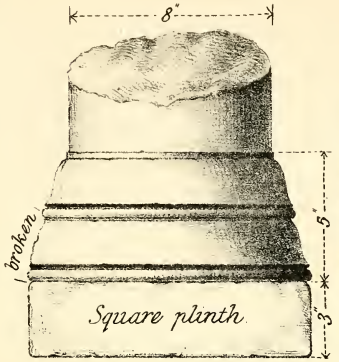
During the latter part of these operations, Mr. Smith, in digging in his garden, observed some indications of a wall on the eastern side of the rooms already opened out there. He accordingly dug deeper, and about 3 ft. below the surface came upon a piece of tesselated pavement, which he was good enough to report to us at once. On the 14th July we visited the place and found that the pavement was constructed of blue and white tesseræ set in the fylfot pattern, and, apparently, such a border as we had found surrounding other pavements in the villa. Upon an examination it was found to be only a fragment a few feet in length and about 2 ft. in breadth. We then continued the excavations a few feet further southwards and found that there was a hot air chamber under this pavement, and that the floor had given way and fallen into the chamber. As the ground was cropped we refrained from pursuing this discovery until the crops should have been removed. Morever, Mr. Smith desired to withdraw the men from

this work to assist in his hay and harvest operations. The excavations therefore were suspended for the time.

The continuance of wet weather prevented work being resumed until the middle of October. The first step taken was to examine the ground in the garden already partially opened, on the east side of Room numbered IX. on the ground plan (*Plate XIII.*) We were disappointed to find that the pavement discovered in the summer reached very little further than we had previously seen, but on extending the excavations southwards and eastwards a series of thirteen hypocaust pillars were found *in situ*, two of them being circular and built of stone, and also several flue tiles (*see Plate XIV., fig. 4*). The tesseræ of the floor had fallen into this chamber. The small piece of pavement and the first row of hypocaust pillars, in this Room numbered XXX. on plan, which were 8 ins. square in plan, and built of tiles of that size, and 3 ft. high, were just 10 ft. east of the room above mentioned. Continuing the excavations eastwards at a distance of 24 ft. from Room IX., we came upon the foundation of a wall running north and south. This wall, however, was not united to the wall on the north. There was an opening of 8 ins., and following the wall southwards at the distance of 2 ft. 6 ins., we found an opening of 2 ft. from which, as far as we traced it, the wall continued solid. On the east side of this wall we found a small room terminated on the south side in a semicircular apse, 3 ft. in diameter. The room itself was 16 ft. 6ins. square, including the apse, with 32 hypocaust pillars in it, similar to those already described. The space through the middle of the room, between the tiles, was wider than elsewhere, as if to admit of a passage between the rows (see Room XXXI., *Plate XIII.*) On the east beyond a narrow sort of passage (see *Plan*), we found another small room, 7ft. by 8ft. 9ins. (Room XXXII). The bottom was covered with wood-ashes, very closely compressed, and 7 or 8 ins. thick, the fibre of the wood being very apparent. The room was, probably, nothing more than an ash-hole.

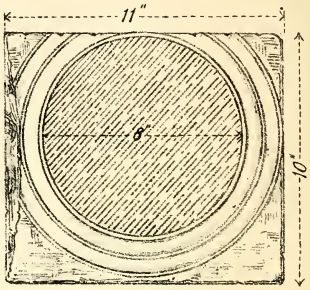
From the central passage before mentioned on the western side of this room, extended a row of flat stones, laid in a curved

Details Roman Villa, Tockington Park.



ELEVATION
Fig 1.

BASE OF COLUMN.



PLAN
Fig 2.

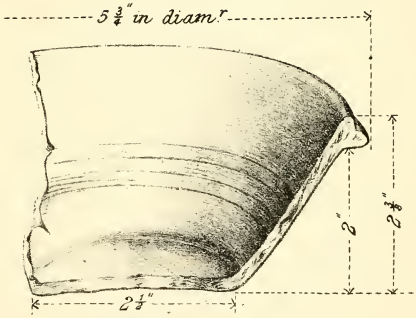


Fig 3

FLUE TILE.
Fig 4.

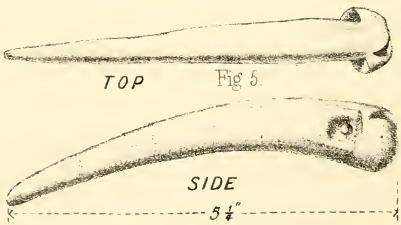


Fig 6.

Fig 5.

Section thro' Eye
Fig 7

J. AVARS 11TH BROAD ST BRISTOL

F. JUDGE DELT FEB.Y 1889.

form, reaching to the south wall. The purpose for which this was intended is not very evident, possibly it was the bottom of a flue. Proceeding southwards from the western pier in this room, (F) is a wall parallel with and extending to the south end (E) of the eastern wall of the excavation in the rick-yard (Room xxviii), and from the pier on the north side of xxxi is a wall in a straight line with that just described, which extends northwards a distance of 41ft. to G. No offset has been found on the external side of this wall, except the ash-hole. From the most southern angle in the rick-yard to (G) on the north, the distance is 240ft. This, we conceive, was the outer wall on the eastern side of the villa. The south and west sides are defined on the plan with apparent clearness, and upon further examination we found a wall at a right angle with this wall at the north extremity extending to a place marked (H) at the western wall of the garden. It probably extends further, but the ground beyond the wall has not been examined.

The relics found in the excavations were of trifling interest. The most important of them is the small base of a column, the mouldings of which are unusual and very good (see *Pl. XIV. figs.* 1 and 2 elevation and plan). It was found at (F) the entrance to the ash-hole, and appeared to be *in situ*. Two round stone balls roughly made were also found. The largest, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, and weighing 12 ozs. avoirdupois, the smaller one 2 ins. in diameter, and weighing 6 ozs. Besides these, there were fragments of bucks' horns, in abundance, and bones of oxen, sheep, &c., &c., fragments of building and other tiles, flue tiles (*Plate XIV. fig. 4*), a great quantity of loose tesseræ, blue and white or buff, some of which adhered to each other by the cement in pieces many inches square.

The public purpose, if any, for which this large building was erected is still very obscure. The weather during the summer months of 1888 proved very unfavourable for making excavations in the stiff clayey soil of Tockington Park, nevertheless a considerable additional area of the site of the villa was examined. The general plan has now been pretty definitely disclosed. It

would seem to have been in form an irregular trapezium, measuring about 240 ft. from north to south and 160 ft. from east to west, about one half of which area only has as yet been explored. The result of the excavations does not throw much light upon the uses to which the building was applied, and conjectures and guesses would be worse than useless. The fact that the site of the villa was selected, perhaps several centuries ago, as the site of the homestead of the farm was, probably, the chief cause of its almost entire defacement. With the exception of a few yards of Roman masonry on the southern boundary, and a still less quantity on the western, scarcely anything except the rubble foundations remain, and these, naturally, shew no indication of doors or other openings. We do not even know where was the chief entrance to the building. All that the excavations have disclosed to us is that it, at least the chief part of it, is of a very early period of the Roman occupation of Britain, as early, probably, as the first century, and that, from the number, elegance, and general character of the mosaic pavements, it was the residence of some Roman official of high rank. The hypocaust chambers recently discovered (Rooms XXX. and XXXI.) would indicate some extensive heating apparatus and bath accommodation suitable to so large an establishment.

We should imagine from the plan and other indications that the original building had, perhaps, additions made to it, possibly more than once, and we are inclined to think that the southern portion, situated on the low ground, was appropriated to the slaves and labourers who cultivated the farm.

In conclusion we must repeat our thanks to Mr. Richard Smith and Mr. F. Judge for the continuation of their obliging assistance.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE RING OF SENICIANUS

In Continuation of Vol. VI., p. 79.

[C. I. L. VII., 140, 1305].

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A.

In 1786 there was found near Silchester a very interesting gold ring, now preserved by Mr. Challoner Chute, at the Vyne, and published by him in his account of the treasures stored up in that most interesting country house.[1] It will be familiar to members of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society from a paper upon it in the 6th volume of the Transactions. By the kindness of Mr. Chute, the ring has been submitted to the authorities of the British Museum, where I have also had the opportunity of examining it. As to the inscription, there can be no possible doubt. It is

SE NI CI A NE VI VA SII NDE

that is *Seniciane, vivas* [*i*]*n de*[*o*]. The formula *vivas in deo* is a very common Christian one, and strangely enough, it is one in which mistakes are often made. In this case the engraver seems to have miscalculated his distance, and having the letters SINDEO to get into the last two partitions of the circumference, he has made a vain effort to put SIN together and has been compelled to omit the final O entirely. The explanation *Secunde* is, so far as I can make out, untenable, the abbreviation being unique. The inscription round the head is VENVS, *i.e. Venus*, the lower limb of the E being lost by the rubbing of use. The word, no doubt, stands for some proper name, such as *Venusianus*, *Venustus* or *Venustinius*. The second of these is a fairly common *cognomen*, the latter occurs on a Northumbrian inscription.[2]

[1] *History of the Vyne*, Winchester, 1888, p. 7.

[2] C. I. L. VII., 884.

It has been maintained, and the opinion has been adopted by Hübner, that the Christian inscription was cut at a considerably later period than the name *Venus*... and the head round which it is engraved. The view of Mr. Franks and Mr. A. H. Smith is that the whole ring belongs to a late period, probably to the fourth century, and that there is little or no difference in date between the Christian formula and the name *Venus*(...*?*). Dr. Hübner, it should be said, had not himself seen the ring.

It has been usual to connect this ring with a curious lead plate found at Lydney, on which one *Silvianus* (probably a miswriting for *Silvanus*, not *Silvianus*[1]) imprecates the God's wrath on the robber who stole the ring, just as the stealer of the *mantelium* is cursed on the lead plate found at Bath. It is, of course, a strange coincidence that a ring should have been lost of Senicianus suspected as thief. But the identity of Mr. Chute's ring and the Lydney one must not be hastily assumed. Mr. Chute's ring does not bear the name of Silvanus, and the dates of the ring and lead plate do not at all agree. The ring is quite late, the lead plate early. The lettering shews that, as Hübner remarks, it may almost belong to the first century A.D. Senicianus is not an uncommon name, and in three centuries, two persons of that name may easily have possessed rings.

[1] The fifth letter is variously given as *l* and *i*. In either case it is probably an error.

THE MINT OF GLOUCESTER.

A SUPPLEMENT.

By J. DRUMMOND ROBERTSON, M.A.
(*Member of the Numismatic Society of London.*)

In Vol. X., page 17, of the Transactions of the Society I gave an account of the Mint of Gloucester, with a catalogue of coins struck at the mint, and I offered it as a contribution from a new member. Having now severed my connection with the city and county, before taking leave of the Society, I venture to supplement my original paper by some additions to the list I then presented.

I hoped that the list of coins, struck at Gloucester, which I compiled would prove to be fairly exhaustive, but it was in the nature of things to expect that some additional information would from time to time come to light. I did not claim that the original catalogue was a complete one, but the addenda which I now have to make are by no means numerous.

The greater number of them are attributable to a visit which I paid on the 1st of October, 1888, to the Royal Cabinet of Coins, preserved in the Prindsens Palais at Copenhagen. The Gloucester pennies in that collection number 52 in all As they were not arranged with any reference to Dr. Hildebrand's work, it was necessary to compare each with his plates, and to transcribe the legend of each coin in full. My time was limited, and only enabled me to catalogue 30 of the specimens, and I am greatly indebted to Mr. P. Hauberg, the courteous assistant Curator of the Coin Collection, who very kindly undertook to transcribe the remaining 20, which he has done with admirable exactitude.

To avoid unnecessary repetition, I have arranged the pieces under the numbers given in my original paper, with references to the " types " adopted by Hildebrand.

Aethelraed II.

No. 1

Hild. type A.

ÆÐELRED REX ANG∴
LE⊙FNIGE ⊙N GLEA *Copenhagen.*

ÆÐELRED REX AN:
NIRED ⊙N GLEAVE: *do.*

No. 2 b

Hild. type B. 2.

Obv.—King's bust to the right, filleted. In front a sceptre terminating in three pellets; all within a circle.

Rev.—Hand with outstretched fingers proceeding from a bow. A hook depends from either side of the bow; all within a circle.

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLO♃
LEOFNIGE M-O GLEA *Copenhagen.*

This is a fresh sub-variety to No. 2.

No. 4

Hild. type D.

ÆDELRÆD REX ANLO
LEOFNIGE M-O GLEA *Copenhagen*

No. 5

Hild. type E.

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGL8
GODVINE M9 ⊙ GLEA: *Copenhagen.*

Cnut

No. 1

Hild. type E.

CNVT REX ANGLO (a pellet in the field).
BOLL·(A) (O)N GLEY *Copenhagen.*

CNVT R·EX A·NNGL· (3 pellets in the field).
GODYINE ON GLEY *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLO
SIRED ON GLEYE *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLOR (ω before face).
SIRED ON GLEY *do.*

CNV.T REX ΠNGLO : (pellet before face).
SIRED ON GLEY *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLOR (ω before face).
NI: RED ON GLEY (cross and pellet in adjoining angles).
do.

This is probably the same piece as that last described of this type in my original list, taken from Ruding, Plate D, fig. 30, the "habitat" of which I was unable to discover.

---

1 b

Hild. type E. d.

CNVT REX ΠNGLO
GODRIC: ON GLEY· *Copenhagen.*

The head is in a distinct quartrefoil.

CNVT REX A·NGLORV:
SIRED ON GLEYYEGC *do.*

A fresh moneyer of this type. The legends are of remarkable length.

No. 2

Hild. type G.

ꓷNV:T R·EX ΛN·
B⊙LLπ ⊙N ꓷLEƔEꓷ∵ *Copenhagen.*

Badly struck, and rather illegible.

ꓷNV.T R·EX πNꓷL
ꓷODRIꓷꓷ: ON ꓷL·EƔEꓷS *do.*

ꓷ·NV.T ·R·E·X πN
L·EOFSIꓷE ON ꓷLE·Ƴ· *do.*

This is a fresh moneyer of this type.

ꓷNVT REꓷX∴
SIRED ON ꓷL·EƔEꓷ: *do.*

ꓷNVT R·EꓷX πN
SIRED ON ꓷLEƔEꓷE *do.*

No. 3

Hild. type H.

ꓷNVT REꓷ·✠∵
SIRED ON ꓷL·EƔ∵ *Copenhagen.*

ꓷNVT ·R·Eꓷ✠ π∵
ƔVLNOÐ ON ꓷLEƔ: *do.*

No. 4

Hild. type I.

ꓷNVT ·REꓷ✠·
ƔVƔERD ON ꓷLEƔ: *Copenhagen.*

ꓷNVT ·REꓷ✠·
ƔVLFƔЄRD ON ꓷLЄƔЄ ∵ *do.*

This is almost identical with the piece already described in my original catalogue, and is perhaps from the same dies.

Harthacnut

No. 2

Hild. type B.

HARÐACNVT RE
GODRIC ON GLEVECE: *Copenhagen.*

HARÐACNVT REX
LEOFNOÐ ON GLEVE: *do.*

Eadward the Confessor

No. 1

Hild. type A.

EDVERD REX
GODRIC ON GLEVE *Copenhagen.*

This is a fresh moneyer of this type. He appears to have been a moneyer at Gloucester under Cnut, Harold I., and Harthacnut. The name reappears at Gloucester on the Confessor's "Pax" coinage, *Hild.* type D. a.

No. 2

Hild. type B.

EDVE: RD REX
ÆLRIC ON GLEVI *Copenhagen.*

This is also a fresh moneyer for this type. He too was a moneyer under Harold I. and Harthacnut, and, probably, as Ægelric, under Cnut. He struck under the Confessor, *Hild.* types D, E, and F. The regular recurrence of these names in this way is strong evidence that the sequence of types adopted by Dr. Hildebrand is correct.

No. 5

Hild. type E.

EDVE· ·RD REX:
GODRIC ON GLEVECE: *H. Montagu, Esq.*

No. 6

Hild. type F.

EDƔERD REX

ƔVLFLT ON LLEƔE *H. Montagu, Esq.*

No. 7

Hild, type H. The "Sovereign" Penny.

This piece is a remarkable specimen, of very coarse, exaggerated workmanship. The *obv.* is 'negative' in every respect, and the lettering barbarous and blundered. I give the legend as it would read as a positive, showing that it appears to terminate in ANGLO. The *rev.* is 'positive'; but the martlets face one another in the upper quarters. The legend is also blundered, and the whole coins seems to point to Danish work.

E I I:I I I I I I I 6 I O

ꟻDVI=I ON 6LEƔLIꟻ *H. Montagu, Esq.*

No. 9

Hild. type A.c.

E/\DƔ/\RD REX

LE⊙FƔINE ON 6LEƔ *H. Montagu, Esq.*

William I.

No. 2

Hawkins, fig. 234.

ƔILLEMVS REX I

SIL/\L ON 6LEƔELE *H. Montagu, Esq.*

A fresh moneyer of this type.

Henry I.

Hawkins, type 6, as figured by me.

ҺENRIᏞVS:

TҺVR , ON: GLOPEᏞ: *H. Montagu, Esq.*

The name of the moneyer was perhaps Thurstan.

Hawkins, type 11.

On examining the two pieces of this type in the British Museum, referred to in my note, I find that one of them is almost unquestionably a Gloucester coin. The flan is small and the legend on the *rev.* is consequently cut away in parts. The first letter of the moneyer's name might be Һ, but is more probably B. Of the last two letters only the bottom stroke of an E, followed by the base of an I and a full stop are decipherable. There is no indication that the last letter was N, although "Badewen" was doubtless intended. My reading of the coin is

ҺENRIᏞVS

BĀDEWEI . ON GLO

Henry III.

"Long Cross" Coinage, without sceptre.

ҺENRIᏟVS REX· III'

LVᏟAS DN GLOV *J.D.R.*

This coin, obtained from a German dealer, was presented to me by Mr. Montagu. Beside the blundered ON on the *rev.*, it has very peculiar lettering. There is a piece exactly similar at Copenhagen.

ҺEIRIᏟVS REX· III'

RIᏟÆD ON GLO *Copenhagen.*

In Memoriam.

THOMAS GAMBIER PARRY, Esq., M.A.

It is our painful duty to recall to the memory of our members the great loss they and the country, for his loss was a national one, have sustained in the death, on the feast of St. Michael and All Angels last, of the late Mr. Thomas Gambier Parry. He had been in a very enfeebled condition for some two years previously, causing the utmost anxiety to his family and all his friends, but he was ever cheerful and active, and followed his life-loved pursuit, Art in all its branches, until, we may say, the hour of his death, for the last of the angelic figures, forming a composition which he was painting for Gloucester Cathedral was only completed on the day on which he was removed from all his labours of love and devotion on this earth.

We need scarcely say that Mr. Parry was not a native of Gloucestershire, nor born of a Gloucestershire family. He was the only son of Mr. Richard Parry, of Barnstead, Surrey, sometime Governor of Benevolen, by Mary Gambier, niece of the last Lord Gambier, and was born in 1816, and consequently at the time of his death was in the 73rd year of his age. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A, 1837, M.A. 1843. He purchased the Highnam estate of the late Sir John Wright Guise, of Rendcombe, Bart., grandfather of the present baronet, and settled there in 1838. In the following year he married, as his first wife, Annie Maria Isabella, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry Fynes-Clinton, of Welwyn, Herts, by whom he had two sons, the only survivor of whom is the talented musician, Dr. Charles Hastings Hubert Parry, the well-known composer of *Judith*. Mr. Parry married, secondly, in 1851, Ethelinda, daughter of the Very Rev. Francis Lear, Dean of Salisbury, by whom he leaves surviving issue two sons and four daughters to mourn his loss.

Soon after Mr. Parry's arrival in the County he was placed in the Commission of the Peace, and commenced that career of good-works by which his life was distinguished.

As might be expected a young gentleman of cultured mind and high social characteristics was a welcome acquisition to Gloucestershire Society, and he soon became prominent in his adopted county. He took his full share in the magisterial business, was a regular attendant at the Bench of the Local Petty Session, and at the Courts of Assize, and in 1850 he served the Office of Sheriff of the County. All the public duties which he performed with assiduity did not, however, divert him from his passionate love for Art, especially in painting and music. In the first he was a great proficient, and his earnest desire was to cultivate the taste for and extend the practice of it, believing it to be a great means to mental cultivation. As early as 1846 he was elected President of the Gloucester Literary and Scientific Society. He was also for many years, and up to the day of his death, President of the Gloucester Choral Society.

His greatest work, however, was his foundation of the beautiful church which he built on his own estate. It was commenced in 1848 and consecrated in 1851, being dedicated to the Holy Innocents in memory of his children who died in infancy. This building is truly a gem in architecture, and the interior is covered with mural paintings from Mr. Parry's own brush, in his own invented process of spirit instead of water-fresco, which is almost indestructible. Mr. Parry summed up its advantages as being: "all but imperishable, power to resist external damp and changes of temperature, luminous effect, a dead surface, and freedom from all chemical action on colours." We can only add, though it is scarcely necessary to do so, that the drawing is chaste, and in the loftiest character of high art. The entire

cost of this beautiful structure, together with the parsonage and school, with the endowment, was defrayed at his own charge.

We cannot detail all the excellent local institutions with which Mr. Parry was connected and supported by purse and voice. Whenever there was a work of christian charity to be carried out he was certain to be in the midst with untiring earnestness and zeal.

Mr. Parry was connected with the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society from its formation in 1876, when he was appointed a Vice-President for the Gloucester district, and he so continued until his death. In 1879 he was appointed President of the Society. His Inaugural Address, delivered at Cheltenham, was far from being of an ordinary character, and was listened to with intense interest by everyone present. It was eloquent and philosophical, and was characterised by that poetical feeling and graceful taste for which the speaker was so remarkable. He possessed an innate and ardent love for nature in all her wild and peaceful aspects. This was shewn on that occasion by his beautiful and vivid descriptive picture of the parish and church of Buckland. He said: "when I saw it twenty years ago, grand old elms swept across the road, and fine timber in the fields made a lovely fore-ground to the hills which swept down from the high-up parish of Campden. The cottages were all in the old fashioned condition; the moss-grown mill, and quiet old gothic parsonage with grisaille glass still in some of its mullioned windows; the stream left to wander across the road, and passed by stepping-stones; the old manor house of many gables, humbled in its age to the condition of a farm; the unkempt churchyard, of which a sacred reverence for its quietude was the best apology for its neglect; and, finally, the old church itself, with walls well worn by age and storms, and tinted with the yellow lichen and fresh moss, made a perfect picture of lovely and tranquil picturesqueness. But, alas! the scene is changed. Although the church retains it interest, the charm which surrounded it is no more. The old mill is modernized, the old timber is cut down, the stream wanders about no more,—the village is marred by ruthless incongruity. The breath of modernism is like the blast of a furnace; and the discomfited antiquary, in the full emotion of affectionate regret, sighs out the old words (with an English parenthesis) "Eheu fagaces,"—lost to me, lost to me—"Labunter anni." Few, perhaps, would view the scene in the hallowed light in which it appeared to him. Elsewhere he writes: "One of the most precious duties of Fine Art is so to present nature to men's eyes as to make them love that nature more." It is a subtle influence which few men possess, and no one which we have known in so high a degree as the late Mr. Parry.

In 1885 Mr. Parry accompanied the Society to Kempley Church and described the remarkable mural paintings with which the chancel of that church is so lavishly adorned. The mystical character of the subject just suited Mr. Parry's mental state and his address commanded the most reverent attention. Unfortunately it was delivered *extempore*, and although he kindly promised to put the matter in writing his other manifold occupations on subjects, to him, of higher interest and importance, together with the failure of his health prevented it.

Of Mr. Parry's private life and character it will not become us to say much. In his family he was all that could be desired in a husband and a father. He was a devoted son of the Church of England, and at all times took a paramount interest in her welfare, and his good-works will follow him. In social life he was the kind, hospitable, genial, courteous and polished gentleman beloved by his friends in life and lamented in his too early death.

Notices of Recent Archæological and Historical Publications.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS—*Domestic Series*, Charles I., 1644—preserved in Her Majesty's Record Office. Edited by WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office and of the University of London. London: Printed by Eyre & Spottiswood for H.M. Stationery Office, 1888.

IT was expected that for the period after the war between the King and his rebellious subjects had actually broken out a great reduction would be found in the number of documents in charge of the Secretaries of State. This expectation, however, fortunately, has not been realized. Upon an examination of the correspondence of the Committee for both Kingdoms, which sat at Derby House, it has been found that the documents contained in these entry books are of a general character, and really form an integral part of the Domestic series of State Papers of the reign of Charles I., and hence, instead of the documents for 1644 being fewer and less interesting, they are more numerous and of a very important character, though little known to students. Mr. Hamilton writes: "this Derby House correspondence is complete in all its branches, so far as this volume is concerned: viz., the proceedings of the Committee at its sittings from day to day, the letters dispatched by it to the several Officers in command of the Parliament's forces, and their communications to it, giving full accounts of their doings, and of the battles and skirmishes in which they have been engaged. These last are the more interesting and valuable for the historian, and, if read *seriatim*, as they appear chronologically in this calendar, give a very faithful and full exposition of the progress of the Civil War." It must, however, be borne in mind that, with the exception of some intercepted Royalist papers, the documents consist entirely of reports of Parliamentarian officers, or friends of that party.

This volume opens with the important event of the Scottish army invading England at the invitation of the Members of Parliament at Westminster, the King and Queen being at Oxford. On the 22nd January the King summoned the whole Parliament to appear in the same month at that town, and magnanimously offered pardon to all who should attend, but his offer was rejected by the members sitting at Westminster. Only the Royalist members were present, and they proved almost as untractable as the Westminster Parliament. The summoning of the Parliament to repair to Oxford, however, if it did not effect all that the King expected of it, "was very useful in reconciling the wealthier classes to the pecuniary sacrifices required for maintaining the King's cause, and their example induced other bodies and individuals to come forward with lavish generosity, occasioning, in some instances, an artistic loss much to be regretted, some of the finest gold and silver plate in the kingdom being melted down for the King's service." Without this self-devotion of the nobility and

gentry and public bodies it is very evident that the King could not have kept the field for six months.

The Queen was now, April, approaching the time of her *accouchement*, and it was natural that she should desire a place of quiet and repose in the time of her distress. She accordingly retired to Exeter, the west being then the most free from the civil strife, but the peace she sought she found not. On the 16th June she was delivered of a daughter at Bedford House, who was baptized by the name of her mother, Henrietta. As soon as the intelligence reached the King he wrote to her in cipher on 30th June: "Now I must again rejoice with thee for thy happy delivery. As for the christening of my younger, and, as they say, prettiest daughter, I heartily thank thee that, I being so far off, thou would'st stay for my directions. For the one part, which is the chosing of the godfathers, I leave totally to thee; but for the place and form, I desire it should be in the Cathedral [of Exeter], if the health of my little baby will permit it, and in the same way of the Church of England as all the rest of my children have been, and so I rest eternally thine." This letter was intercepted, and never reached the Queen's hands. At this time the Westminster Assembly acceded to Essex's desire to make a campaign in the west. This coming to the Queen's ears in Exeter caused her, in her weak condition, the greatest alarm. Notwithstanding the King's assurances of her safety and of his intention of following Essex westward, she continued in the greatest state of terror, and was anxious to place the channel between the King's enemies and herself. Eventually she escaped to France, nothwithstanding "three ships" had been sent to Falmouth to intercept her passage, and the Lord Admiral himself was lying in wait for her.

In the meanwhile the battle at Cropredy bridge had been fought (25th June) which so weakened Waller by his losses, especially that of the whole of his artillery, that the King was able to follow Essex into the west. It is not necessary to say that Essex's campaign was most disastrous. He was completely defeated in Cornwall with the loss of his whole army, and, together with it, Mr. Hamilton says, "of his military reputation." Before the King started for the west, Prince Rupert had suffered a severe defeat at Marston Moor, for the details of which we must refer the reader to the important letters in the Derby House collection.

The correspondence relating to the war in Gloucestershire will naturally be of most interest to our readers. The letters calendared in this volume are very fully abstracted, and are sufficient for all historical purposes without necessarily referring to the originals. Extracts of much interest might be made, but our space will not admit of it. Suffice is to say that much light is thrown on the inner details and condition of the Parliamentary armies. In many cases their necessities were very great in respect to men, horses, victuals and money. Quarrels and jealousies existed among the commanding officers. Waller and Massie had no good will towards each other, and rowdyism existed among others. Col. Massie on the 4th August reports to the Committee of both Kingdoms an incident which occurred on a march. He writes: "that suddenly a sad mischance befel between Major Hammond of my horse and Sergeant-Major Grey of the Earl of Stamford's regiment, who falling out about some words passed before at a council of war, drew their swords, and Major Grey received his death wound

by a thrust in the neck. This evil," he adds, "had like to have begotten a far greater, for our soldiers being upon the march and under arms, understanding this news, turned back in full stream and prepared for a sudden revenge of Grey's blood upon the other, so that all the city and garrison were not far from an uproar, and this, I conceive, helped by some of the officers of that regiment."

The Royalist forces were in little better condition with respect to pay, and many of the officers had expended the whole of their private fortunes, thus we find Lord Goring, addressing the King's secretary Nicholas, on the 21st June, "God bless his Majesty and send sweet England peace, and then little shall I trouble myself for my own particular, how ruined soever. I had all from his Majesty, and *in passim* he hath all again. It is here yet believed his Majesty is in a very ill posture, and his arms ill guided, but if all be true that my intelligence gives me, I cannot be of that mind. I beseech you and Lord Digby to compare my letters and then you will know even what I think."

This volume contains only the first nine months of the year 1644, but it is overflowing with instruction and cannot but prove of great value to the student of this important period of our national history. The next volume we hear is in progress, and will give full particulars of the new model army under Sir Thomas Fairfax and the campaign of the year 1645, resulting in the battle of Naseby, which virtually closes the first civil war, as all that took place afterwards was so much blood and treasure thrown away. We may assume, therefore, that this coming volume upon which Mr. Hamilton is now engaged, will not in his skilful hands be of less interest.

MODERN SCIENCE IN BIBLE LANDS. By Sir J. W. DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., author of *The Story of the Earth and Man*, *The Origin of the World*, *&c.*, with maps and illustrations. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1888.

THE object of the author, an eminent Canadian geologist, in the preparation of this erudite and interesting work, is to shew the close harmony which exists between the recent discoveries in Science and Holy Scripture; especially in what he calls "Bible Lands." By this term he means the whole region reaching from the Euphrates to the Nile, and more particularly to those older portions of the Bible which are not specially Palestinian.

We cannot, of course, in the limited space at our disposal, follow the author in his description of the general cosmogany of the earth and its preparation for the sustentation of animal life, nor in his description of the great changes which have taken place in its crust at various geological epochs. These matters have been very fully discussed by scientists and others, especially in the *19th Century* in 1885 and 1886, in which Mr. Gladstone, Prof. Huxley, and Dr. Reville, and others took part. Those gentlemen, according to Sir J. W. Dawson, in approaching the subject to be discussed, are not at all clear as to the data or unity of authorship of the documents they are about to bring under review, "except that several of them are disposed to adopt those views of later German criticism which disintegrate the early Bible books into fragments, most of them of late date, and very unscientifically placed

together in order to be palmed off as early documents." He, however, has a great reverence for Holy Scripture, and believes the narrative of the creation given in the first chapter of Genesis to be substantially accurate and agreeable with geological discoveries. This has long been the opinion of many. The different classes of living creatures created in the several creative days, or unknown periods of time, whether of thousands or millions of years we know not, for a thousand years in His sight are but as yesterday. As the sun was not created until the fourth day it is impossible that the three preceding days could be days of twenty-four hours, but the days of creation synchronize in sequence with the fossilized remains found under the several geological eons.

Again, our author adheres, approximately, to the biblical chronology as regards the antiquity of man, contending that the extremely early period assigned to his appearance upon earth is not borne out by any test which has been applied to it. He says the earliest men were those of whom remains are found in the river gravels, and in the caves with the remains of the mammoths, rhinocerus, &c., of the pleistocene period, and that we can form some definite ideas as to their possible antiquity. And from various data, which he cites, he estimates this as not exceeding 8000 years—allowing to the antediluvian period 3000 years, to the post diluvian 3000, and to the Christian period 2000 years.

The fact of the Noachian deluge Sir W. J. Dawson considers to be well established. The acceptance of the tradition by all branches of the human family necessitates the belief that, independently of the biblical history, the great event must be received as an historical fact, which was very deeply impressed upon the minds of the early nations. "And," he asks, "if the deluge is to be thus accepted, and if a similar great break interrupts the geological history of man, separating extinct races from those which still survive, why may we not correlate the two ? If the deluge was misused in the early history of geology, by employing it to account for changes, which took place long before the advent of man, this should not cause us to neglect its legitimate uses, with reference to the early human period. It is evident that if this correlation be accepted as probable, it must modify many views now held as to the antiquity of man. In that case the modern gravels spread over plateaux and in river valleys, far above the reach of present floods, will be accounted for, not by the ordinary action of the existing streams, but by the abnormal action of currents of water, diluvial in their character. Further, since the historical deluge must have been of very limited duration, the physical changes separating the deposits containing the remains of palæocosmic men from those of later date, would, in like manner, be accoun ted for, not by the slow processes imagined by extreme uniformitarians, but by causes of a more abrupt and cataclysmic character."

He goes on to say that the occurrence of such a catastrophe as the deluge of Noah is in no aspect incomprehensible as a geological phenomenon, and one not difficult to explain from natural causes. The terms of the narrative in Genesis will accord with a movement of the earth's crust, bringing the waters of the ocean over the land, and, at the same time, producing great atmospheric disturbance. Such movements seem to have occurred at the close of the post glacial or palæocosmic age, and were probably connected with the

extinction of the cave men of Europe and the larger animals their contemporaries, and these movements closed the later continental period of Lyall and left the land at a permanent lower level than previously. The narrative of Geneses does not appear to imply a very sudden catastrophe. There is nothing to prevent us from supposing that the submergence of the land was proceeding during the 120 years of Noah's preaching, and the actual time during which the deluge affected the district occupied by the narrator was more than a year. It should be observed from the particularity of the details given that the narrator was an eye-witness of the scenes he described, and from this fact the author argues that the narrative raises no question as to the absolute universality of the catastrophe, since the whole earth of the narrator was simply his visible horizon.

The author further remarks that this will remove much of the discussion concerning the animals received into the ark since these must have been limited to the faunæ of the immediate district, and even within this, none of the larger carnivorous animals are mentioned as included. Thus, he says, "there would be nothing to prevent our supposing on the one hand that some species of animals became extinct, on the other that the whole faunæ of vast regions not reached by the deluge remained intact."

This briefly is the substance of the author's argument upon this vast and momentous subject, and it will doubtless receive from the scientific world the attention it deserves. It appears to us that one great difficulty in accepting the comparatively short period assumed from the deluge to the commencement of the Christian era is the question of the re-peopling of the earth. Allowing the most favourable circumstances for the most rapid increase of the human race, it seems difficult to conceive that the progeny of Noah could have so multiplied as to re-people the whole earth at the early date at which we know it was densely populated. If Sir J. W. Dawson's theory be accepted, that the deluge was so limited as he suggests, the population as well as the faunæ of vast regions would have been preserved, this difficulty would therefore be overcome, and the different varieties of men now found upon the earth would also be accounted for.

This would seem to be supported by the fact that certain races, the Turanians and the negroes have no traditions of the deluge, and it has been suggested by Lenormant and others that those ancient and pre-canaanite peoples mentioned by Moses as the Anakin, &c., may have been the remnants of the antediluvians and not of the progeny of Adam. That they may have been isolated hill tribes which escaped the catastrophe of the flood. It is remarked, however, as regards the negroes, that their linguistic and physical characters so blend with the Nubians and Egyptians that their identity of origin would seem to be indisputable.

Irrespective of these dark and mysterious questions, which we may term theological, there are many parts of Sir J. W. Dawson's volume, reaching down to historic times, which will be read with great interest. Among these we may mention the chapters on Egypt and Israel, the Topography of the Exodus, Palestine, its Structure and History, &c., &c. We regard the work as one of great importance, and it is treated in a clear and methodical manner, though we have observed several repetitions, but the Index is unworthy of the book.

THE HISTORY AND FATE OF SACRILEGE. By Sir Henry Spelman. Edited in part from two MSS., revised and corrected, with a continuation, large additions, and an Introductory Essay by two Priests of the Church of England. *A New Edition*, with Corrections, Additional Notes, and an Index. By Samuel Eales, D.C.L. London : John Hodges, Henrietta St., 1888.

The spirit of Sacrilege seems at this time to be rife in the air, and Mr. Hodges has done good service by the publication of a new edition, long much wanted, of Sir Henry Spelman's famous work. Though written in 1632, in consequence of the Great Rebellion and other circumstances stated by the Editor, it was not printed until 1691. This edition has been long out of print, and a new edition was printed in 1846, with an able Introduction by the Editors under the description of "Two Priests of the Church of England," copies of which are now rarely to be had even second hand, and then at high prices. It is no secret now that these two priests were the late Rev. Dr. J. M. Neale and the Rev. Prebendary B. Webb, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wells Street, both well-known, learned, devout, and greatly-respected men. [Since this was written it has been publicly stated that it was in the English edition of *Durandus* that Mr. Webb assisted the late Dr. Neale, not in the co-editorship of this work. Dr. Neale had another co-editor in the case of Spelman, the late Rev. Joseph Haskall, of East Barkwith, assisted by others].

The argument of Sir Henry Spelman is based upon this thesis :—"Property, consecrated to God in the service of his Church, has, generally, when alienated to secular purposes, brought misfortune on its possessors ; whether by strange accidents, by violent deaths, by loss of wealth, or, and that chiefly, by failure of heirs male ; and such property hardly ever continues long in one family." In support of this thesis he brings authorities from the earliest historic times ; Jewish, Pagan and Christian, but it will suffice here to confine our remarks to our own country and to modern times.

The most prominent event which he quotes is the suppresion of the monasteries by King Henry VIII. These have been divided by the two Editors of 1846 under six heads : 1. The suppression of the lesser monasteries in 1536 ; 2. Of the greater 1539 ; that of the Chantries, Free Chapels, and Hospitals, together with the confiscation of Church Plate and Ornaments in 1545-7 ; 4. The dissolution of the religious houses in Ireland ; 5. In Scotland, and 6. The Elizabethan sacrilege of the forced exchanges of Bishops' lands, and the appropriation of the revenues of Sees kept vacant for that purpose."

The historic facts which are indisputable, cited by Sir Henry Spelman, without any attempt at ornament or rhetoric, under each of these heads is, to say the least, most remarkable, and prove the truth of the author's conclusion ; and the Editor's continuation and appendices, giving the result of many years study of the subject, supply additional historical details, brought down to their own time, afford ample confirmation of the same. Of the moral argument, which is chiefly treated of in the two Editors' Introductory Essay, we shall not say anything here, but commend the work to the careful and conscientious perusal of our readers.

Irrespective of the primary object of the work, it contains much information very useful to the topographical and genealogical student.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF EXETER CATHEDRAL. By PHILIP FREEMAN, M.A., Archdeacon and Canon of Exeter. A new edition, edited, with additional matter, by EDWARD VERE FREEMAN, M.A., Vicar of West Anstey. Exeter: Henry S. Eland; London: George Bell & Sons, 1888.

THIS new edition of the late Archdeacon Freeman's charming monograph on Exeter Cathedral will be most welcome, not only to the admirers of this most interesting, and, in some respects, unique Cathedral, but to all students of Ecclesiastical Architecture. With filial regard to his eminent father's memory, Mr. Freeman has, generally, printed the text with only a few trifling corrections; but that portion of his late father's work which relates to the early history of the nave, the recent discoveries of Norman work during the process of repair and restoration have rendered considerable alteration necessary, and the whole has been recast with the introduction of much new matter.

Mr. Freeman has introduced as a frontispiece, a photographic reduction of the original charter of King Edward the Confessor for the appropriation of the Church of the Monastery of St. Peter as the Cathedral of the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, then united into one diocese, and the removal hither of Bishop Leofric, whose seat was at Crediton. This was in 1050. This valuable charter has recently been found among the records of the Dean and Chapter, and that it is the veritable charter laid upon the altar of the church on the occasion referred to is undoubted. It commences with an exordium that "it is glorious and most laudable to rebuild sacred edifices when ruined, wherein to seek the divine aid, also to vest the sacred altars with fair coverings (not forgetting to accompany them with the pure beauty of a pious heart).

The architectural history of the existing Cathedral is divided into three periods, in each of which is traced the work executed, and the "building Bishop," under whose auspices the work was carried out, among whom Bishop Bitton, a native of Gloucestershire, is honourably mentioned as having taken a prominent part, and as having given Warleigh to the Chapter and otherwise liberally contributed towards the *new work*. The Author states that "the architectural fame of Bishop Bitton has hitherto been infinitely less than it deserves to be. Unfortunately the Fabric Rolls, in which Exeter is particularly rich, are wanting for seven years (1292-1299) of this prelate's period, but there is enough to show the great works which were carried on during those years. These fabric rolls are of great interest and value. A very large number of extracts from them is given in a series of notes illustrating the work of each Bishop, and shewing the character, quantity and cost of the materials, and whence they were procured, and also the wages paid to artificers. The narrative is very clear and succinct, and is greatly aided by a coloured plan showing the work done in each period and by each Bishop.

A DICTIONARY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A., Cantab., D.D. of the University of the South, U.S.A. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

This is a most useful volume, containing, in a handy form, a vast amount of information needed by all ranks of English society. There will not be found in the work anything of a polemical character. It simply gives a historical account of the various matters and incidents connected with the Christian church in Britain from the vague and mythical traditions of the Romano-British to actual historic times and onward to the present. There is no event of any importance which has occurred in her history that is not treated of. Moreover there is scarcely a divine of any eminence of whom a short biographical sketch is not given. Not the least interesting portions of the work are the histories of the several dioceses and their cathedral churches. A curious table is given (pp. 232-233), shewing in the form of a Table of Descent the derivation and date of formation of the dioceses in the provinces of Canterbury and York. The introduction into this country of the various Orders of Monks and Friars, with a description of their respective habits and the rules under which they lived.

Dr. Cutts treats also of the Councils of the Church, especially of the four great General Councils which are accepted by the Church of England as standards of doctrine. The sacraments and the several sacramental rites and other rites and ceremonies of the Church are as fully stated as in a work of this kind is necessary; and a descriptive account of the various articles of church goods, ornaments, and vestments formerly used and now authorised for use in Divine Service. Our space is too limited to allow us to proceed to greater length, but we must not omit to mention that Dr. Cutts has treated at considerable length and with much care of the origin of dissent from the Church of England, and of the various dissenting communities. Of these he gives a list of no fewer than 229 separatist bodies now existing in this country collected from the certificates sent to the Registrar General for procuring the registration of buildings for their public assemblies.

It is not to be expected that all will agree with Dr. Cutts' views or those of his assistants. It is impossible that in a work of this description this should not be the case, but we doubt not that all will agree that the little volume is a most interesting and useful publication.

RECORDS OF THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS OF 1715. Compiled wholly from Original Documents. Edited by John Orlebar Payne, M.A. London: Burns & Oates, Lim., 1889.

This volume may be regarded as a supplement to, or continuation of, *English Catholic Non-Jurors* of 1715, of which a "Notice" appeared in a former volume of our Transactions (Vol. X., p. 318). The Editor of the present volume (who was one of the Editors of the former) remarks in his Preface that the title "English Catholic Non-Jurors of 1715" was not decided upon without much deliberation, for the reasons there stated, and this circumstance, we presume, was the reason that a new title was adopted for the present volume.

The former volume contained the record of the estates and their value, of Roman Catholics who refused to take the oath of allegiance and abjuration prescribed for them by 1st George I., cap. 55, in default of which two-thirds of their estates became forfeited, and the object was to ascertain the value in order that the two-thirds might be assessed.

The present volume contains abstracts of the wills of the English Roman Catholic Non-Jurors of 1715, amounting to 400 Wills and Letters of Administration, collected from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and the Probate Court at Lincoln. These abstracts have evidently been made with great care, and irrespective of the light they throw upon the disabilities under which the testators laboured they are of the highest value to the genealogist.

In addition to these wills the volume includes a series of depositions from the collections in the Public Record Office, known as the Forfeited Estates Papers. These documents are of much historical interest, though of painful reading, as shewing the baseness of mankind in the conduct of informers, who, from interested motives, betrayed their nearest relations, and the nefarious practices of the Forfeited Estates Commissioners, which almost equalled those of the commissioners of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and the Rebels of the 17th century.

A HAND-BOOK TO THE LAND CHARTERS, AND OTHER SAXONIC DOCUMENTS. By JOHN EARLE, M.A., Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, Rector of Swanswick. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1888.

PROFESSOR EARLE states that his original intention in commencing the preparation of this work was just to shew a few specimens of land-charters, so grouped as to exhibit, roughly, the contrast of the genuine and spurious, but his friend, the Rev. Charles Plummer, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, having joined him in the labour, imported into the task an element of pleasure which had an expansive effect.

In commencing his Introduction Mr. Earle writes in terms of high commendation, as he must needs do, of the late Mr. J. M. Kemble's famous work, the *Codex Diplomaticus*, the first and most important collection of Anglo-Saxon Documents which has ever yet, or can be made. This valuable work was followed by the late Mr. Benjamin Thorpe's collection, entitled *Diplomatarium Anglicum*, in which he has made some additions to the number of documents included in Mr. Kemble's collection, but the special value of Mr. Thorpe's work, Prof. Earle considers, consists in the English translation given on the side opposite the Saxon text, the great advantage of which must be appreciated by all non-Saxon scholars; but the drawback to the usefulness of Mr. Thorpe's work is that he has not indicated the new pieces which he has added to Mr. Kemble's collection. The whole number of documents in these two collections, Professor Earle states, would fall within 1400. A new collection is now being published by Mr. de Grey Birch, which, it is said, will extend to 2000 or 3000 pieces. This last collection is entitled *Cartularium Saxonicum*, of which the third volume is now being printed, and a fine book it promises to be.

With respect to this collection, Mr. Earle remarks : "We must not expect to find that the substantial addition to Kemble's material will be in proportion to the numerical increase in the documents. Kemble first reaped the field, and he left for his successors little more than gleanings. But there is this great advantage in a collection which is throughly exhaustive—that it improves to the full the chances of illustration by comparison, and such illustration may often rise from records of an inferior order, which have been hitherto neglected ;" and he further remarks : "The increased bulk of the collection is not wholly due to the insertion of deeds that were unknown or disregarded by Mr. Kemble, but further by the incorporation of pieces not of a strictly diplomatic character."

The great value of these important collections to the elucidation of the history, manners and customs of our pre-Norman ancestors in all their relations of life is most fully acknowledged by all our best historians, and moreover for the light they cast on the English language.

Mr. Earle differs from Mr. Kemble's view of the elementary scheme of English life, and is of opinion that the manorial system was part of the first plantation of the Saxons in England ; and he considers that the luminous effect which new truth generally has in lighting up dark places fully justifies the conclusion to which he has arrived. He considers that the Saxon charters should be studied antecedent to the study of the Domesday Book—that the two studies are, in fact, two parts of one whole. In this we are disposed to agree with him, for in his erudite Introduction he seems to throw more light upon the principles of the great Inquest than all the abstruse Essays printed in the Domesday Studies.

In reference to the origin of charters, the Professor remarks that the ancestral usage of the Saxons was to convey lands by the symbolical act of cutting and delivering a sod to the new owner in the presence of competent witnesses, and that when writings were adopted the symbolical sod was not discontinued—the real conveyance consisted in the delivery of the sod, the writing was simply in testimony that the symbolical act had been performed. The double practice has survived almost to our own time, except that livery of seizin had followed instead of preceded the execution of the deed upon which the fact was endorsed.

After remarking that we are indebted to the Romans for the introduction of written contracts, the Professor states that the early charters are very vague, though afterwards they became more explicit, but that there were certain specific burdens incident to all lands from the beginning : viz., military service, repair of bridges, and the repair of fortresses, these are not expressed in the charters. The charters consisted of several parts : viz., 1st, The Preamble ; 2nd, The Grant ; 3rd, The Sanction ; 4, The Description ; 5th, The Date ; and 6th, The Signature, upon each of which parts he offers some remarks which are very instructive ; nevertheless our space will not admit of our following him through them. To a few, however, it appears desirable briefly to advert in order to call the attention of the reader to them. He describes the well-known terms of *sac* and *soc*, *toll* and *team*, *infangenethef* and *utfangenethef*, which, though pure Saxon words, are not found in any genuine grants before the time of Edward the Confessor, and if it be found

in any charter of an earlier date it is evidence of spuriousness. The boundaries of the property to be conveyed are generally stated in the charter very specifically, which is a survival from Roman times. These boundaries may still, in many cases, be verified upon a careful perambulation, but great care must be taken on account of the uncertainty of names. On the question of date Mr. Earle's observations are of great interest, as shewing the system of dates which have prevailed from the time of the Olympiads by the Greeks, and the building of Rome by the Romans, down to the Era of the Incarnation, or Anno Domini, which was introduced by Venerable Bede, and was first adopted in England in the 8th century, whence it spread to other countries, and Rome was a tardy follower of the English practice. There is no Papal document so dated until the middle of the 11th century.

On the question of signatures the author remarks that the names appended to the Saxon charters are not the manual subscription of the signatories, but are prepared by a clerk. The essence of the signature consisted in making the cross, so that we cannot form any opinion from the absence of a manual signature as to the general progress of the art of writing, much less of the inability of individuals to write, nor is the order of the names any indication of precedency.

Mr. Earle has divided the charters he has printed into two parts. Part I. PRIMARY DOCUMENTS. Section 1, contains Genuine Charters dated, and Section 2, Genuine Charters undated.

Part II. SECONDARY DOCUMENTS, which are divided into 15 groups, these are all more or less doubtful.

There is also an Appendix containing a charter by which King Eadgar in A.D. 972, granted to the monks of Pershore perpetual freedom in the choice of their Abbot. To this is appended a terrier of the monastic lands and the sanction. After which follows a series of boundaries. There was much hesitation whether it should be included in the collection or not. Kemble stigmatised it, but Mr. Bond has passed it without remark; and Mr. Murray, who has examined it, saw nothing suspicious in the handwriting. If authentic, it is of some local interest as relating to two or three Gloucestershire manors.

There is a list of additional notes, a glossarial and general Index.

In Part II. of the Introduction Prof. Earle enters upon the general question of the settlement of the Saxon tribes in England, a question of great interest and importance though very obscure. Mr. Kemble's theory that the "mark" formed the unit of our early social state has long been a difficulty with students of our early history, and Mr. Earle is of opinion that Kemble was misled by the comparative method which he adopted in supposing that because the "mark" formed the social unit of the first very early settlement of the Teutonic races in Germany it must needs be the same in England centuries later. Mr. Earle justly remarks that "in order to use his (Kemble's) work profitably the student must distinguish between those things for which we have domestic evidence in our own documents, and that which has been taken from comparative analogies. According to Kemble each "mark" was an agricultural community managing its own affairs with republican equality, there being, as yet, no manorial lords.

And although at the first moment of full historic light we find manorial rights everywhere, yet this he (Kemble) considered as a departure and a degeneracy from the local autonomy of the primitive settlement, and he traced it to some abuse of power." Mr. Earle shows that from the first there was an authority over the "Markmen," and that the lord of the manor was an essential member of the original settlement. He says that the Saxons on their arrival advanced inland and occupied the ground in the face of the enemy without making any distinction at the moment between a military occupation and a colonizing settlement. The banded forces were divided by hundreds, and by hundreds they spread over the face of the land, and under the exigencies of war with the guidance of their plan of campaign they shaped the first draft of their political map, such as, in its most elementary ground-work, it continues to this day." The Hundreds now represent the first permanent encampments of the invading hosts, and the military organization of the country was worked on that first outline for many centuries. He says it must be remembered that the military hundred contained twelve tens, and accordingly we find in the internal division of the hundred there were twelve "Hyndens," or Tithings, and this, he says, explains the terms "TWELFHYNDE" and "SIXHYNDE" as expressive of ranks of men.

The first internal work to be done by the Hundred would be the allotment of the land. The land allotted was of two distinct kinds, certain land was given absolutely to every head of a family and to every free-man for a perpetual inheritance in the family, and subject to no burdens but such as were necessary for the general security. Other lands were assigned not to individuals but to each township, as a corporate body, every member of the township having his share in the enjoyment of it according to traditional custom. When all present demands were satisfied there still remained land unallotted and this was the property of the nation, this was the FOLK LAND.

Professor Earle enters very fully into the land question, shewing what, in his opinion, was the origin of the much questioned term Hide, a term of the highest antiquity, but entirely insular, it not being found in any cognate dialects. He treats of the origin of the manors and their privileges—and the origin of their lords, in which he differs entirely from the opinion of Mr. Kemble, who considered that, originally, the whole community were of the same grade, and that the lords rose to a position above their fellows by usurpation of power and authority. He describes the different tenants of a manor, free and unfree, their privileges and disabilities, and the services due from them respectively, The *Gesith*, whose position he regards as being equivalent to that of a modern country squire and justice of the peace. These subjects and a number of others relating to the rural economy of our Saxon forefathers, are discussed with that perspicuity and erudition we should expect from the learned Professor of Anglo-Saxon. The work should be in the hand of every historical student. No one can read it without profit.

THE RINGERS' GUIDE TO THE CHURCH BELLS OF DEVON. By CHARLES PEARSON, M.A., *formerly Assistant Master of Charterhouse School, and since Government Inspector of Education in India, Member of the Guild of Devonshire Ringers.* London: George Bell & Sons. Exeter: Eland.

All who take an interest in Campanology cannot fail to be pleased with this little Hand-book, which, though purporting to have special reference to the Church Bells of Devonshire, takes a very wide range, and affords a vast amount of information on the subject of Bells and Bell-ringing. The author divides his work into two sections: In Part I. is given "A Brief History of Bells and Bell-ringing with special reference to Devonshire," and Part II. contains "A List of the Church Bells of Devon," corrected up to date and abridged from the detailed Catalogue of Inscriptions, Diameters, &c., compiled by the late Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, after personal inspection of each tower in 1864 and 1865.

It is not necessary to add much to this description given by Mr. Pearson of the contents of his little volume. Mr. Ellacombe was an ardent student of Campanology for, we believe, nearly half a century, and his works on that subject are well known and realize high prices. Mr. Pearson, therefore, has rendered a good service by publishing this little work, and especially valuable is the record of the changes which in this era of change have taken place in the Devon rings during the 25 years since Mr. Ellacombe compiled his catalogue.

Mr. Pearson does not, however, limit his studies to the Bells of Devon. He begins at the beginning, and, giving the origin of bells at a very early period in the east, briefly traces their history and use through the mediæval period in England down to modern times. He calls attention to the character of the inscriptions on bells, observing that down to the 15th century the legends on them were in Lombardic (Early Norman) capitals. To these, early in the 15th century, he says, succeeded the use of Black Letter (or Old English text), which being much closer and admitting of contractions, allowed the use of longer legends, which was now desired. Early in the 16th century, he informs us, capital letters again came into use, though of a more modern character, but he omits to mention that together with the depravation of the character of the letters the matter of the legends, also, greatly suffered—as they had lost all artistic taste, so the religious feeling which pervaded the legends in the earlier centuries had disappeared. In the 17th and 18th centuries they became generally vulgar and often profane. At the same time the epigraphs were very carelessly cast. Sometimes they are wholly reversed, and often the letters are turned upside down. We can only account for this by the founders leaving this branch of the work without supervision to the workmen employed.

Mr. Pearson further treats of the general subjects of the baptism and naming of the bells; of the technical terms and methods of ringing; of bell-founders and other subjects of interest.

It seems to us remarkable that, though a member of the Ringers' Guild, Mr. Pearson seems uncertain as to the application of the technical terms of *ring* and *peal* in use with respect to bells and ringing. We have always understood that among experts in the art of ringing, a set of bells is known as a *ring*, while the music from them is called a *peal*, but Mr. Pearson uses the terms indifferently, changing them sometimes twice in the same sentence. This is confusing.

THE DESCENT, NAME AND ARMS OF BORLASE, OF BORLASE, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL, with a Chart-Pedigree, and Illustrations. London: George Bell & Co. Exeter: William Pollard & Co., Genealogical Printers.

The volume does not bear the name of the author on the title-page, but the authorship is clearly disclosed in various places in the body of the work, especially by the initials at the foot of the Preface, and the full name on the first page, as that of Mr. William Copeland Borlase, late M.P. for Bodmin. It has been prepared with much labour and regardless of expense. Irrespective of its precise object it is a work of considerable interest as throwing much light on the topographical and family history of the county by abstracts, and in some cases the full text, of records preserved in the Public Record Office, which, having been supplied, as we gather from the Preface, by Mr. J. H. Greenstreet, are unquestionably accurate. In many respects the work is very loosely written, especially for a Cornish-man, *e.g.* on the first page the author states that both "the Fal" and "the Camel" rivers have their rise in the marshy swamp called "the Goss-moor" (Tregose Moor). Any one at all acquainted with the contour of the county would, upon a moment's reflection, see that a stream of water rising in Goss-moor could not possibly cross the hilly ridge, known as the back-bone of Cornwall, to reach Padstow, where the Camel empties itself into the sea. The source of the river is in Crowdy Marsh, in the Parish of Davidstow, many miles distant from the Gosmore. On the third page he tells us that Michael Tregury was made Dean of Barnstaple. There never was a Collegiate Church at Barnstaple, and if a Dean there he could only have been a Dean Rural, a small dignity, always, we believe, held by a beneficed clergyman in the Deanery. Afterwards, however, as an Archbishop of Dublin, he held the Deanery of St. Michael, of Pencryche (Penkridge, in Herefordshire), which was attached to the Archbishoprick. In several places the author calls Henry VII. before he ascended the throne, *Duke* of Richmond, and Edward Courtenay is designated Earl of Devon*shire*. These are small matters, but they are indications of extreme carlessness.

The family of Borlase claim descent from a family named Taillefer or Talfer, of French origin, and it has been, the author says, traditionally asserted that a certain person of that name received a grant of the estate of Borlase from William Rufus; and to account for the disappearance of this important charter it has been supposed that it was, with other papers belonging to the family, consumed in the disastrous fire of London. We are glad to see, however, that Mr. Borlase disavows this ridiculous figment (Pref., p. viii.), and bases his claim of descent from certain traders of the name of Taillefer, who are supposed to have crossed the channel and settled in Cornwall, in the way of their business, as early as the reign of King John.

This leads the author to give an interesting memoir of Taillefer, Counts of Angoulême, of whom we have a pedigree reaching back to the 9th century. These Taillifers bore for their arms: *Gu. a right hand and arm, the arm habited ar. and issuant out of a cloud in dexter chief point, bendwise, the hand pp. holding a badelaire, much curved, of the second, garnished or, cutting through an iron bar fesswise sa. between five stars, of eight points, pierced.* They should, we think, be blazoned as six stars, one being covered by the cloud.

Mr. Borlase claims this coat as the origin of the arms of Borlase, which are : *erm on a bend sa. two arms clothed ar. issuant out of clouds vaire rayed or, rending a horse shoe broken in the middle, of the third.* We give the most ancient blazon known, *temp.* Henry VIII.

"Now," Mr. Borlase says, "it is clear that by simply placing another hand and arm holding a badelaire bendwise on the lower quarter of the shield we should get the appearance of two hands pulling at a horse shoe, and by making the black bar into the ground-work of a bend and by replacing the mullets (stars ?) by ermine we get the arms of Borlase." This is very ingenious, but we must confess that it is by no means clear to our limited capacity. As the badelaires naturally curve back over the arm it would appear to us the effect would be the opposite to that suggested.

But to pass on to the history of the family. The first person of the name cited is a certain William Televar (*sic*) who excuses himself on account of illness from attendance at the assize at Launceston in the 3rd John (1201-2), but there is no evidence of his connection. In the record of aid granted in 19th Henry III. (1234-5), on the marriage of the King's sister Isabella to Frederick the Roman Emperor, among the free-tenants in Cornwall of the Bishop of Exeter is found Richard Taillef' who held of the Bishop one acre of land for 2s., and one sheep, and ploughed and sowed the fourth part of one acre and paid the aid as the other tenants (Testa de Nevill, p. 202). It is not stated in which of the Bishop's manors in Cornwall this acre of land was situated, and we cannot supply the omission. No particulars of the nature of the tenure are given by the author, but the holding was evidently by base tenure.

The name of Taillefer is ound in various parts of England, but we must confine our remarks to the Taillefer of Borlas. The author states that in the latter part of the 13th century "we arrive at William Frank Taillefer of Borlas, with whom the pedigree, which is capable of absolute documentary, proof commences." The word 'Frank' in this compound is read 'french.' John, the son of William, being afterwards described as John Frank Taillefer, *alias* Tailfer, *alias* John Frank (*e.i.* French John) de Borlas, and in various legal documents in the reign of Edward II. he is styled John le *Fraunke* or John *Frank*. This John Frank Taillefer left two sons, Andrew and Noel. Andrew Frank Taillefer inherited Borlas Frank and left an only daughter, Alice Frank Taillefer, who died s.p., and Borlas passed to her cousin german, Andrew, son of Noel Borlas, or de Borlas, from which time the name Taillefer ceased to be used.

From this time the succession *primâ facie* seems to be pretty clear, though the book is so confusedly arranged, that it is very difficult to follow it, but Mr. Borlase has been so fortunate as to obtain a trial at law which carries him over six descents, from the last named Andrew Borlas, who died cir. 1414, to Humphrey Borlas, who, before the end of the 16th century joined with his father in the sale of a considerable portion of the estates, including Borlas, which was afterwards called a manor, but that it could not be except by repute. The evidences, however, appear to be very insufficient, and we much doubt if the pedigree would pass the scrutiny of the examiners of the College of Arms.

Irrespective, however, of the genealogy of the Borlas family, the work is of great interest and value for the general information which it gives—especially concerning the insurrections in Cornwall. The first was that against Richard III. in 1483, of which little is known ; and the second in 1497, which, Mr. Borlase tells us, was to depose Henry VII., for whom the Cornishmen had previously fought, in favour of the Earl of Suffolk. The nobleman here referred to was Edmund de la Pole, *Duke* of Suffolk, who had succeeded his father in 1491 in that dignity. The Duke had no more to do with this plot than we had. On the contrary he fought *in favour of* King Henry at Blackheath. The insurrection was raised in support of the claims of Perkin Warbeck, whom the men of Devon and Cornwall had invited over from Ireland, and who had landed at Whitsand Bay.

The Duke of Suffolk, by his father's marriage with Elizabeth, sister of King Edward IV., had the misfortune to be placed too near the throne to be palatable to a Tudor, and was, upon some pretext, executed by Henry VIII. in 1513.

Many incidents illustrating the habits and manners of the gentry of the county, and correspondence of the last century, closing with a memoir by the author of Dr. William Borlase, author of *The Antiquities of Cornwall*, etc., reprinted from the Quarterly Review of 1874, and a large folding pedigree of Borlase complete the volume.

We must not close these remarks without saying that the work is admirably got up and reflects the highest credit on the printer and publisher.

BY-WAYS IN BOOK-LAND.—Short Essays on Literary Subjects. By WM. DAVENPORT ADAMS, Author of the *Dictionary of English Literature*, &c. London : Elliot Stock, 1888.

NATURE'S FAIRY-LAND.—Rambles by Woodland, Meadow, Stream and Shore. By H. W. S. WORSLEY-BENISON, F.L.S., Lecturer on Botany, Westminster Hospital Medical School. *Second edition.* London : Elliot Stock, 1889.

SOME ASPECTS OF HUMANITY. By E. HUGHES. London : Elliot Stock.

THE CITY OF FAITH ; or Notes and Gleanings in Religious Enquiry. By S. B. BLEAU, M.A. London : Elliot Stock, 1888.

THROUGH THE SHADOWS.—A Test of the Truth. By ERSKINE MOIR. London : Elliot Stock, 1888.

THE batch of little books included in the above list was received from Mr. Elliot Stock at the same time, and they are all got up with the taste invariably displayed by that well-known publisher. Some of them do not come exactly under the subjects to which our *Notices* are usually limited, but the books are all written with so much chasteness and ability that we feel impelled to outstep our boundary line to bring them to the knowledge of our readers.

By-ways in Book-Lands.—The author of this little *brochure* is not a book-worm, as might be supposed, for he prefers a new book to an old one, and

writes with delight of the pleasures of cutting the virgin-leaves fresh from the press. Nevertheless he has evidently made good use of his books both old and new. The little work contains upwards of a score of clever and scholarly short essays, sparkling with wit and humour, and studded with poetic gems admirably selected. It is a work to put in one's pocket and trifle over on a hot summer's day, whilst lazily lounging under a shady tree.

Nature's Fairy-land is of an entirely different character from that above noticed, but of no less ability and interest. It gives us glimpses of nature in all her moods—in all her beauty and variety of form, in mountain, meadow, river and shore, and conveys to the mind a vast amount of information in the most simple and pleasing language, whether for adults or juveniles. It is, however, not only a charming description of scenery, heightened by beautifully executed little vignettes, that the author affords us. His accounts of the habits of the several classes of nest-building fishes, and of those of the various classes of spiders are of surprising interest, the result of very close observation of an accomplished naturalist. Many of these things we all see in our rambles but pass them by without observation. We see the various forms of spiders' webs, but we trouble not ourselves to think in what manner the little creature makes her elegant home, or dream that the gossamer threads of which it is composed consist of a 1000 woven strands, and the marvellous structure of most skilful engineering, if no interruption occurs, is made complete in 45 minutes. It is an admirable gift-book for an intelligent child.

Some Aspects of Humanity.—This is also is a little volume of Essays, but it differs materially from those we have *noticed* above. It is thoughtful and philosophical, and many of the thoughts possess great strength, beauty and feeling, but in some instances they are far-fetched and mystical. This is especially observable in the essay on "Children & Flowers," but in this, as in other cases, we are unable to follow readily the views of the author. The fault may be, probably is, our own, arising, possibly, from lack of full sympathy. The best I think is that on "Present-Day Novels, American *v.* English." In this the writer contrasts the novels of the two countries. He says the novels of the American order appeal to the sympathies rather through the intellect than through the emotions. The novelist's attention is directed to little things, "small events, the every-day feelings of life. He utterly discards heroics; he often discards even anything like a plot, or such an elaboration of one as could alone sustain the dignity of heroics." The *motif* is: "given certain actions, circumstances, conditions as they occur in ordinary life to discover thence the ground for these—why the actions occur, how they occur, how the circumstances and conditions are brought about. The *motif* of the English novel, on the contrary, is rather after this kind: given certain grounds in a character—the possession that is, of certain principles, powers, notions—to develope these through the aid of circumstances fitted to call them into action, to display them favourably, to evidence them to the reader. The American thus works from without inwards: the English novelist from within outwards. The latter is the more artistic method, the former the more scientific. The former also is, apparently, the more according to nature; for lives, as a rule, do not make their circumstances, but find them ready made—not always conveniently—to hand."

These principles are elaborately worked out in detail. The criticisms of English novels are, we think, well-founded, and after a careful and judicial examination, the result, we think justly, is unfavourable to the English school. The essay is interesting, and will well repay a careful reading.

The City of Faith.—This little volume is of a more religious type than those we have above *noticed*, which places it beyond the range of our criticism. The author in his Preface writes: "These Notes and Gleanings present a course of thought which has helped the writer to find what he humbly considers to be a firm basis for belief." The subject consists of the following sections:—

Philosophic Postulates.	Illustration and Application.
Spiritual Phenomenology.	Intellectual, Moral, and Practical.
Miracle and Revelation.	Mystical and Eschatological.

The subjects are not fugitive pieces. There is a continuity throughout from one to the other. All are dictated by an earnest philosophical and thoughtful spirit. They are non-polemical, and we can heartily commend the work to all our religious-minded readers.

Through the Shadows.—The intention of this book is very similar to the last *noticed*, except that in the former the object was to remove religious doubt, in this it is to recover a young man from a state of absolute pessimistic despair. The manner of treatment is, however, totally different. In the former the doubter himself, by prayerful thoughtful study, "found a firm basis for belief." In the latter this end is eventually attained by a series of colloquies in the form of a tale. In consequence of circumstances which are related, a young man, who is called Lindsay, had fallen into such a condition of hopeless misery that life had become so unbearable that he determined upon committing suicide. An elderly gentleman, of religious and philanthrophic feelings, called Stafford, who had himself suffered much trouble and sorrow, and had been closely observing Lindsay's behaviour at an hotel, suspected his design, watched his movements, and rescued him from death at the last moment. The determination of Lindsay to take his own life, however, still rested upon him, but after a while Stafford prevailed upon him to give a pledge to defer his wilful purpose for one year from that day, and in the meanwhile to become his guest. This arrangement afforded an opportunity for much intercourse between the two friends. No direct persuasions of a religious character were used, but the healthy tone of a religious household, aided by the presence of an enthusiastic, religious, high-minded young lady, greatly influenced him. He went to work in the slums at the East end of London, where the death-bed scene of one of his fellow-workers which he witnessed, and a subsequent vigil for a night alone in the church, produced an entire change in his heart and mind, and in a few weeks he returned to his friends in the country a happy and cheerful man. In the sequel he was drowned in the lake on the very day on which a year before he had determined to take his life, and the end of his trial, in an attempt to rescue another from death.

This is a mere outline of the story very imperfectly narrated. It is admirably written, though we think all the characters are somewhat exaggerated, nevertheless it cannot be read without pleasure and profit.

KING EDWARD THE SIXTH, SUPREME HEAD; An Historical Sketch, with an Introduction and Notes. By FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, D.D. *Second Edition*. London: Burns & Oates, Limited, 1889.

WE are glad to see that Dr. Lee's Book has attained to a Second Edition, because it is an evidence that greater interest is beginning to be taken in the important subject of which he treats. It is well that the true facts of what is called the "Reformation," should be known, and also the means used to force it upon the people. At the same time, we feel constrained to repeat the regret we expressed in our notice of the First Edition, (*ante* Vol. XI. p. 177) that Dr. Lee had not entered upon the subject in a more calm and judicial spirit. With him, we hope, his work has proved useful to many, but feel it would have been greatly more useful if he had expressed his feelings, not in less strong but in less railing language.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE, 1570-1700. Edited by ALFRED F. C. C. LANGLEY. London: Mitchell and Hughes.

PARISH REGISTERS though too long neglected, are now beginning to be valued, and it is gratifying to see the number issued from the press, year by year. We have not seen any volume more carefully edited, or better printed and turned out than that now before us, and there is a good Index. Mr. Langley, we understand, proposes, if sufficiently supported, to continue the publication of these registers down to the year 1754. Why he should fix that date we do not understand, and we hope he will, at least, carry it on to 1812, when the system of entries was changed. We cannot doubt that when his subscribers see the handsome volume now issued they will gladly continue their subscriptions for another volume, and that others will readily join them. Mr. Langley fully deserves their support.

SOMERSET INCUMBENTS. From the Hugo MSS. 30,279, 80, in the British Museum. Edited by the FREDERIC WM. WEAVER, M.A., formerly *Demi of Magdalen College, Oxford*. Bristol: Privately printed for the Author by C. T. Jefferies Sons, 1889.

THIS valuable volume contains Lists of the Institutions of Clerks to Benefices in the County of Somerset, including Chantries, from the beginning of the 14th century down to the year 1739. It is printed from a MS. compiled, it is supposed, about 1730 by Dr. Edmund Archer, an industrious antiquary, Archdeacon of Taunton 1721, and of Wells 1726, died in Oct. 1739. It is now in the British Museum, having been purchased by the late Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., a native, we believe, of Somersetshire, and a man of considerable literary ability, who wrote many monographs, chiefly on the Religious Houses in that county. On his death in 1877 he bequeathed the MS. here referred to, with, we believe, many others, to the British Museum, which are now known there as the Hugo Manuscripts. This consists of two volumes catalogued as Additional MSS. 30,279 and 30,280.

Though supposed to have been compiled by Dr. Archer about 1730, there is internal evidence to shew that the learned Doctor continued his labours down close to the time of his death, for there are many entries regularly made, in every year, from 1730 to 1739.

The original manuscript was written in a narrative form, with the words much contracted, but the Editor has, we think judiciously, adopted a tabular arrangement. The work is divided into three sections under the heads of the three Archdeaconries :—Wells, Bath, and Taunton, under which heads. respectively, the benefices are alphabetically arranged. The tables give the Dates of Institution, The Names of the Incumbents, The Causes of Vacancy, The Names of the Patrons, and References to the Bishops's Registers. This arrangement is clear and convenient, nnd there is an excellent Index. The manuscript appears to be in several respects defective, and would seem to be unfinished, but Mr. Weaver has evidently edited it with great care. It might be wished that he had collated it with the original Register, and extended it to the present date, but that labour could scarcely be expected from a busy beneficed clergyman. The inhabitants and others connected with Somerset, and with the adjoining counties, have great reason to thank Mr. Weaver for the valuable work he has done, which must have cost him much time and labour.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

By WM. FRANCIS AINSWORTH, Surgeon and Geologist to the Expedition, Ph. Dr., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., &c. In two volumes. London : Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1, Paternoster Square, 1888.

THE Expedition referred to is that conducted by Colonel, afterwards General, Chesney, under the authority of the King and Government in 1834, and we think it is to be regretted that Mr. Ainsworth has so long delayed to give publicity to his valuable aud very interesting Journal, which would seem to form a supplement to Colonel Chesney's Official Report of the Expedition published in 1850.

The object of the Expedition was to ascertain the practicability of steam transit from the Mediterranean to India by way of the River Euphrates. To meet the charges the sum of £20,000 was granted by the House of Commons in 1834, and, we believe, that further sums were obtained from the India Board and from other sources. William IV., then King, ardently entered into the project. Two steam vessels were built by Messrs. Laird and Co., Liverpool, which, when finished, were the 6th and 7th of the kind then constructed, and the first of the flat-bottomed armed steamers. They were taken out to the Euphrates in pieces, and the Expedition, consisting altogether of 65 officers and men, quitted England 3rd February, 1835. Colonel Chesney was instructed that the character of the Expedition was one of peace, for the promotion of commerce and general interest of the country. The commander was to maintain the most perfect discipline, and both he and every other individual was to conciliate to the utmost of his power the friendship and good-will, not only of the authorities of the Grand Seignior but of the different communities and tribes with whom he might have intercourse ; to abstain from acts calculated to rouse the prejudices of the inhabitants, and to take no part in local quarrels.

On 3rd April the Expedition reached the magnificent bay of Antioch, and the very next day—"there was no time lost with Colonel Chesney," Mr. Ainsworth observes—"not a minute if it could be gained," preparations were made for landing the heavy stores, and before this could be completed,

a party of officers was sent to ascertain if the heavy weights could be transported up the river Orontes to Antioch, but this was not found to be feasible. While these operations were being carried out, Mr. Ainsworth, with some of the naval officers, made a survey of this interesting and picturesque district, and, among other places, visited the battlefield of Muna, "where Robert Curthose smote a Saracen through the skull, teeth, and neck down to the shoulders, in which feat he was only outdone by Duke Godefrey, who clave one of the enemy down so that one half fell off on one side and the other half on the other side the saddle. "The country was full of interest. They observed a large number of mounds of *debris*, such as those since explored by Layard and others. They are called by the Arabs *tells*, by the Turks *teppehs*, and by the Turcomans *u'yuks*." Mr. Ainsworth remarks, "how much, notwithstanding the rapid advance which is being made in our acquaintance with the comparative geography of the East, is wanting to give accuracy and correctness to the details of the progress of the crusades and the Latin possessions in Syria and Palestine. As they at present exist these histories (of the Crusades) are little better than romance."

The excursions made by Mr. Ainsworth are full of incident and of interest. His descriptions of the country are most lucid, as are also those of the remains of Early Christianity on the plains of Chalcidene, near Aleppo. On his return to Antioch he found that very severe sickness prevailed among the party, of whom several had died. On the 14th October the transit of the stores having been accomplished the Expedition removed to Gul Bashi. The camp was placed in an unhealthy situation, and after sunset the tents were crowded with all kinds of running, creeping, crawling and jumping creatures, which, however unpleasant, gave the author a favourable opportunity of studying reptile and insect life!

The winter now approached, and as the steamers were not finished, the author arranged a series of winter excursions. Among the places visited was Tarsus, the birth-place of St. Paul, of which place a description is given. These were exciting journeys, abounding with dangers and mishaps, but, fortunately, not much damage occurred. Returning to Fort William, and the preparations not yet being completed, Colonel Chesney gave the author, always zealous in the pursuit of his own special duties and studies as a naturalist to the Expedition, permission to make another expedition into the principality of Edessa, Abraham's father-land, Haran—the home of his father Terah. Ur and Zarug—so named: Ur after that primeval city, Ur of the Chaldees. Zarug after Terah's grandfather, and Haran after Terah's son.

At length, early in February, Mr. Ainsworth arrived at Bir, on the Euphrates, where the "Euphrates" steamer had taken up a position opposite the castle, he found that a small reinforcement had arrived to supply the casualties which had arisen, and that Colonel Chesney had offered a passage to a Dr. Helfer, a distinguished naturalist, and his wife.

The appearance of the vessels caused the greatest excitement. Mussulman and Christian inhabitants alike turned out to see iron swim, and especially against the stream, and the event was probably of still more exciting interest to the Mussulman population from an ancient tradition that when iron should swim on the waters of the Frat (the Euphrates so called) the fall of Moslemism would commence.

An interesting and picturesque account is given of the famous castle, and the following day, with heartfelt glee and high spirits, the day, to which all for eight months had anxiously looked forward, arrived. The "Euphrates" steamer started to descend the ancient and renowned river. The voyage thus so happily commenced is vividly described throughout, as are all Mr. Ainsworth's journeyings, and every historic object is fully illustrated by biblical or classical reminiscences, shewing much reading and erudition.

The next noted place visited was Nesjm Kalah, or "Castle of the Stars," so called from its having been erected by the Kalif E. Mamum, the famous astronomer, who made it his residence and set up an observatory, hence its name—"the place from whence the stars were watched." It was a relic of the brightest days of the Khalifat, when the arts and sciences flourished on the banks of the Euphrates even in greater perfection than they had then attained in Europe. In the time of the Crusades it became one of the strongholds of Salu-u-din (Saladin).

From Nasjm Kalah an excursion was made to Magogor Carchemish and Hierapolis. Of Carchemish, we read in Holy Scripture. It was the capital of the northern Hittites, a people of whom we have heard much recently. An interesting description is given of those places.

The vessels on the 1st April approached the Iron Gates of the Euphrates, a dangerous narrow pass in the river, between basaltic cliffs, of which an interesting description in his happy manner, together with an account of the flora and fauna by which it was adorned, and some historical episodes connected with the site, is given by the author. This pass was unknown to European geographers until after its exploration by this Expedition, though well known to the ancients. In this pass the "Tigris" joined her consort. Passing through the rock-enclosed passage and the black ruins by which the cliffs were surmounted the steamers entered what is called a Paradise of the Persians, extensive, rich, grassy plains, bounded only by the horizon. Here was found an encampment of the Beni Fakhal tribe of Arabs, on the Mesopotamian side, which extended for miles along the plain. Men, women, and children were seen to stretch in lines, or groups, along the whole length of the encampment, and the warriors hastening to their horses, others to the tent of the sheikh, so great was the excitement produced by the appearance of the steamers. Passing by this exciting scene and the beautiful scenery surrounding it, with its ancient historical associations, the Expedition arrived at Thapsacus—described by the author as the Fatal Pass, which Mr. Ainsworth shews it well deserved from a series of ill-fated accidents which occurred here from the very dawn of history.

The next place visited was the Palace of Harun El Rāshīd, which, although very ruinous, is described as a beautiful remnant of a polygonal saracenic building, of much architectural taste and richly decorated. It is called Rakka—the white or illustrious—Rakka was in the time of Harun El Rāshīd and El Mamum, with Kalah El Nesjm, above referred to, the centre of Arabian astronomical observations. By the Arabian astronomers it was placed exactly in 36° of latitude. Ptolemy placed it in latitude 35° 20′ and longitude 75° 5′. Lieut. Murphy, the astronomer of the Expedition, placed this station, so important in an astronomical point of view, in north latitude 35° 55′ 35″; and east longitude (Greenwich) 39° 3′ 35, being only 5′ 25″ south of the position given to it by the Arabian astronomers.

Passing on through the Forest of Amran, the Expedition reached the beautiful summer retreat of the renowned Zenobia Queen of Palmyra, as described by Mr. Ainsworth, "equally distinguished for intellect and beauty as for strength of character. An Asiatic princess possessed at once of Grecian refinement and Roman hardihood. The summer retreat of this famous Queen is not mentioned by the older geographers, and it is so but once only by Procopius. For a description of this elegant summer palace and memoir on the Queen's romantic life we must refer to Mr. Ainsworth's pages.

We must pass over much interesting matter relating to the Arab conquest of Mesopotamia, Rohoboth on the River and Saladin Castle to a place called Ezra, supposed to be one of the places to which the Israelites were led at the time of the captivity. Here an awful catastrophe occurred in the total wreck of the "Tigris," in a sudden simoon, with the loss of 20 lives. The particulars of this distressing event are related with much feeling.

An account is given of the Principality of the Captive Jews and Pomebeditha, or Jubba, which Mr. Ainsworth considers a vulgarization of the name. This was the seat of the Prince of the Captivity, who is said to have lived in greater state than any neighbouring Prince or Patriarch.

The Expedition now entered into the lands of Babylonia and Khaldea. The first city visited by Mr. Ainsworth was Sur, or Suru, Chebar of the old Testament, one of the homes and seats of the learning of the Captive Jews. It was upon the banks of a canal here that King Nebuchadnezzar planted a colony of them, among whom was the prophet Ezekiel. Mr. Ainsworth next made an excursion to the plains of Babylonia, and visited the mounds of Babylon, which he explored, and ascertained that the great mound on the north, with a superficies of 49,000 feet, was known to the natives as the mound of Babel, which tradition was accepted by Loftus in 1849, and by Layard in the following year. Mr. Ainsworth would appear to have been very careful in his explorations of these extensive plains, their numerous rivers and canals, the sites of their towns and cities, and eventually comes to the conclusion that their history could only be read from the buried inscriptions on their sites, from the decipherment of which more has been learned in the last 50 years, since his visit, than could possibly be ascertained by a mere traveller's inspections.

Mr. Ainsworth justly criticises the errors of early writers from Strabo downwards in describing the famous river Euphrates. They have stated that 500 miles above Babylon it is four stadia (800 yds.) wide, and that like most rivers it expands in width as it flows onwards; and he points out that such is not the case, for on entering the plains of Babylon a large portion of the waters are withdrawn to supply two large canals and other smaller ones, so that before it reaches Babylon it is not more than 200 yds. wide, and passing that ancient city it became very tortuous, and in some places its width is not more than 200 feet, and, occasionally, is almost covered with vegetation. The marshes through which the river in different channels threads its way are of great extent, so that the pilots had much difficulty in finding their

way through their intricacies. The inhabitants of the reed-built town of Lemlum, which is situated on a narrow tongue of land advancing at a point where the river is divided into two branches, feed buffaloes and cultivate rice in this marshy ground, and are described as the most cunning and untrustworthy of all the so called Arabs met with on the river. The author remarks that "Darwin had not at that time published his Theory of Evolution, but we were all struck with the unusual sinewy length and thinness of their limbs, a peculiarity of development which is seen on a smaller scale is the shrimp girls of Boulogne, which we could but attribute to their living in a marsh. Their limbs, indeed, were often the subjects of amusement, as approximating to those of storks or herons, or other wading birds." Has not something of the same kind been observed in the inhabitants of the fens in our own country? The first act of malicious treachery committed by these amphibious people was to indicate the wrong branch of the river as the navigable one, so that the steamer, after overcoming many difficulties, got stuck in the mud, where the party was left to spend the night enveloped in a cloud of mosquitoes, from which they suffered greatly. The insects "were so numerous and so fierce in their attacks," Mr. Ainsworth writes, "that they penetrated everywhere and through everything." But this was nothing to the impudent daring of this remarkable people, for afterwards they attempted to carry off Mrs. Helfer, the wife of Dr. Helfer, who, with her husband, as we have seen, was being taken as passengers down the river. Mr. Ainsworth gives a very vivid description of the daring attempt, which all but succeeded, and of the remarkable character of the scenery of the marshes, which, with all its drawbacks, he could not but admire.

Having got free of the Babylonian marshes and entering Khaldea proper, the banks of the river were higher and the soil dry and level, when a tract of wooded-land appeared. Some men were sent to cut wood for fuel, unaware that this was a sacred grove of the Arabs. This act naturally led to a serious conflict, which is graphically told by Mr. Ainsworth. The actual result was the loss of three men of the tribe. Soon after this the Expedition entered the territories of the Montifik Arabs, and visited an imposing ruin known by the name of Mu-Kayir, or "the place of bitumen.' Mr. Taylor has since carried on important excavations here, and Sir Henry Rawlinson has determined from the incriptions its previously conjectured identity with Ur of the Khaldees, and the birth-place of Abraham. Many of the relics here found were of an Egyptian type. But we must pass on.

An account is given of a most interesting excursion made by Mr. Ainsworth to Persepolis, and the very remarkable cave of Shapur, and other places of great interest in Persia.

The return voyage up the Euphrates now commenced, and, as might be expected, not without difficulties and dangers, not, however, unaccompanied by much gratification. At Arghana the Pasha endeavoured to prevail upon our author to remain with him to take charge of the great copper-mines of Arghana Maden, but Mr. Ainsworth explained to him that he was in the employment of his own government, and therefore could not accede to his request, which otherwise would have been very advantageous to him. "I was, however," he says, "labouring under a very great mistake, for on my return to England I found that Government did not recognise my

existence or my labours in any form whatsoever." What was the cause of this we know not, and can only suppose that he was appointed to the Expedition by the Colonel Chesney without the previous sanction of the government, and he does not appear to have received any pay for his arduous and valuable services.

GILDS: THEIR ORIGIN, CONSTITUTION, OBJECTS AND LATER HISTORY. By the late CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.A., F.S.S., F.R.H.S., Barrister-at-Law. *New and enlarged edition.* London: George Redway, Covent Garden, 1888.

THE value and importance of Gilds in Early and Mediæval times can scarcely now be appreciated. Few people know anything about them, though it is not too much to say that in the periods referred to they formed the life of the country, permeating all institutions, and forming the basis of our freedom and civilization. We hail, therefore, with much satisfaction the posthumus work of the late Mr. Cornelius Walford, which his relict, with the assistance of Miss Toulmin Smith, who is well-known in connection with the History of Gilds, has recently edited.

We shall not enter upon the question of the derivation of the term Gild *v.* Guild. It is a matter upon which Doctors of Philology differ, as other Doctors not unfrequently do. The origin of these fraternities is buried in the obscurity of antiquity, and so is the name by which they were called, and we are content to accept the title used on the book before us, which, personally, we believe to be most likely accurate.

The members of our Society have had the advantage of obtaining some knowledge of the principles upon which the ancient Gilds were founded from a Paper by Mr. Alderman Fox on the *History of the Guilds of Bristol*, in Vol. III. of our Transactions, and from his more extended work, the *History of the Guild of Merchant Tailors*, privately printed in 1880, and further in his *History of the Gilds of Sodbury and Dyrham*, in the present volume; and more fully in a Paper read by the Rev. W. Bazeley *On the Guilds of Gloucester*, at the Popular Meeting held by the Society there on 19th July, 1888, which will also be printed in this volume In these circumstances it will not be necessary for us to say much of the principles of Gilds. We shall only add that beside the fraternal duties, charity and benevolence, Early-English Gilds, before the existence of Poor Laws, practically filled the place of modern Benefit Societies and other modern Institutions, but with a more religious motive. They united all classes together in compassionate care for the sick and needy, together with the common welfare of the whole community and the observance of justice and morality.

It has been stated that the ancient *Craft Gilds* were the precursors of the modern Trades Unions. There was not, however, any analogy between them. There was in the Gilds no antagonism between capital and labour. All the members, masters and men, united in one common object, the welfare of the Craft. The old Gilds were characterised by two very striking features, the second universally expressed in the bye-laws of all the Gilds. The first is: respect for the law and its established forms; the second: a constant sense of moral worth and the endeavour to attain it. A pure life and a spotless reputation was a condition of Gild freedom. Another chief object of Craft Gilds was to secure the good quality of the work done by the craft. We

have not heard that the rules of any Trades Union aimed at these high standards. If so we fear we may say the object has not yet been realised.

Mr. Walford gives a full description of Gilds, their character, classification, objects, and uses, to which, after what we have written, it will be unnecessary further to advert. We must refer those who desire more full information to Mr. Walford's pages. He points out that, with the exception of the Gild of Kalendars, which consisted almost wholly of Priests. Laymen, in special circumstances, were occasionally admitted, though they had no vote or right of speech, and were altogether in a subordinate position. Other Gilds were essentially lay bodies and governed by laymen for lay purposes. The clergy were not eligible as members, but they were engaged to perform the religious Offices which the rules prescribed. Gilds were very numerous, and some of them consisted of a very large number of members. Mr. Walford mentions that the Gild of Corpus Christi, at York, had the names of 14,850 members on its rolls. This was, we imagine, an exceptional case, nevertheless it is very remarkable. Gilds were very abundant everywhere. The little town of Bodmin, in the remote county of Cornwall, in 1469-1471, when the fine old parish church there was rebuilt, and when the population could not have exceeded 2000, had as many as 40 named Gilds, which were greatly instrumental in raising the necessary funds. This is also a very remarkable fact.

Mr. Walford, after describing the Gilds, gives a chronological review of their development and decadence, which is followed by a Geographical Survey, arranged alphabetically under counties, and gives much information concerning these institutions. In the county of Gloucester he mentions the Gilds of Sodbury and Dyrham, and some few in the city of Gloucester, but the account is very meagre. Bristol is misplaced under Somersetshire. Of this city the account is more full. He concludes with an account of the Literature and Revival of Gilds. Under the last head an interesting account is given of the Railway Gild of Holy Cross, founded in 1877. It consists entirely of Railway Servants who are members of the Church of England, and "who desire by mutual conference and council to help themselves and others to lead a christian life." The Gild of St. Alban the Martyr, the first founded of the modern Gilds, is not mentioned, nor is the great Army Gild of the Holy Standard and many other prominent modern Gilds.

The work does not appear to have been completed by Mr. Walford, so that it had not the advantage of his revising hand, nevertheless we can recommend it to our readers who take an interest in the subject to which it relates, for it abounds with information.

THE BRASENOSE CALENDAR. A List of Members of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose, in Oxford, 1509-1888. Compiled by the Rev. William Edw. Buckley, M.A., Rector of Middleton-Cheney, and Falconer Madan, formerly Fellows of Brasenose. Oxford: University Press, 1888.

This is a very interesting and useful little volume. It is based on a compilation of the names of members of the College made from the College and University Registers more than a century ago by the Rev. John Holmes, D.D, a Fellow of the College, from the foundation down to his own time; and from a continuation by the late John Watson, Fellow, to the year

1812. This has now been continued by Mr. Madan down to 1888. It is said that this is the first attempt to give a complete list of any College in either University, and the compilers deserve great credit for what they have done.

A list is given of all the Principals of the College from 1510 to the present time, and the names of the members from 1509, arranged alphabetically under years, followed by a general alphabetical Index referring to the year in which each person became a member.

We are glad to hear that the Oxford Historical Society, which has been doing good work, has undertaken to print the University Matriculation and Degrees Registers.

THE ANTIQUARY. A Magazine devoted to the study of the past. Vol. XVIII. July-December. London: Elliot Stock, 1888.

THE 18th volume of this excellent and interesting Antiquarian periodical has been issued since our last volume was delivered to the members of the Society. It is needless to say that it maintains the high character of its predecessors. Some very good Papers, commenced in previous volumes, have been continued and completed in this. Among them we may mention an interesting article on "The Parish Registers in the Uxbridge Deanery;" "Additions to, and Corrections of, Haines's Manual of Monumental Brasses;" and a Paper on "Chronograms." There are also many new contributions of much interest and value. We may specify a notice of "Some Early Church and Chantry Dedications in Kent;" Midland Folk-Rhymes and Phrases;" Byzantine Frescoes and Rock-hewn Churches in the Terra d' Otranto" and last but not least a notice of "the Excavations at Cranborne Chase," by General Pitt-Rivers, where that distinguished antiquary has excavated a Romano-British burial ground very rich in relics, affording a vast amount of information concerning the condition and physical pecularities of the Romanized Britons, an account of which he has published in a magnificent volume.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

IN 1888-9,

PART II.

SCRIVEN'S CONDUIT.

By HENRY MEDLAND.

Read at Gloucester, 16th July, 1888.

This Conduit stood in the middle of Southgate Street in the City of Gloucester, nearly opposite Bell Lane, and at the south end of the Wheat Market.

It was erected in 1636 by John Scriven, an ironmonger, who carried on business on the west side of Southgate Street and near the Cross. Scriven was a "citizen of credit and renown;" he was Sheriff in 1622; an Alderman of the City and Mayor in 1642. According to Fosbrooke[1] he lies on the north side of the chancel of St. Mary de Crypt Church. The inscription on the gravestone runs thus: "John Scriven once Mayor and Alderman of this City and Jane his wife. He died 23rd June, 1645, she 10th Sept. 1615. Also Margaret the daughter of John Scriven the younger who died Feb. the 2nd 1630."[2]

The Conduit was supplied with water from Mattes-Knoll (now Robin Wood's Hill) by a leaden pipe. The following extracts from a deed in the possession of the Corporation, dated 1438, will give a good idea of the water supply of Gloucester at that period, and probably for three succeeding centuries:—

"*A deed of gift* from John Godwyn the Warden of the Friars Minors and the convent thereof with the consent of Father

[1] Hist. of Gloucester, p. 166.

[2] The grave stone is not now to be seen, being covered by modern wood flooring.

Richard Leek their chief minister to John Streynesham and Richard Dalby Bailiffs of Gloucester and the Commonalty thereof and their successors of three parts of the water divided into four equal shares running in a Leaden pipe under ground from Mattesknoll to the Friary garden within the walls of Gloucester, they to receive the said three parts from a certain place in the garden and to convey the water thereto in a leaden pipe under ground to be made at the cost of the Bailiffs and Commonalty *to the High Cross and what other places they shall think proper.* The Friars to repair the pipe and all things belonging to the water course from Matson to their garden as soon as conveniently may be after notice of such want of repair given them, *provided* that Plumers and other necessary workmen can be got in Gloucester or the Bailiffs can provide them. The Bailiffs and Commonalty to pay three parts of the charges thereof and the Friars the fourth. The Bailiffs and Commonalty to pay the whole charges of the repair of the pipe from the Friary garden to the High Cross or what other places they shall think fit to convey the water. Neither parties to do anything detrimental to the other herein. Both parties oblige themselves and their successors under the penalty of Forty pounds to stand to the covenants. Date 1438." [1]

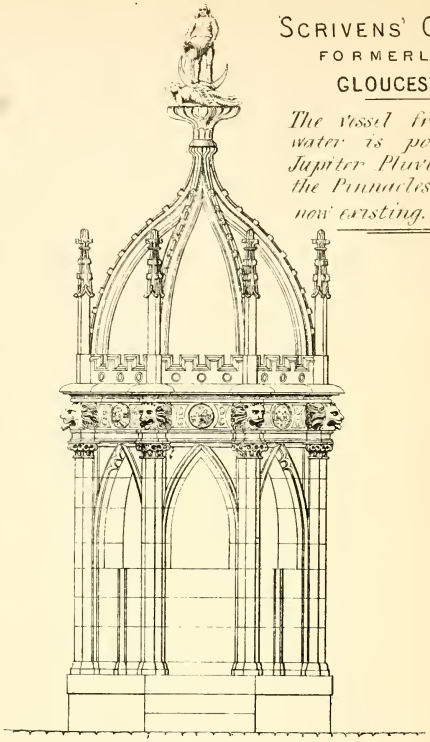
The fact of this Conduit having stood in a line almost between the Grey Friars and the High Cross makes it extremely probable that it was supplied by the pipe just mentioned.

An Act of Parliament for removing obstructions was passed in 1749. The "obstructions" were not all removed immediately, for this Conduit was not removed till 1784 or 5. Possibly it survived during these 36 years in consequence of its comparatively small size and its great utility. It was removed to a garden, approached from Dog Lane, which belonged to a Mr. Griffiths, and stood there till the formation of Clarence Street about 1830, when it was removed to Edgeworth Manor near Cirencester, which then belonged to Mr. E. Hopkinson. The removal was superintended by Mr. G. Armstrong Howitt who is still living, and who has a lively recollection of circumstances which took place at the

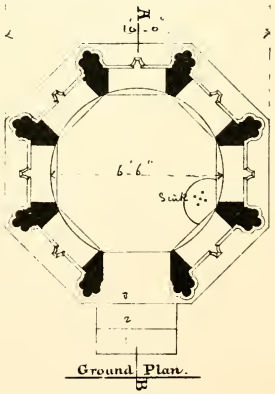
[1] See *Ante*, p. 178; see also p. 187 with reference to the leaden pipe.—ED.

SCRIVENS' CONDUIT
FORMERLY IN
GLOUCESTER.

The vessel from which water is poured by Jupiter Pluvius and the Pinnacles are not now existing.



Entrance Elevation.



Ground Plan.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10

SCALE OF FEET.

LAYARD LITH. BRUNSWICK BRISTOL.

time. The exact spot where it stood is now occupied by the residence of Mr. Plant, No. 24, Clarence Street.

The structure which is elegant in form and of good proportions *(see Plate XV.)* may be architecturally defined as of bastard gothic with a dash of classic architecture, which was being introduced into this country at the period when the Conduit was erected.

The general idea may have been taken from some building of an earlier period, and the mouldings, &c., copied, without knowledge or feeling, from various sources. There can be no reason to suppose that any portion is anterior to the time of Alderman Scriven. As proof of this assertion I may point out :—

1st. The impure caps and bases of the pseudo—13th century clustered angle shafts. The caps are almost wanting in abacus, having merely one small fillet and incongruous leaves introduced below the conventional foliage. The base mouldings are altogether out of character with the style adopted for the shafts.

2nd. The mouldings and cusps to the arches have no counterpart in pure Gothic architecture.

3rd. The mouldings to the ogee ribs, of 15th century type, are altogether wanting in the character of that period, whilst the crockets worked on them are pimping, ineffective and wanting in style.

As evidence of the classic feeling before referred to, I may point out the pseudo—entablature consisting of architrave, frieze and cornice. This entablature is, architectually, very crude. The mixture of impure Gothic mouldings with classic medallions (bearing delicately carved subjects), and the contrast between these medallions and the comparatively coarsely-carved lions' head is very odd.

The building is octagonal in plan externally, of an extreme diameter of 10 feet, with clustered shafts at the angles, and pannelled sides. It stands on a substantial plain octagonal base, and measures 8 ft. 9 ins. from the base to the underside of the entablature. The entablature, which is 2 ft. 3 ins. deep, is surmounted

by a battlemented coping, with large stone at each angle, from which rise the moulded and crocketted ribs of an ogee-shaped open canopy. The canopy is terminated by a large carved finial, 2 ft. 8 ins. across, on which rests a group of figures allegorical of the river Severn. The group consists of two nude female figures in recumbent attitude lying back to back, and bearing scrolls. The word SABRINA is distinctly legible on the scroll borne by the larger figure. If any inscription ever existed on the other scroll it is now entirely obliterated. The upper arm of each female figure encircles a crescent moon. On the twin crescent stands a nude male figure, with long hair, which, originally, bore a large jar or vase of the shape of an amphora. The two crescents unite above the feet of the recumbent figures, which is significant. It is conjectured that the two recumbent female figures represent the Severn and her tributary the Avon, and that the male figure represents Jupiter Pluvius, who, in conjunction with the Moon, supplies and regulates their waters.

The total height of the structure from the floor to the top of allegorical group is 25 ft. 3 ins.

At the springing of each rib of the canopy there is evidence of the previous existence of a pinnacle or some such ornament, which, no doubt, gave piquancy and finish to the building.

The eight circular panels in the entablature were carved in low relief with subjects representing, probably, the Resources or Industries of the Vale of the Severn. Of these, five retain sufficient evidence to enable them to be described. They stand in the following order, commencing with that over the door and continuing round to the left hand :—

1. Obliterated.
2. Amongst other small objects (nearly obliterated) is a clock with pendulum and weights. Had Alderman Scriven any interest in the manufacture of clocks, or was it a special industry in Gloucester ?
3. A well-carved seated figure of Ceres, crowned with wheat ears, with a sickle in the right hand and a wheat sheaf under the left arm, slightly clothed with graceful drapery flying in the

wind. Effectively grouped wheat sheaves and standing corn complete the subject.

4. A marine subject—probably the Bristol channel or mouth of the Severn—represented by rippling water, on which are two ships and two large fish.

5. A wine manufacturer or merchant represented by a sparely-clad man, his dress consisting of loose corded trunks, a light scarf over the shoulders, and loose top boots. He is seated on a wine barrel, and pours wine from a large jug into a flat-shaped cup. Wine barrels, a branch of vine with grapes thereon, and a basket of fruit, fill up the medallion.

6. Obliterated.

7. A very spiritedly-carved landscape, probably representing a view of Gloucester from the S.W., with the road leading to the city, on which are a horseman and either a pedestrian or a gate-keeper, both full of life and activity. On each side of the road, and filling up the medallion, are hills, towers, trees, cattle and sheep. I think the subject represents the south gate of Gloucester with St. Mary de Crypt Church inside, St. Owen outside, the Castle, Mattes Knoll or Robin Wood's Hill with beacon on the top, and Chosen Hill with church on the top. The horseman may represent Alderman Scriven returning from a country ride and being welcomed by the gate-keeper.

8. Obliterated.

On either side of each circular medallion there are, or were, double concave panels to fit the spaces between the circular panels, and lions' heads, with two scallop shells reversed, carved on each.

The interior is circular on plan, 6 ft. 6 ins. in diameter—masonry very rough. It was originally covered by a lead flat, supported on corbels at the level of the entablature, and the rain-water was conveyed therefrom through the lions' heads which served as gurgoyles.

There are no evidences of any groining below the lead flat.

The ogee ribs are chased and plugged with lead in places, shewing that it was covered at one time; this may have been at

the time it stood in Griffiths' garden in Dog lane, but this was certainly not the original treatment.

The original sink-stone is still *in situ*, and is formed of Painswick stone, dished and perforated with five holes.

A hole, about 1½ ins. in diameter, is drilled through the second pier to the right from the doorway. Whether this may have had any connection with the water supply appliances or not is a matter of uncertainty. It was evidently drilled there for some useful purpose.

The whole of the Conduit is constructed of Painswick stone of various qualities, much of which has perished, and it sadly needs partial renovation and repair.

I cannot conclude without an expression of deep regret that the High Cross, Scriven's Conduit and the King's Board were removed from Gloucester.

INSTITUTIONS TO TOCKINGTON FREE CHAPEL.

Continued from Vol. XII., p. 144.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

In the account of Tockington Chapel, printed in Vol. XII., as cited above, we were unable to give an entire list of the Institutions of the Chaplains. To this, now, through the continued kindness of the Rev. T. P. Wadley, *Hon. Member* of the Society, we can make considerable additions, and to lay before our readers a revised list which we believe to be very nearly complete.

It will appear from these further notes from the Worcester Episcopal Registers, that in 1283 a claim was made by the Rector of Olveston to the patronage of the chapel. The grounds of this claim are not stated, but Walter de Stanford, or Manford, who, in January of the above year, had been instituted to the chapel upon the presentation of "Sir Hugh, called Pointz," would appear to have been removed, and on the 21st March following, Laurence de Vieñ was admitted upon the presentation of the Rector of Olveston *on the nomination of Sir Hugh Pointz.* This was evidently a compromise, and afterwards the Lords of Tockington and the Rectors of Olveston appear to have presented alternately until the alienation of the Manor of Tockington and advowson of the chapel by Sir Nicholas Poyntz to Thomas Lord Berkeley, the third of that name, in 1355, and the advowson appears from that date to have been indisputably vested in the Berkeleys of Beverston, with one exception, mentioned ante Vol. XII., p. 142, until seized by the King in 1536.

Early in the reign of Ric. I. cir. 1194. Richard[1] was Rector of the Chapel of Tokynton.

[1] See ante Vol. XII., p. 141.

1283. 17 Kal. January — Walter de Stanford [2] was admitted to the Rectory of the Chapel of Tokynton upon the presentation of "Sir Hugh, called Poyntz," but the right of presentation was claimed by the Rector of Olveston.

1283. 12 Kal. March — Laurence de Vieñ [2] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, upon the presentation of the Rector of Olveston on the nomination of Sir Hugh Pointz, Knt.

1335. Nov. 22 — Robert Poynz [3] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, upon the presentation of Wm. Guldene, Rector of Olveston.
Symon de Hylegh.

1360. Oct. 6. — William Sampson [4] was admitted to the Rectory of Tokynton by exchange with Simon de Hylegh, Rector thereof, with the consent of Sir Nicholas Poyns, Knt., Lord of Tokynton, patron.

1361. Dec. 28 — Thomas Andrew,[5] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, upon the presentation of Nicholas Isord, Rector of Olveston.

1361 Feb. 6. — Thomas Proud,[6] was admitted to the Church of Tokynton, upon the presentation of Thomas and Johañ (*query* John or Joan) Toky, of Kyngton.

1366. 13 Kal. March — John Aleyn,[7] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, upon the presentation of Nicholas de Issord, Rector of Olveston.

1375 Jan. 30. — John le Fyssher,[8] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of John Aleyn, upon the presentation of the Lady Katherine Berkeley.

1391 July 28. — John Pygot,[9] the younger, incumbent of Whinebergh, Dioc. of Norwich, was admitted to the Chapel of Tockynton upon exchange with John Fyssher.

[1] Bishop Giffard's Reg., fol. 195.
[2] Idem., 201.
[3] Bp. Montacute's Reg., fol. 20.
[4] Bp. Bryan's Reg. Vol. I. fol. 112.
[5] Sede vacante, fol. 112.
[6] Idem., 113.
[7] Bp. Wittlesey's Reg., fo. 15.
[8] Bp. Wakefield's Reg., fol. 3.
[9] Idem., fol. 80.

1406 Oct. 22. John Berkeley [1] was admitted to the Rectory or wardenship of the free chapel of Tokyton, vacant by death of John Pygot, the younger, upon the presentation of Sir John de Berkeley, Knt.

1414 June 13. John Walton [2] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of John Berkeley upon the presentation of Sir John Berkeley, Knt.

1415 Nov. 30. Thomas Pyry [3] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the death of John Walton, upon the presentation of Sir John Berkeley, Knt.

1427 Feb. 14. John Threpeland [4] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Pyry, upon the presentation of Sir John Berkeley, Knt.

1432 July 22. William Fallan [5] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of John Threpeland, upon the presentation of Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt.

1457 Mar. 13. William Gyan [6] was admitted to the Chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of William Fallan, upon the presentation of Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt.

1485. Richard Beele [7] was admitted to the chantry or free chapel of Tockynton, vacant by the resignation of William Gyan upon the presentation of William Herbert, Esq.[8]

[1] Clifford's Reg., fol. 94.
[2] Bp. Peverell's Reg., fol. 65.
[3] Idem., fol. 74.
[4] Bp. Pulton's Reg., fol. 36.
[5] Idem., fol. 133.
[6] Bp. Carpenter's Reg., fol. 145.
[7] Bp. Alcock's Reg., fol. 150.

[8] Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, upon the plea that he had taken part in the plot of the Duke of Buckingham, was attainted and his lands forfeited. Tokynton, with the advowson of the chapel, was granted to William Herbert by King Rich. III., but upon the accession of Hen. VII., it was restored under the Act of Resumption. The vacancy in the incumbency of the chapel having occurred during this short interval a commission was issued to enquire into the claim of William Herbert to present with the result that his presentee was admitted.

1485 Dec. 19. John Barton [1] was admitted to the free chapel of the B.V.M. and St. Nicholas of Tockington, vacant by the death of Richard Bele, upon the presentation of the King.[2]

1492 Jan. 24. John Packer,[3] Bachelor in Laws, was admitted to the Chapel of Tockynton, vacant by the resignation of John Berton, upon the presentation of Sir Edward Berkeley, Knt.

1499 April 8. John Baker was instituted to the free chapel of Tokynton, vacant by the resignation of John Packer, upon the presentation of Sir Edward Berkeley, Knt.

Unknown. Richard Berrie was incumbent of the chapel in 1547-8, as shewn by the certificate of the Commissioners of Chantries, &c., dated 14 Feb. in that year. He was then aged 58 years. It is probable that there was one institution, if not more, between 1499 and this date, but no entry of such institution can be found in the Episcopal Registers. The endowmentof the chapel, as before stated (ante Vol. XII., p. 173), amounted to only £3 13s. 4d. per annum, but he held also with it the Service of Our Lady at Dursley, so that together they made a good benefice.

[1] Bp. Alcock's Reg., fol. 152.

[2] On the death of Sir William Berkeley in this year, s.p., his lands would necessarily be taken into the King's hands, and a vacancy occurring the King would present.

[3] Morton's Reg., fol. 47.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BERKELEY OF BEVERSTON,

Shewing the devolution of the Manor and Advowson of the Chapel of Tockington through that family.

Thomas (III) Lord Berkeley, ob. 1361. = Katherine, daur. of Sir John Clyvedon, Knt., relict of Sir Peter le Vele, ob. 1395. *Presented to the Chapel of Tockington*, 1375.

Sir John Berkeley, Knt., ob. 6th Henry VI. (1427-8.) *Presented to Tockington*, 1406, 1414, 1415 *and* 1427. = Elizabeth, daur. and heir of Sir John Betteshorne, Knt.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt., ob. 38th Henry VI. (1459-60). *Presented to Tockington*, 1432. = Lora, daur. of Henry Lord Fitz Hugh.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt., ob. 14th Edw. IV. (1473-4). = Ann, daur. of Reginald West Lord de la Warr.

Sir Edw. Berkeley, Knt., ob. 21st Hen. VII. (1505-6) *Pres. to Tockington*, 1492 & 1499. = Alice, 2nd wife, d. of John Cock of Bristol, or John Cox, of Skinfrith, co. Mon., and relict of Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Knt., d. 1507.

Sir William Berkeley, Knt., ob. 1st Henry VII. s.p.m. (1485-6). = Katherine, da. of 3rd Lord Stourton.

Thomas Berkeley, ob. 15th Henry VII. (1499-1500) = Elizabeth, da. of George Nevill Lord Abergavenny.

Maurice, ob. before his nephew John.

Sir William Berkeley, Knt., ob. 5 Edw. VI. (1550-1). = Margaret, da. of William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester.

John Berkeley, ob. v.p. the King's ward, s.p.m.

4 daughters.

Sir John Berkeley, Knt., ob. 24th Elizabeth (1581-2) sold the manor and advowson of Tockington to his brother-in-law, Sir Nicholas Poyntz, Knt., before 1582, as Sir Nicholas died seized of it in that year. = Frances, dau. of Sir Nich. Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Knt., by Joan, dau. of Thomas (v) Ld. Berkeley, ob. 1576, buried at Beverston.

John Berkeley.

GLOUCESTER:

THE CATHEDRAL MONUMENTS.

BY THE LATE MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM, F.S.A.

Read at Gloucester, 19th July, 1888. By MRS. BAGNALL-OAKLEY

AMONGST the monumental remains in Gloucester Cathedral, prior to the 18th century, we have but one episcopal effigy, and not a single effigy of a dean or of one of canonical rank. Of the sepulchral monuments of the cathedral, when simply a conventual church, we have the effigies and monuments of dates long posterior to the times in which those thus represented passed away. The monuments in this Cathedral, though not numerous, are not wanting in interest, one, indeed—if we except the tomb and its accessories in Westminster Abbey of Henry VII.—may fairly be considered as the most chaste and beautiful of its class in the kingdom. The earliest specimen of a wooden sepulchral effigy existing, is that now placed in the apsidal chapel, north-east of the choir, commemorative of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, through his own indiscretion disinherited of his claim of succession to the crown of England, and who died in incarceration in Cardiff Castle, A.D. 1134, aged 80 years.

The effigy does not represent him in the armour of the period in which he lived, but rather that of the reign of Henry III., to which era the execution of this effigy, one of the most singular of its kind, may be referred. The high tomb, however, on which it is placed, though also of wood, is of a still later period, and may be referred to the fifteenth century. Leland, writing of this monument, saith: "Robtus Curthoise sonne to K. William the Conquerour, lyeth in the middle of the Presbitery. There is on his Tombe an Image of wood paynted, made long since his death." This image, carved in oak, represents him in the *camisia ferrea* or

hooded hawberk of mail, over which is worn the long sleeveless surcoat of linen, open in front from the loins downwards; chausses or stockings of mail cover the feet and legs, and tight-fitting breeches, apparently of cloth, the knees and thighs; the sword-belt crosses the body diagonally from the hip to the left thigh, and to this the sheath of the sword is affixed. The guige for supporting the shield crosses over the right shoulder and under the left arm, but there are no indications apparent of any shield having been affixed, an omission most unusual at the period when this effigy was carved. The Duke is represented, not in repose but in action, either drawing or sheathing the sword which, with its long cross bar, is partly out of the scabbard, the latter being held by the left hand. The right thigh and leg are crossed over the left, but raised in a singular manner so as to shew a space between. On the heels are spurs fastened by a single leather each, but the rowels now affixed are insertions of the seventeenth century. The coif de mailles, or hood of the hawberk, is fastened by a strap across the forehead and open on one side of the face. On the head a low coronet is worn. The tomb on which this effigy is placed is one of the few wooden tombs we have; another, on which reposes the wooden effigy of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died A.D. 1296, is in St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The surcoat, or linen frock, worn over the hawberk, or iron shirt, does not appear on sepulchral effigies earlier than the thirteenth century, and the effigy of William Earl of Flanders, son of this Robert Duke of Normandy, who died A.D. 1128, six years before the death of his father, represents him in *ferrea amisia* and chausses of mail, without any surcoat over, but with a long kite-shaped shield. He was buried at St. Omer, and a representation of his sepulchral effigy, sculptured in grey marble, is given in Sandford's *Genealogical History*.

On the south side of the choir is a recumbent effigy of the thirteenth century, placed on an ornamental bracket or high tomb of later date, apparently of the fifteenth century. This effigy represents an ecclesiastic of rank vested with the amice, alb and chesible, holding in the right hand a building. On the left side of the body appears the pastoral staff, the head is tonsured, and

the short crisp beard covers the chin. Over the head of the effigy is a horizontally-placed canopy, shaped pedimentally. The effigy and canopy are of grey marble. This effigy has been ascribed to Aldred, Archbishop of York in the latter part of the eleventh century, and to Serlo, Abbot here from A.D. 1072 to A.D. 1104. "Serlo, abbot of Gloucester," saith Leland, "lyeth under a fayer marble Tombe, on the south syde of the Presbitery." I am, however, inclined to consider this effigy as that of Henry Foliet, abbot of the Monastery of Gloucester from A.D. 1228 to A.D. 1243. Considerable reparations were executed in his time and the church was re-dedicated. This effigy is undoubtedly of his period.

The effigy of King Edward II., who was murdered at Berkeley Castle, A.D. 1327, and whose body was removed to, and interred in, the Abbey Church of Gloucester, is the third, in point of date, of the sepulchral effigies of our English monarchs existing in this country. It is simply but gracefully treated. The King is represented in his regal attire, a long tunic with pocket-holes at the sides, over which is worn the pall or mantle. On his head is placed the royal crown; his neck is bare. He holds in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left a *mundus*, or globe. The high tomb on which this recumbent effigy reposes is of most beautiful workmanship; a series of ogee-headed arched recesses, cinquefoiled with the heads, and richly crocketted above, formerly containing statuettes. Above this tomb the canopy is formed of two stages of open ogee-headed arches, richly foliated and crocketted and surmounted with finials, with buttresses between, terminating with rich finials. A projecting bracket in the middle compartment of the tomb on the north side appears to be an adjunct of the fifteenth century. Altogether, this monument may be considered to be, if not the most costly, the most graceful and beautiful in the kingdom. The effigy appears to be of alabaster, an early instance in which that material was used.

The effigy of Thomas Seabroke, abbot of the monastery of Gloucester from A.D. 1450 to A.D. 1457, has evidently been removed from its original position, as it is now (A.D. 1866) placed north and south, on a high tomb, faced with what appears to be

a portion of stone screen work. This monument is placed in a small sepulchral chapel at the south-west corner of the choir. The effigy is of alabaster, somewhat mutilated, but well executed. It represents the abbot vested in the amice, alb, stole, tunic, dalmatic and chesible. On the head is worn the mitre, *mitra pretiosa*, granted to this abbey by Pope Urban the 6th, in the early part of the fifteenth century. The abbatial bordon, or pastoral staff, covered with the veil, the extremities of which are so designed as to flow gracefully over the staff, is placed on the *right* side of the body, herein differing from episcopal effigies, where the pastoral staff, with rare exceptions—as that on Bishop Veasey's tomb, Coldfield Church, Warwickshire—is placed on the left side of the effigy, and is generally held in the left hand.

The commemorative effigy of Osric, King of Northumbria, one of the reputed founders of this monastery, who died A.D. 729, is somewhat coarsely executed in stone, and shews a change in the regal habiliments from those of King Edward, in accordance with the period in which it was sculptured, apparently during the abbacy of Abbot Parker in the early part of the sixteenth century. It is placed on a high tomb at the north-east of the choir under an obtuse arched canopy of good but late design, the horizontal cornice of which is finished with the Tudor flower. The effigy represents this monarch clad in the tunic and mantle, the laces connecting the latter hang down in front over the tunic. Over the shoulders and in front of the breast is worn the hood, resembling the *aumasse*, or furred tippet, of a canon. I do not find the hood on the effigies of our English monarchs earlier than the reign of Rich. II. It does not appear in the effigy of Edw. III., but it does on those of Rich. II. and Hen. IV. Amongst the articles ordained by King Henry VII. for the regulation of his household, is the following relating to his regal apparel:—"Item, the day when the Kinge is crowned he ought to go to the mattens the which arraye langeth his kirtle surcote and tabard with his *furred hood* slwen over his head and rolled about his necke, and on his head his cappe of estate and his sword before him. Item, at evensonge hee must goe in his kirtle and sircote and his *hudd laid about his shoulders*, and claspe the hudd and tippet together

before his breast with a great awche and a rich, and his hatt of estate upon his head. Alsoe as for the twelfth day, the king ought to go crowned and in his robes royall, kirtle, sircote, *his furred hudd* about his necke, and his mantle with a long train, and his lace before him.....Hee must have his sceptor in his right hand, the ball with the cross in his lefte hand, and the crowne on his head." The feet of this effigy are represented in the broad-toed shoes or boots of the fashion of King Henry VIII.'s time, and on the head is worn the high-bowed crown which does not appear till the latter part of the fifteenth century.

On the incised brass in Wimborne Minster, representing the demi-effigy of a King and commemorative of one of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, the regal attire plainly bespeaks the century in which this brass was executed, the shoulders and breast being covered by the furred hood.

Within a small sepulchral chapel of open screen and panel work on the north side of the choir is the monument of Abbot Parker,* elected A.D. 1514, the last abbot of this monastery who died soon after the suppression, and is said not to have been buried here, this costly monument having been erected by him during his lifetime. The high tomb on which his effigy lies recumbent is decorated on each side with three pannelled recesses, cinquefoiled within the heads. At the back of each recess is an escutcheon, one is charged with the five wounds, another with the instruments of the passion, ladder, pillar, reed and hyssop and cross. The effigy, which is well, carefully and elaborately executed, is of alabaster, and represented the abbot in his full vestments—amice, alb, tunic, dalmatic, and chesible, with the maniple over the left arm, on the head is worn the mitre, *mitra pretiosa*. The abbatial bordon, or staff, partly enveloped with the veil, appears on the right side of the body. On the feet the broad-toed shoes of the period are worn. The extremities of the stole are not apparent. The practice of erecting a monument with a sculptured effigy in the lifetime of the person commemorated was a very frequent one.

In the south side of the nave, near the east end, on a high tomb, are two recumbent effigies,* representing a warrior and his

lady, probably persons of distinction, but the names of whom are unknown. The effigy of the male represents him armed in a breast-plate and skirt of taces, with a horizontal bawdrick, or belt, encircling it; on the head is a basinet surrounded by a torse, or wreath, and the neck, shoulders and breast are protected by a camail, or tippet of mail; the arms are encased in rere and vambracs, with coutes, or elbow plates, and the thighs, knees, legs, and feet in cuisses, genouillères, jambs, and sollerets, all of plate, excepting the portions covering the insteps, which are of mail. The lady is habited in a close-bodied robe or gown with full skirts, over which is worn a mantle attached in front by a cordon. The head-dress is rich. Round the neck of each of these effigies is the collar of SS. This monument, which cannot be anterior to the reign of Henry IV., is, apparently, of the early part of the fifteenth century.

We now come to the period when this fine monastic church was converted into a cathedral. But it contains only one recumbent effigy of a bishop of the Reformed Church. This is that of Godfrey Goldsborough,* bishop of this see from A.D. 1598 to A.D. 1604, who was buried in a little chapel on the north side of the Lady Chapel. His monument consists of a high tomb, with three divisions on each side, the middlemost of which contains an escutcheon surrounded with scroll-work. On this tomb the effigy represents the bishop attired in the episcopal vestments used in the Church of England at this period, viz., the rochet over which is worn the black chimere with full-lawn sleeves; on the head is the coif, or scull cap, and round the neck is the short ruff, whilst the tippet—that bone of contention in the vestiarium controversy in the reign of Elizabeth—which was also called the scarf, by which name it is better known at the present day, worn over the shoulders and hangs down in front on each side.

In the Lady Chapel, on the north side, is the monument and effigy of Elizabeth Williams,* wife of John Williams, Esquire; she died A.D. 1622. The base of this monument is plain, relieved by shallow sunk panels, without any kind of ornamentation. On this, beneath a semi-circular covered canopy, surmounted by a horizontal cornice, supported at each end by a Corinthian column,

lies the effigy of the lady reposing on her right side, her head supported by her right hand and arm. She appears clad in a bodiced gown or robe, with a falling ruff worn round the neck, a mantle at the back of the body covers also the head. Beneath her is the representation of an infant child in swathing clothes.

In the south transept, against the south wall, is the well-known monument of Alderman Blackleach, who died A.D. 1639, with the effigies recumbent thereon of marble, of himself and his wife. This has been executed by one of those sculptors of the seventeenth century of more than ordinary merit, whose works we occasionally meet with, but whose name as yet remains unknown. The effigy of the alderman represents him bareheaded, with a peaked beard and moustache, habited in a doublet, with slashed sleeves, breeches, boots, and a falling vandyke collar; across the body is worn a scarf, and to the left side is attached a basket-hilted sword. His wife appears in a bodiced gown with full sleeves and mantle over. These effigies are evidently portraits; and sculptured monumental effigies in stone, apparently by the same hand, are to be found in the Church of St. Nicholas, Gloucester. Not equal, I think, in execution to the works of our celebrated English sculptor of the seventeenth century, Nicholas Stone, they yet partake of that better school of art in which he excelled. By Dallaway, this monument has been conjectured to be the work of Le Sueur or Fanelli.

The effigy on the north side of the Lady Chapel, of Sir John Powell,* Knight, one of Judges of the Court of King's Bench, who died A.D. 1713, represents him in a standing attitude—a custom which gradually crept in in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but became more frequent in the eighteenth century. He appears attired in his judicial robes, the gown, casting hood, and mantle faced with fur or miniver; on his head is worn the coif, and under his chin are the plain falling bands, which, subsequent to the Restoration, succeeded the ruff. The cuffs of the sleeves of the gown are furred, and in the right hand is held a scroll. In 1635 certain rules were made with respect to the robes of the Judges, in accordance with which this effigy is

represented. It is placed on a circular pedestal within or beneath a semi-circular escalloped cove, surmounted by a segmental-shaped pediment, supported on each side by a Corinthian pilaster, with architrave, frieze and cornice.

There are other monuments in this Cathedral of later date and of interest, but which I do not purpose to describe. A monumental painting of many figures in the north transept [1] may fitly be compared with the curious monumental painting of the Baron of Burford, in Burford Church, Salop, and with the series of portraits on panel at Stanford Court, Worcestershire, and would almost seem to indicate that so soon as the early half of the seventeenth century limners of the school of portraiture, then prevalent, as well as sculpture, traversed the country, ready to execute any commissions which might fall into their hands.

[1] This monument which is to the memory of Richard Pates and his family, is now almost illegible, and must soon become entirely obliterated, unless steps are speedily taken to prevent it.

The monuments marked with * are beautifully engraved in Fosbrooke's History of the City of Gloucester.—Ed.

THE GUILDS OF GLOUCESTER.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM BAZELEY, M.A

Read at the Popular Evening Meeting, Gloucester, 19th July, 1888.

AT a time like the present, when there are societies of all kinds in every town and neighbourhood, it may be interesting to you to hear something about the Guilds or Fraternities which were formed by your forefathers—for the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty; for the maintenance of religion; the acquisition of commercial and civil privileges; for the regulation and defence of handicrafts; and for the relief of the poor and distressed. I have no doubt that Gloucester, being a town of great importance from its position on the borders of what was anciently Wales, from its command of the Severn—the second largest *water*-way in England, and from its nearness to the oak forests and iron mines of Dean, was among the earliest of the English boroughs to form Guilds. It is a matter, therefore, of the deepest regret that our local historians, whilst they have filled their pages with details of civil wars and the transfer of land from one holder to another, have almost ignored the struggles of your forefathers to preserve their ancient freedom and procure just and equal rights as English citizens.

Some writers believe the word "Guild" to be derived from the Saxon word "Geldan" or "Gildan," to pay, because the members of such societies were called upon to make regular payments for the support of the brethren. Others derive "Guild" from a Welsh word "Gwyl," a feast or holiday, because special feasts were a universal feature of such fraternities. However this may be, it is certain that Guilds were in existence in Egypt thousands of years ago, and in Rome and Greece certainly 700 years before the Christian era.

Lugo Brentano, a distinguished German writer, says, that in no country has the Guild, as an institution for the promotion of the welfare of its members socially, religiously and commercially, been brought to such a state of perfection as in England.[1]

I. The earliest known order of English guild is the "Frith" or Peace Guild. This guild was, no doubt, in the first place, only an extention of the mutual ties of love and interest which in all ages and nations have bound together the members of a family.

In the Frith Guild the oath of mutual fidelity was substituted for the tie of blood, and the guild-feast, at certain seasons of the year, replaced the gathering of kinsfolk round the family hearth.

"Let us all share the same lot," ran the law of an ancient Frith Guild—"if any misdo, let us all bear it."

If a member injured anyone by mishap he looked to his fellow-guildsmen for protection against the avenger, or for aid to pay the fine enforced by law. If he were falsely accused his brethren stood by him in court and defended him. If he were taken captive and sold into slavery they redeemed him; if he were imprisoned they visited and fed him; if he fell into poverty they supported him; when he died they met together to bury him, and paid the clergy to say prayers for the peace of his soul.

It was the first principle of every Guild to help a brother if he had justice on his side; but if he were a law-breaker they expelled him, as worthless, from their fraternity.[1]

II. The next in order was the Religious Guild, which was formed for the mutual help and encouragement of its members in religious exercises. The fraternity was dedicated to God's service, and placed under the patronage of some saint.

The brethren and sisters assembled together on the feast day of their patron, and at other times, to pray for one another and for those who had been called away by death. One or more

[1] The statutes of the Theyn Guild which existed at Cambridge early in the eleventh century shew that it was a Frith Guild.—Kemble's *Saxons in England*, Vol. I., p. 513.

There was a Frith Guild in London in the days of King Athelstan.—Stubbs' *Constitutional History of England*, Vol. I., pp. 511, 512.

priests were paid by the Guild to celebrate day by day, or at other stated intervals, Holy Communion, which was then called the "Mass," for the welfare of the living members and for the repose of the souls of the departed.

It was said often in the statutes of such fraternities that not eating or drinking but mutual assistance and prayer were the objects of their foundation; nevertheless, conviviality was an important element in their social meetings.[1]

There were many religious guilds in Gloucester connected with the parish churches.

A fraternity of brethren and sisters dedicated to St. John the Baptist met in the old hall, part of which still exists in Castle entry, between Eastgate Street and Mitre Lane, and a priest said prayers for them in their parish Church of St. Michael and distributed alms amongst the poor.

Another fraternity, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, gave fifty-one shillings and ninepence a year to a priest to pray for their souls and all Christian souls for ever in the ancient Church of S. Mary Bradgate, better known as S. Mary-de-Lode.

IV. The third order of Guilds was the Merchant Guild or Hanse. These Guilds were founded principally for furthering the interests of commerce; but this object was only gained by the purchase of civil privileges and preservation of peace. The freedom and rights which you now possess as citizens were won step by step and by slow and difficult advances.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Gloucester was a royal borough, and the King's sheriff exacted the dues which custom had assigned to the King.

The first step in the direction of freedom on the part of the guildsmen was to obtain the right of taxing themselves and paying the dues directly to the King.

[1] Such guilds existed at Abbotsbury and Exeter before the Norman Conquest.—Kemble's *Saxons in England*, Vol. I., pp. 511, 512.

See also a paper *On the Guilds of Sodbury and Dyrham*, read by F. F. Fox, Esq., at Chipping Sodbury.—*Trans. of B. and G. Arch. Society*, Vol. XIII., p. 6.

Henry II. for a consideration, granted to the Burgesses of Gloucester the like tolls as were paid by the City of London.

Richard I. granted them liberty of passing free on the river Severn with all kinds of merchandise.

John granted "to the burgesses of the Guild Merchant" freedom from all tolls in every part of his kingdom. Edward III. authorised the sheriff of the town if any dared to exact toll from the burgesses of the Guild Merchant to seize upon it and restore it. He granted them a fair from the 23rd to the 28th June.

So reign by reign the merchant guildsmen were enabled to purchase civil privileges whenever the King wanted money for a foreign war, a dowry for a daughter, or replenished coffers for the indulgence of his appetites.[1]

In the reign of Richard III., who, as you know, was Duke of this city, Gloucester, obtained the most important of all its charters, and was governed henceforth by a mayor and two sheriffs and a common council elected by the burgesses. The mayor and corporation represent the Gloucester Guild Merchant of early times.

IV. The next in order is the Guild of Craftsmen or the Trade Guild. In the 12th century the members of the Merchant Guilds, as their riches and power increased, began to look down upon and oppress the craftsmen whom they had hitherto treated as brother guildsmen.[2]

The result of this was that the craftsmen formed themselves into distinct fraternities, which soon rose into dangerous rivalry with the merchant guilds. It was a struggle of the lesser folk against the greater folk.

On the continent this struggle led to a century of fierce conflicts, often ending in bloodshed. In England, where the laws

[1] There was a Merchant Guild at Lincoln in the time of King Edward. the Confessor.—Stubbs' *Constitutional History of England*, Vol. I., p. 473.

[2] "The right of the merchant-guild to exclude from the privileges of trading all who were not members of its own body seems to imply necessarily either that these craft-guilds originally stood in a filial relation to it, or that the membership of the narrower involved also the membership of the wider society."—Stubbs' *Constitutional History*, Vol. I., p. 474. *Oxford, 8°, 1860.*

were more just, and more honestly administered, the lesser folk were enabled to win their liberty, and protect their crafts.

In all the large towns every craft had its Guild, and as time went on and the merchant guilds were absorbed into the municipal corporations, the trade guilds, in the persons of their masters, obtained a voice in the government of the borough.

Sir Robert Atkyns, the County Historian, who wrote at the beginning of the last century, says: "There are (in Gloucester) twelve companies associated for the better regulation of trade, the masters of which attend the mayor upon public occasions in their gowns, with streamers, and add a reputation to the city. 1, The Mercers, under whom are included the Apothecaries, Grocers and Chandlers; 2, Weavers; 3, Tanners; 4, Butchers; 5, Bakers; 6, Smiths and Hammer-men, in which are Goldsmiths and Ironmongers; 7, Coopers and Joiners; 8, Shoemakers, 9, Metalmen; 10, Tailors; 11, Barbers; and 12, Glovers. There was another company of Brewers which is now ceased, there being none of that trade." Fosbrooke in 1819, says: "There are *or were* twelve companies," and he proceeds to give a similar list, except that he places the Goldsmiths with the Metalmen, and adds to that company, Braziers, Pewterers and Pinmakers, and he adds Cutlers, Saddlers and Glaziers to the Smiths.

He also says that there were formerly Cappers and Furriers, Shearmen and Dyers, united in the 21st year of Queen Elizabeth, quite decayed in 1634; Cooks and Innholders, united 24th Elizabeth.

A few years later than Fosbrooke's time only one guild or Company waited on the Mayor at his choosing, the Butchers' Guild, and that guild has long ago disappeared.

I will proceed to give some extracts from the Rules and Bye-laws of the Gloucester Guild of Tanners, drawn up at two eventful periods of English History—the Rules just before the Reformation, and the Bye-laws eighty years later, just before the Great Civil War. They will show you better than anything else the constitution of such societies, their work and position in the city, and the character of their meetings and festivals.

The Guildsmen were to be summoned every year by the old Master and Wardens, to assemble in their Common Hall on the 23rd of November—the Festival of St. Clement, their patron saint, and choose new officers.

The new Master was to swear that he would observe the rules of the Guild and administer equal justice to rich and poor.

The Wardens were to swear that they would obey the Master, and give him every assistance in their power. This oath they were to make before the Mayor and Sheriffs of the city at their hundred court, within 15 days of their election.

The Beadle was to swear that he would obey the Master, summon the brethren and sisters when ordered to do so, and collect all fines and other payments due to the funds of the Guild. If he performed his office satisfactorily he was to have 1d. from each of the brethren and be excused his quarterly payments for that year.

Any one refusing to take office was fined, as a Master, 6s. 8d.; as a Warden, 5s.; as a Beadle, 3s. 4d.

No brother or sister was to be admitted to the Guild for love or money, but only such as had a good name.

Every new member was to swear obedience to the Master, and to the rules of the Guild.

No member of the Craft was to keep a journeyman in his employ for 14 days without undertaking to pay 2d. for the entry of his name, and 1d. every quarter so long as he worked for him, on pain of paying a fine of 3s. 4d. No craftsmen was to entice the servant of another member to leave his employ, on pain of a fine of 5s. In case of any dispute between any two members, they were to refer the matter to the Master for his decision, but he was not to prevent them from taking the matter before a court of law if they wished it Every brother or sister falling into poverty was to receive 4d. per week, paid quarterly. Every decayed or poverty-stricken Past Master was to receive 7d. a week. When any brother or sister died the Town Crier or Bellman was to go through the town and ask for the prayers of the brethren for the soul of the deceased. On the day of the funeral the brethren

were to gather together and bring the corpse to the church, and anyone absenting himself was to pay two pounds of wax for the light on the Altar in the Chapel of St. Clement's, in the Church of St. John the Baptist. No one was to practice the craft of Tanner unless he was a freeman of the city and a member of the fraternity, under pain of forfeiting 13s. 4d. a month and being punished by the Mayor and Sheriffs. No brother or sister was to take an apprentice for less than seven years, under penalty of 40s.

The members were to come to the Hall when summoned by the Beadle, or pay 3d. for the first offence, 8d. for the second offence, and be expelled for the third offence. Any member who was deprived of his franchise by the Mayor and Sheriffs for bad conduct was to be expelled from the craft until such times as he was admitted to his former liberties. Every brother was to be in readiness at the Hall with the Master and Wardens on St. John the Baptist's Eve, June 23rd, and on St. Peter's Eve, June 28th (that is, on the first and last days of the Great Fair), in their best apparel, with bends and badges on their shoulders, touching their faculty, to wait on the Mayor and Sheriffs on both nights in the King's Watch, within the town of Gloucester, and not to depart from the said watch till they had brought the Master and Wardens back to the Common Hall, on pain of 3s. 4d. On each of these nights the Master and Wardens were to make an honest drinking for the brethren at the Hall.

If any of the foregoing rules proved to be opposed to the King's Law or the commonwealth of the town, the Justices of Assize were to alter them.

Such were the laws in 1543.

In calculating the amount of the fines imposed, and the allowance to decayed members, we must remember that money was worth very much more in the reign of Henry VIII. than it is now. An ox was valued in £1, a cow or a cart horse in 10s. The fee for apprenticeship was 2s. 6d., and a skilled artisan's wages were about £8 a year, or 5¼d. a day, with board and lodging.

On S. Clement's Day, Nov. 23rd, 1628, the following bye-laws were agreed upon by the Tanners' Guild :—

No Master of the Guild was "to keepe a shopp and a standing bothe in the markett in Gloucester to sell clowte leather" on payne of forfeiting 6s. 8d. No hide was to be sold or bought in any place in the market except between Mr. Bubb's door and Mr. Russell's door. (The old Beast Market was held in Pitt Street, and the Tanners' Hall was in Hare Lane.) No hide was to be sold before 7 o'clock in the morning, and no leather until 11 o'clock. No member was to buy clowte leather with a view of selling it again in any fair or market under penalty of 5s. for the first offence, 10s. for the second, and 20s. for the third. If the servant of any one member of the Guild behaved badly in the market and did not go away on being ordered to do so, or if he bought or sold any hide or skin his master was to forfeit 10s. The Master was to have the handling of the first hide in the market.

The Master was to make a dinner on St. Clement's Day for every brother and sister under penalty of £5. No brother was to be Warden till he had served as Beadle, or to be Master till he had served as Warden, under penalty of 10s. No journeyman working under one of the members of the Guild was to leave his service and work with any other member without his master's good-will; or the member receiving him was to pay a fine of 10s. Every Master was to provide himself on election with a scarlet gown, and to wear it as Master and Past-Master at all assemblies and meetings for the appointment of officers, or pay a fine of £5. No brother or sister was to disclose anything that had been done or said at the meetings of the Guild under penalty of 3s. 4d. Every new member was to make a sufficient dinner for the whole company on his election, or pay 40s. fine. Every apprentice was to be entered in the books of the Guild, within a month of his being bound, or the member binding him was to pay 6s. 8d.

I see that in 1632 it was agreed that every Master should be allowed 40s. towards his Feast, and half that amount was allowed to a new member when he made his dinner.

The latest accounts of the Tanners' Guild that I have seen are for the year 1724, when the receipts were £3, and the expenditure £2 9s. 7d.

The minutes of the Annual Meetings are carried down to the 5th November, 1846, when Mr. George Bullock, jun., was chosen Master, and Mr. George Bullock and Mr. Edward Bower made Wardens. It seems to have been the custom of the Guild for the last 200 years to nominate the officers on the 5th of November, and to swear them in on the 23rd (S. Clement's Day).

I have not yet been able to learn much of the other Gloucester Craft Guilds. The *Butchers* had their slaughter-houses and standings in the middle of Westgate Street, near the Cross, and their Hall was the house now occupied by Mr. Nest, the Confectioner. The *Grocers* had their Guild Hall in the fine old house occupied by Mr. Beal on the opposite side of Westgate Street. The *Weavers*, who claimed S. Anne as their patron Saint, maintained a service in her honour in the Church of S. Michael.

The *Weavers* and *Clothiers* are said to have had their Hall in Watery Lane, near S. Catherine's Church.

A Fraternity dedicated to S. Thomas, perhaps the *Coopers and Joiners*, maintained a chantry in S. Mary de Crypt Church.

The *Smiths and Hammermen* perhaps had their Hall in Long Smith Street.

A portion of the old Chapel of Kyneburg's Hospital, or Kimbrose, was given to the fraternity of *Cordwainers* in 1671 as a Common Hall. Upper College Court was called *Crafts'* Lane, and also *Ironmongers' and Farriers'* Lane, probably because the halls of these two guilds were there.

The decay of the Craft Guilds arose from three or more causes.

I. At the Reformation they were cruelly plundered by Henry VIII. and Edward VI., under the flimsyest pretence of zeal for religion; and Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. extorted large sums from the Craftsmen by forcing upon them Patents of Monopoly.

II. The selfishness of the Craft Masters led them to make restrictions on trade which were hateful to the people. Certain families monoplized the trades, and looked with suspicion and dislike on any new comer. In the list of Masters of the Tanners'

Guild, I find such names as Smyth, Payne, Pryce, Jeynes, and especially Lugg, occurring over and over again in the 17th century.

III. Improvements in manufacture, and the introduction of machinery, threw trade more and more into the hands of capitalists; and the Guilds only made themselves hated and despised in their endeavours to arrest the natural course of events. The obstructions which the Guilds, through their Charters and their influence with Municipal Corporations, were able to place in the way of great factories drove away the trade from ancient towns like Gloucester to places like Birmingham and Manchester, which were free from corporate control.

Thus it was that the Guilds, which in earlier times raised Gloucester to a high state of commercial prosperity, in later times impoverished and well nigh ruined her.

I have said enough to show you that Trade Unions, Friendly Societies, Church Guilds, and the other forms of social union for mutual help and advantage are not peculiar to our times. History is always repeating itself. There is nothing new under the sun.

In the 17th century the journeymen were content with their position; their wages were low, but they were regularly paid, and work was certain. In the 18th century, under the Factory System, the workmen were completely in the power of their employers, they had no rights and no customs. During the latter part of the 18th century the grievances of workmen led to riot and bloodshed, and Acts of Parliament were passed to improve their condition. Between 1790 and 1800 the the first Trade Unions were formed to protect the employed against their employers. At first there were no regular payments; all contributed voluntarily to a common fund. From this fund such members as were out of work or sick were assisted.

This was the beginning of a movement which has had mighty results. Artisans in the 19th century have fought the same kind of battle as the merchants fought in the 11th and 12th centuries, and the Craft Masters a century later. Step by step the English workman has won for himself a power and an influence which is now felt and acknowledged by every class and party in the land.

The Guildsmen of the 19th and 20th centuries (call themselves what they will) will do well to imitate the virtues of their fore-runners in the middle ages, and avoid their selfishness. History is written, not for our amusement, but for our warning and encouragement. May the English Craftsman, proud of the race from which he springs, and grateful for the freedom which he inherits from his fathers, be in the future, as in the past, a bright example to his brethren on the Continent, and his kinsmen across the seas!

NOTES ON THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, CHURCHDOWN.

By FREDERICK SMITHE, M.A., LL.D.

Read before the Society in the Church of St. Bartholomew, 19th July, 1888.

The upland position of this interesting Parish Church has led to much speculation. There exists a legend to the effect that it was originally intended to build a church at the bottom of the hill instead of on the top, but that the design was frustrated by a demon, who every night conveyed to the summit of the hill the stones which in the day-time had been deposited at the foot. A similar legend prevails all over Europe as to churches built on lofty sites.

This remarkable myth sets forth the history of the struggle of Paganism with Christendom.[1] Churchdown Church, or Chosen Church, by the latter name it is better known to the villagers, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and in former days was the parish church for two communities: one village, that of Chosen, is situated on the slopes and vale northward from the church, whilst the other, named Hucclecote, was a hamlet on the south side of Chosen hill. Thus the parishioners from both places met together to worship in the same church on the summit of the hill, and the aisle in the parish church was formerly known by the name of the "Hucclecote side." Seeing that the name of the place is derived from the position of the church is a voucher for the existence of a church in such an elevated situation from the earliest time. Churchdown[2] means the church on the hill, as Churcham means the church on

[1] See *Valleys of the Tirol*, by R. H. Busk, 1874.

[2] The older spelling of the word *Churchdown*, apart from the derivation, may be given thus: In *Domesday Book* (1086), *Circesdune*. In *Pipe Roll*, 1st Richard I. (1157), *Kyrchdon*. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* (1288), and *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, 14th Edward III. (1430) *Churesdon*. In the Parish Register (1563), it is written *Chursdown*. In Speke's map (1616) it is *Chursdon*, and 1888, and long before, *Chosen*.

the ham. In this connection a note may be transcribed, written by the late Canon S. Lysons in 1865, and kindly sent by him to the author—"A singular corruption of this name Churchdown, to suit the views of more modern times, has occurred in the change of Thorsdown into Churchdown. I have ancient documents now in my possession which mentions this place as Thorsdown, *alias* Churchdown,—and no doubt the building of a Christian church upon the spot where Thor was previously worshipped—as Gregory the Great counselled Christians to do, that they might attract, rather than shock, the prejudices of the heathen—led to a transition also in the pronunciation of a name, which, when spoken rapidly, would sound very like that which preceded it, and though at first sight there is no radical connection between the names, Thorsdown became Churchdown. There is, however, a mythological connection between the two words, for Church derives from ΚΥΡΙΟC, the Greek word for LORD, the same name having been applied by the sun-worshippers to their lord. So that Kurios, Baal, and Thor, are all synonymes for the sun; and so the wary and politic head of the Roman Church may have had good reasons for the advice given to his Apostles in Britain, in calling off the attention of the heathen from their "dumb idols to serve the living GOD."

Chosen Hill is 580ft. high, and is really part of the Cotteswold range. The spectator viewing the hill from a certain position, say from Battledown, the upper part of the town of Cheltenham, must at once be impressed with its affinity, as being a peninsula of the Cotteswolds; and this, without calling in the aid of the geologist, who, from evidence peculiar to his science, affirms Chosen to be merely an outlier of the Cotteswold Hills.

The prospect of the surrounding country, seen from the summit, is peculiar; for from the highest eminence, the eye can sweep the horizon at its blending with the skyline. Looking to the south, the river Severn is seen gleaming aside Robin Wood's Hill, and even the arches which span the Severn Bridge can be discerned. The city of Gloucester and the town Cheltenham, both lying in the plain, and only a few miles distant, Cheltenham

seeming to lie in a cove of the Cotteswolds with those hills for a back-ground, and Gloucester Cathedral conspicuous in the opposite direction, whilst the Abberley Hills, 12 miles beyond Worcester, and Worcester Cathedral, for it is 40 miles away, require a clear sky. Coming nearer to Churchdown are the Malvern range of hills, some 20 miles away, leading southward and westward to the blue hills of Radnorshire. Whilst a striking object comparatively near, but yet 9 miles off, is the charming Abbey of Tewkesbury. In the stillness of the evening the distant smoke of the furnaces in the Forest of Dene is noticeable curling upwards from the environment of forest. But turning from this view, one which never seems to tire, and walking to the churchyard gate, on looking across the down, it requires little acuteness to observe, stretching from the churchyard wall, the line of an ancient entrenched camp, indications of rampart and ditch. The mounds of earthworks include both the church and churchyard, so that the Church of St. Bartholomew has a rare site, being on the hill and within the camp. This entrenched camp is of Roman character, according to Messrs Buckman and Newmarch; of British, according to Rev. Canon Lysons. It may have successively been occupied by both.

Notices of the earlier history of Churchdown, as given in the county histories, are scanty. Atkyns (1768) and Rudder (1779) refer to the manor and other estates. In Domesday Book this manor stands under the heading: "Terra Thome Archiep'i," the estate of Archbishop Thomas, and it is thus recorded: [Stigand, the Archbishop of Canterbury] held Circesdune in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was taxed 15 hides and a half; there were 32 plow tillages; whereof two were in demesne; there was a wood half a mile long and 3 furlongs broad. It paid a yearly rent of 13*l.* in King Edward's reign; it paid 12*l.* yearly in King William's reign. There were 5 manors or reputed manors in Churchdown, particulars of these, more or less accurate, are recounted by county historians, but need not be transcribed in the present account. The estates were owned by the canons of St. Oswald and were at the Dissolution and Spoliation of the religious houses, assigned (Hen. VIII., 34) to the new see of Bristol. The

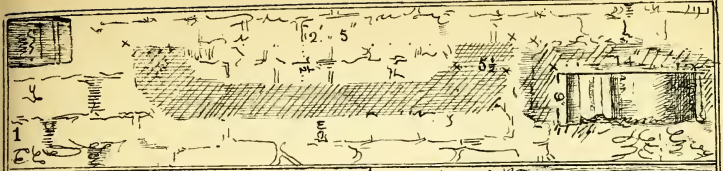
revenues from the property thus diverted may be estimated at the present time by the amount of the Tithe Commutation, which was fixed at £1214 a year. The Dean and Chapter of Bristol present to the living as patrons. They are the Rectors appropriators of the benefice of Churchdown, and the incumbents of the benefice are their perpetual curates.

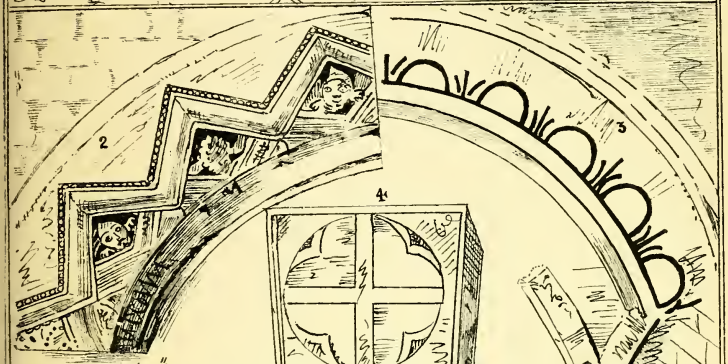
The Church of St. Bartholomew, as it now stands, consists of a tower, a nave, a south aisle, and a porch facing the north; also a chancel (*See plan, Plate XVII.*) What it was in Saxon times is a matter of conjecture. The only tangible proof of the existence of a pre-Norman church presents itself in the chancel in certain remains built into the masonry of one wall, that on the north side.

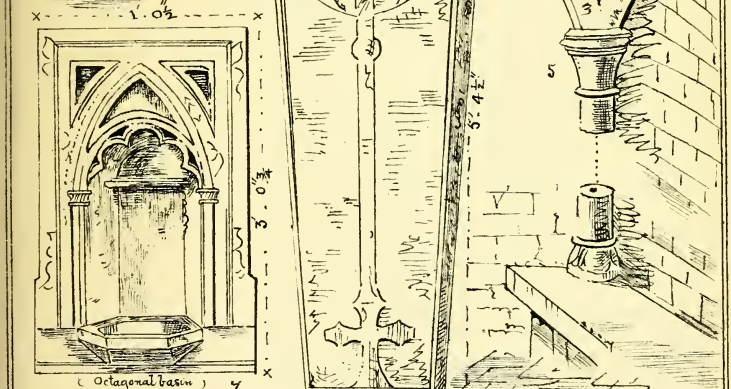
The pre-Norman or Saxon church led to changes—alterations and additions of Norman character, instance the Norman doorway of a florid period, which had on each side two piers, and their simple capitals of Norman age, and supported the terminations of a semi-circular arch (*Plate XVI., fig. 2*). The remains of these four piers still exist, and, together with the portion of an arch remaining, will be examined later on. We clearly see the presence of a Norman edifice.

In course of time, the Norman church required enlarging, by the addition of an aisle, and the new part was of necessity on the south side of the church, as on the north, or opposite, side the pitch of the ground forms a steep declivity. Churches are generally enlarged by aisles built on the north side. Not so here. For the old wall was under-pinned, strutted, and removed from its position, built again as a wall of the new aisle, and its former place occupied by an arcade, of Transition age, of arches, carried by three piers and semi-piers at the wall ends. The east end of this aisle was converted into a chapel, with an altar dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Probably, about the same period, the removal of the Norman north doorway, and the erection of a storied porch was proceeded with. The latter may have taken the place of a much shallower porch, still that point is immaterial, and there is not evidence to guide us to a decision The completion of the large porch, with its







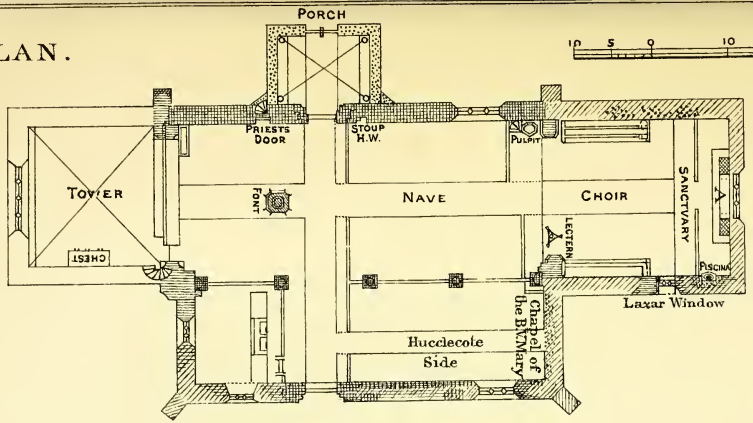
1. Saxon Font & Impost –
2. Norman over S. Door
3. Red pattern on moulding
4. One of ye Sepulchral slabs in Porch.
5. Graefting of styles in ye Porch –
6. XIII. cent.y chimney of Priest's chamber
7. Piscina from "ladye chapel." –

+ St. Bartholomew's + Churchdown +

Frank Smythe. del.

North.

PLAN.



10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

SCALE OF FEET.

CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW CHURCHDOWN.

Shows Pre Norman
Norman
Early English
Decorated
Perpendicular
Modern

+ BELLS +

Inches.

30 . CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY T. MEARS, 1841.

30 . JOHN RUDDHALL, 1827.

35 . + GEVE + ꝑRAISE +

39 . No epigraph or device, Apparently an old Bell.

(Tenor) 42 . + H. WRIGHT + TOBIE + NORRIS + CAST ME + 1878. BLANTON + (B♭)

Fredk. Smithe, Del.

three stories, and winding staircase up to the priest's chamber, and the embellishing of the south door, by clumsily fitting part of the removed arch and fixing it over the pointed doorway, completed an epoch in the history of this church. There must have been afterwards a long pause, only broken at times by the removal of narrow windows of earlier date, and insertions, from one time to another, of more spacious windows of Decorated, or, later on, of Perpendicular work, with their mullions and their tracery. When, at last, after decay and the corroding tooth of time had wrought its work, and the weather in a situation so exposed to the frost, had shaken the stone in the old tower to pieces, it became a mere ruin. In 1601 a new tower was built, and the remains of the old tower were used up, and so incorporated in every part of the present building are the fragments that they can be easily traced, and afford material help and a trustworthy clue toward a clear understanding of the past history of the church.

The preceding brief statement of the history of the building is no mere speculation. It is a bare recital of facts carefully interpreted and marshalled in order of time, and should be well borne in mind whilst reading the following more detailed and fuller particulars of the sub-divisions of the sacred edifice :—

I. The Chancel.—This portion of the church has been most altered, it has undergone a "radical restoration." The dimensions of the chancel are small in proportion to the rest of the building. This may be accounted for by the exigency of the site. The church is on an acclivity, with a steep drop of the ground all round it, except toward the graveyard, where the slope is easier. This is evidence in support of the great antiquity of the building made up of the remains of the past, and, doubtless, a rude cell at first, so that when the site was chosen, it may have been selected, because the most suitable spot for signalling a beacon fire to other points. At all events, no thought was taken by the first builders for any enlargement, which accounts for the smallness of the chancel. The reparation of the chancel and choir of the church was undertaken in 1880 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as they hold the estates of the Bristol chapter,

and are legally bound to repair the chancel. The work was carried out under the direction of the architect of the commissioners, Mr. Ewan Christian. What was then done was as follows: The floor of the chancel was raised, for it had through burials and other causes been lowered until it was flush from one end to the opposite extremity of the building. Besides this reason, about the year 1616, when Puritanism was rampant, there was much destructive change, and the chancel, specially, was the object of protestant fanaticism—the people had been taught by their preachers that the "high places" and "the strongholds," mentioned in the bible, meant the floors of the chancel, &c., and that they must be thrown down and levelled. The pavement of the chancel was broken up and thrown into a hole in the churchyard, and the floor being levelled down, the little chancel was then swept of every object that gave offence to these Philistines. Of course, they did not spare the Lady chapel, it was treated after the same fashion. Mr. Ewan Christian had the floor of the church chancel raised to its original height, and made three steps to the eastward,—viz., one step at the chancel arch, one at the sanctuary rails, and the last at the foot-pace before the altar, and a suitable pavement in addition. The stone-work of the east window and of the smaller window in the south wall was repaired and made good wherever it had become decayed. The old roof was removed and replaced by a new oak roof, of waggon form, and solidly constructed. The old roof was a sorry affair, low down, with a white-washed ceiling, diversified by two rusty iron cross girders, which seemed to keep the walls together. The Holy table, the legs of which had been painted red, was set against the east wall but alongside the north and south sides were deal pews, with their respective partitions of books, desks, seats, and at the ends westward were two low doors to admit the communicants. In front of the table, at a distance of a few feet, was a tall oak balustrade, surmounted by a hand-rail, and with slender-turned balusters, or supports, set close. The pavement was only of common red brick. Such an arrangement was not uncommon as late as 30 years ago in many country churches, though now things of the past.

The present east window of St. Bartholomew's is of Perpendicular style—early 15th century—is wide in proportion to the height, and so rather deficient in graceful proportion, but in form and tracery is quaint and pleasing. The smaller window on the south side is square-headed, with semi-circular headed couplets, and in three particulars or more point to an ancient use. These are the wooden beam over the window, the narrow aperture, the deep flat sill, and, next, the special position facing the churchyard and situated in a re-entering angle of the chancel and nave, force the conclusion that here we have a window of debased style one too (1616 date) that replaced an ancient opening of the nature of a Lazar window. The old house in the churchyard, and the adjoining cottage, were formerly used for lodging paupers and poor imbeciles of the parish long before the days of Unions and Boards of Guardians. On the same side as this smaller window is a mural monument of white marble, erected in memory of Sir Robert Austen, Bart., of Dartford, in Kent, who died in 1743, surmounted by a shield charged with the following arms :— *Or, a chevron gules between three lions' paws, erect and erased, sa,* impaling *Arg. on a fess, double-cotised, gules, three griffins' heads erased, per fess, erm. and of the second;* for his wife Rachel, dau. of Sir Francis Dashwood, of High Wycombe, co. Bucks, Bart. Crest of Austen : *Out of a mural coronet a white stag's head, ppr collared or.*

Near is the piscina, of Decorated style, (*Plate XVI., fig. 7*) which formed an adjunct of the Lady chapel altar, in 1880 and came to light accidentally. It was found just behind the wainscotting of a tall pew, its right side being cracked and well nigh demolished, and walled in. After careful deliberation with archæologists and other authorities, it was decided that as an appurtenance of the church, it should be carefully restored by cementing the pieces together, and fixing it in the chancel, and also that a note of its historical position should be entered in the church books, with the dates. This piscina contains the basin and flat-stone shelf for holding the

cruets used in the Divine office, and is a fine example and carefully finished. The poppy heads and panelling in the choir are of oak, reproduced from remnants of the ancient work,—one stall and one panel only ; the specimen of the former was found worked up in the framing of a pew ; the finished work is quite satisfactory and sharply carved. On the north side, built into the wall, occur the most interesting remains of ancient work. (*Plate XVI. fig. 1*). These consist of the bowl of an ancient font, together with three pieces of worked freestone with mouldings, some most likely were imposts. The bowl is shewn in section, and under and near is one of the worked stones with mouldings. These remains have been examined by several experts, such as Prof. Middleton and other architects, and considered to be of Saxon or pre-Norman date. The mouldings of the worked pieces are flat, with little relief, of simple contour, and unlike any figured in *Paley's Gothic Mouldings.*

Dimensions of Chancel, are—21 ft. 9ins. by 16 ft. 4 ins. For lesser dimensions consult *Plate XVII.*, which contains a plan of the church drawn to scale.

II. THE NAVE.—The body of the church is divided from the S. aisle by an arcade of semi-Norman or Transition style, consisting of four pointed arches resting on cylindrical piers, three of them disengaged and with semi-piers or pilasters against the walls at each end. The mouldings of the capitals have some of their members undercut, but are quite plain and characteristic. And the pier at the east end of the arcade contains a deep groove, and other marks where fittings, such as canopies and brackets for lights, existed ; the groove must have once carried a screen or lattice to divide the Lady chapel, as it was called, from the body of the church. The pillars bear traces of colour, chiefly red and green, and the flat member of the chamfered and recessed section of the pointed arches had depicted on it a simple pattern in marone red, that must have been neat and effective, such as the design figured (*Plate XVI., fig. 3*) ; it seemed to have been stencilled, and deserves to be reproduced. No sign

of an altar was found in the chapel. Though on the spot where the altar stood there is now a flat grave-stone with the inscription:—

"here resteth the body of John Danvers, the son of Richard Danvers, esq., and brother to sir wm. Danvers,[1] who dec^{d} the 16th day of January, 1616."

The Piscina of the chapel of the B.V. Mary has been already mentioned. Two tiles, remarkable for their small size, were dug up in the church-yard by the grave-diggers, together with several fragments of encaustic tiles, of good colour and design, all of them in the possession of the writer. Of the two small tiles just named—one has a Lombardic capital letter M upon it; the other has a marigold flower. They are presumed to have come from the Lady chapel. In the parish register book the chapel of the Blessed Virgin is written in two entries, as the "ladye chauncell." The first entry dated 1572; the second in 1586:

Anno Elizabethæ Reginæ: 14 } Anno Dom̃ 1572

That ye seate under the wyndowe in the ladye chauncell was bulded by John Harmar C. hee payd for ye place vj^{s} viij^{d}.

The next entry runs thus:

Anno Elizabethæ. Reginæ: 28 } Anno Dom̃i. 1586.

That the two uppermost seates in ye ladye chauncell was allotted to Richard Harmar by ye parishe and hee payde for ye place ij^{s} & vj^{d} for workman & bord.

The Font stands in the correct place in the church between the north and south entrance doors, teaching the faithful that the entrance into Christ's church is through the sacrament of Holy Baptism. It is octagonal, and of stately form, of early Perpendicular style. The stone base, on which it is erected, is of old re-worked stone, and betrays its origin, viz., the remains of the ancient Norman tower, that was removed about 1600.

[1] Sir William Danvers was of co. Wilts, and was knighted at Hampton Court, 17th Nov. 1607.—Ed.

The font is in good order, leaded, and has a drain for running off the contents, and an oak cover with twisted iron ring and floriated ornamentation. Looking from this point across the aisle the eye is attracted by the S. doorway directly opposite the porch entrance; because, inside, and built in immediately over this lancet or pointed doorway, are remains, being part of the semi-circle of a Norman arch, which in its sweep ill accords with the pointed doorway. The sculpture has been well executed, but the fitting of the work, the replacing the voussoirs, or segments, in their new position, is clumsily done and gives it a cramped appearance. The decoration of this archway consists of late Norman, namely, of lozenges bordered with beads or studs, as is usually found at that time. The rows of studs are bordered with mouldings; a part is shown in *Plate XVI., fig. 2.* The pattern of the lozenges consists of alternate conventional acanthus leaves, and human heads thus disposed: first, a leaf, plain, but of elegant pattern, filling up the diamond of the lozenge, and, instead of the leading stem, a row of beads takes its place. The next compartment contains a man's face, as though looking out of a window, the features grotesque and the hands on each side of the face as though grasping the bar of the window. This disposition is repeated with slight variations. One leaf conveys the notion rather of a fruit, like a corn cob. The point of interest to be solved is historical. From what part of the ancient church was this Norman archway removed? And next, about what time? There are but two places feasible from which it could be brought—always rejecting the highly improbable notion of its being brought from any other church. There is only a choice of two places in the present building from which the arch was removed:—it may have been either a chancel arch, or that of a Norman doorway. We must declare for the latter. The place it was brought from was the first place it occupied, and that was over the N. door in existence before the three-storied porch was erected. All the missing segments or voussoirs of the arch have been sought and found, four of them built into the masonry courses of the exterior; one excepted, which is

within, and embedded in the east wall of the porch. Now one of these pieces has the perforation which carried the curtain rod; that is what one might expect to find attached to an outer door open to the north wind. The four missing pieces, since found added to those in position over the south doorway, make up the complete semi-circle of the Norman arch.[1] And the original position of that arch was north of the church, forming the northern entrance, and to complete the picture of that doorway, in accordance with the Norman style, the arch must have had at least four circular piers, two on each side. Well, these four piers have been found but in an inverted position, one in each corner of the porch, their Norman capitals turned into bases for the piers on which rest the ribs, &c., of the Early-English groining. This is an interesting study for the lover of our early church architecture. It will be further treated in the next heading, namely, the Porch. Like most of our ancient churches, the walls of S. Bartholomew's were adorned with paintings. There were some grotesque and interesting designs on the north wall of the nave, which are even now dimly to be seen, when the white-wash, with which they are covered up, is wet. One curious subject is said to be a demon, or Satan under the guise of a dragon of reptilian character, whispering into the ear of a person, kneeling at a fald-stool, insinuating evil, or suggesting some worldly or sinful thoughts, drawing his mind off his devotions. Lately a church warden has had a stove-pipe carried through the middle of the design. Irretrievable damage has been thus done from time to time. One corner of the nave, also as late as 1854, had been desecrated by conversion into a charnel house for the remains of poor departed humanity. These bones were then carefully collected and interred in the grave-yard, under the direction of the curate in charge. There is a small lancet doorway west of the chief entrance from the porch, leading to the rooms over the porch. A peculiarity of

[1] List of the four missing parts of the Norman archway, since discovered:

PIECE.		PIECE.	
1st.	In Porch.	3rd.	In N.E. window of nave.
2nd.	Between belfry and tower, has holes in it.	4th.	West end of aisle.

the shallow moulding of the frame-work of the door is a small filet, making a pleasing finish and completeness.

The aisle still retains the high pewing, and contains three windows. One, in the south-west end of it, having two lights, another, near the Lady chapel, and the smallest, west of the south door, leading into the church-yard, the whole of them of Perpendicular character, and one in particular with confused and dilapidated tracery. The fact is, that when in the last century any repairs were effected, village workmen, unskilled, and therefore unfit, were left to do them without supervision, and the result was work of the lowest type and character. The carved oak pulpit and sounding board have been much admired. The pulpit has the date 1631 carved in relief over the back panel, immediately under the sounding board. Many of the pews are covered with carving of Jacobean style, some of them give the monogram and date; for example: [A W. 1636]. This must refer to one of the Freams Wyndowe family.[1] The pews in the nave are open seats of mediæval pattern. They are of solid oak, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in thickness, but of later years have been seriously deformed by tinkering additions, and the finials, are sawn off to allow thin deal panelling to rest upon them, with the idea of converting them into high pews. Immediately to the left of the chief entrance, and within the nave, is a holy water stoup, with a step, but no slab or basin.[2] The step may have been used as a shelf for an asperge (aspergillum) to rest upon.

THE PORCH.—Among the liberties taken with languages, it is singular that the old word for porch (porticus) should be given

[1] "The Wyndowes, who were the old squires occupying the Great House in Churchdown, came there in the time of Charles I. and left it in 1752. Their remains are interred on both sides of the nave at the chancel end of the church." The writer possesses many interesting particulars of this family.

[2] Durandus observes: "Institutum fuit vasa ista aquæ benedictæ ad ostium ecclesiæ a latere ingredientis, ubi protest dextro collocari. In veteri testamento non nisi lotus templum ingrediebatur. Cæterum vas istud aquæ benedictæ e marmore lapideve solido, non lateritio nec spongioso, fieri debet, aspergillum que decens e labro catenula appensum habere'.—Durand. de labro seu vase aquæ benedictæ."

to the aisle. In 1428, "In portica qui vulgariter ye yle S.M. dicitur" (in R. Test. Eb.) The reason for the site of the porch of St. Bartholomew is already accounted for by the nature of the ground. It is a porch, with three stories, strongly and solidly built, and forms a striking feature. Formerly the entrance to the porch was through an oak door, defaced with the cutting and scribbling of innumerable visitors. Lately it has been replaced by iron gates, because the weight of the heavy door was telling upon the structure and threatening to disintegrate the masonry. The stone vaulting of the porch is borne by four-light cylindrical piers, whence springs the groining of the stone ribs, both the wall and the diagonal ribbing are plain chamfered. These four piers have Early-English capitals of the same age as the ribbing or groining, whereas the lower drums of the piers repose upon plain early Norman capitals, as figured in *Plate XVI., fig. 5*, which having served in their day to carry the semi-circular Norman arch of the entrance door to the church, have been deposed at a later time, and utilized by being inverted to serve as the bases of the comparatively new piers, whilst the remains of the Norman arch that rested upon these four Norman piers have been shifted to the interior of the south door, and the overplus of the parts have been used up in the masonry generally as named before. There are stone seats on each side of the porch. In mediæval time the porch was of importance. Seeing that, where sufficiently spacious, it was used for many ritual purposes, and the meaning of some of the rubrics of our present office books would be less ambiguous, were this borne in mind, at any rate, the many curious and quaint figures and emblems cut into the stones of the porch may have been done by the clergy or monks in the intervals of waiting there when otherwise unoccupied. A few of these representations will be described—many are left for the present. On the west side of the porch is carved the figure of one of the Persons of the Holy Trinity—an aged bearded face surrounded with a plain nimbus and aureole; on the same side is represented a whale spouting water into the sky, which was a favourite

emblem of the Resurrection to Eternal Life. Besides, there are some attempts at delineating small objects, not at all badly conceived, such as finials, floriated crosses, &c., some in bare outline, rude as to finish—still, disclosing a notion of drawing, not too common in the artizan of our country in the 19th century. Another rude carving is on the door-jamb of the porch, sufficiently rare, and not to be passed over. It is an incised figure of pre-Reformation date, judging by the fashion of it, late 14th century—a gaunt emblem of Death,[1] having the long hair and breasts of a woman; the fleshless arms are extended, holding in one hand an hour-glass to denote the brief span of man's life, and in the other hand, to signify the grave, is an asperge, which was used when the sprinkling of Holy water upon the corpse at the graveside was enjoined at the burial in the old service rubrics.[2]

Several of these "graffiti," or deep scratchings, or slight carvings, have yet to be examined, as they are now mostly covered up by accumulated coats of white-wash. Ascending the narrow winding newel staircase, at the tower end of the church, we enter the priest's chamber, so called, which is the first story; here there is a stone fireplace; and on one side is carved a small calvary cross; there is a flue and outside a low mediæval chimney (*Plate XVI. fig. 6*); there are about six lancet-headed windows and other apertures, all now glazed; a frame of 13th century stone-work to the largest; and one window, opening

[1] Death as a woman. Petrarch's conception of Death is embodied in the poet's grand and solemn song, "Il Trionfa della Morte," where Death appears in female form:

"Ed una donna involta in vesta negra,
Con un furor qual io non so se mai
Al tempo de Giganti fosse a Fegra."—See *Christian Iconography*. Didron, Vol. II.. p. 157.

[2] In some rituals the rubrical directions to be observed at the grave of the defunct, contained the words; "Dum sacerdos corpus aspergit," followed by the prayer, "Rore coelesti perfundat et reficiat animam tuam, Deus Pater et Filius et Spiritus sanctus. R. Amen." The reason for these prayers and the blessing of the grave, the censing and the sprinkling of the body, is thus stated by Durandus: "Solent namque (daemones) de saevire in corpora mortuorum ut quod nequiverunt in vita, saltem post mortem agant."—*Durand. Rationale*, lib. 7, n. 35.

into the church, which had for years been blocked up, was in 1880 re-opened, framed and glazed. This was the principal window, because from it the priest could command a view of the "Lady chapel" and all its belongings, such as the altar and image-lights. There is no flooring to this chamber other than the dust and rubble which fill the pockets of the vaulting of the porch. From the north side walls project three stone corbels which supported the rafters and flooring of the upper chamber or dormitory, and the one above that was probably a store room.

Dimensions of Priest's Chamber.

	FT.	INS.
Width of wall across E. end by fireplace - -	8	9
,, ,, by N. end is - - - - -	11	0
Clear width of doorway into room at top - -	0	19

Dimensions of Porch (ground floor).

Width across front, wall to wall - - - -	11	3
Length - - - - - - - - - -	8	6
Width at iron gate - - - - - -	4	6
,, at church door - - - · - -	3	10

Tower.—The tower is a square structure, solidly built, and battlemented with parapets equally spaced and bordered. The old Norman predecessor of this had fallen to ruin and the present building was completed and opened about three years before the death of Queen Elizabeth. The Tudor window in the west of it is large, with three mullions and four lights round-headed; the tower entrance from the nave is also round-headed, and this semi-circular arch, with flat soffits, rests on piers, flat, chamfered and capped with thin poor mouldings of debased character, matching those of the chancel arch. And this denotes, in connection with other evidence, that it was a time when everything in the church underwent extensive sweeping alterations. Just in the angle formed by the junction of the tower arch and wall of the nave the date of the building is recorded, boldly cut into the stone:

THIS BELHOWS WAS BVYLDEDE
IN THE YEERE OF OVR LORDE
GOD—1601

In the south-east corner of the tower is the little door of the staircase leading to the belfry.[1] The five bells, with their legends, are hung in strong oak frames, and are well appointed. They never fail, such is the custom, to give forth a muffled peal on Holy Innocents' Day. For details of the Bells, see *Plate XVII.*

EXTERIOR.—In going round the church from the porch there are visible, used up in the construction, four stone slabs in the walls of the porch :—two of them are quite plain and two are ornamented with incised crosses, of which one is illustrated and drawn to scale (*Plate XVI., fig. 4*). The window next the door of the aisle westward has a small piece of diaper work, a fragment of stone worked into the upper coping of the head, but we are at a loss to know what part of the church it came from. Immediately eastward of this and the side of the church are some slabs of an altar tomb that few know anything about. Their history is this, that some thirty years ago the rural dean visiting and inspecting, was consulted by the church-warden as what was to be done with a tomb in the churchyard that had become a ruin, and the four stones were lying flat on the ground ; the rural dean suggested that they should be built into the south wall of the edifice, and his advice was followed. The sculpture on them is thoroughly Elizabethan in style, with skulls, bones, and other repulsive, stiff, and doleful decoration, and the inscription, in its pagan sentiment, accords well enough with the style. The inscription on one tablet will suffice :—

[1] It is curious to note that the word *Belfry* had, at first, no connection with Bells, for its earliest meaning was that of pent-house or of sheltershed ; and the word is still employed in this sense in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.

In Memory of John Cunmen,
Zoon's Court,
1689.

"Omnes eodem cogimur : Omnium
Versatur urna serius ocivs
Sors exitura, et nos in æternum
Exsilium impositura cymbæ."—
Lib. II., Ode 3.

Zoon's Court is a farm-house in the part of Hucclecote hamlet still comprised ecclesiastically in Churchdown. In 1851 the church commissioners cut off from the mother parish the remainder of the hamlet of Hucclecote and converted it into a district chapelry, for which a church was erected by subscription, &c., dedicated to St. Philip and St. James. The connection between Hucclecote and Churchdown, so far as the portion referred to is concerned, terminated in June, 1871.

In front of the glebe-house, which is about quarter of a mile up Chosen Hill, is a broad meadow sloping toward the road, which skirts the Manor, or "Great House." The field is known as "Chapel Haye," and the belief amongst the aged villagers is that a chapel existed there ages ago. Human bones, they say, have been dug up in this spot. Certain it is, that at sunset, when the slanting rays deepen the shadows, and show the irregularity of the ground, the traces of some outlines of a building are pretty visible. No chapel here seems to be mentioned in records or county histories, still, an ancient chapel must have existed to originate the place name of Chapel Haye, this building too, would have been in charge of the Canons of St. Oswald's.

In any case, such chapel would have afforded frail and aged people, at once, the opportunity of attending Divine Service, and a burial ground nearer to the top of the hill than the churchyard. Attention now being drawn to the subject, may possibly lead to some light being thrown upon it, or some notice of the name occuring in ancient documents.

ROMAN BRISTOL & ROMAN GLOUCESTER COMPARED WITH THE CASTRA PRÆTORIA & THE SITES OF THE CASTRA PEREGRINA, AND OF THE CASTRA EQUITES SINGULARES AT ROME.

BY GEORGE ESDAILE, C.E.

As up to this time all written about Roman Bristol has been of the vaguest, and prefaced by—"probably" and "in all likelihood," I am, therefore, the more desirous to apply that which, in my opinion, is the only solution of the question; viz., whether it is possible to plot in, within the City of Bristol, the area of the Roman camp, as given by Hyginus, whose plan, in my opinion, was in practice in Britain from A.D. 43 to A.D. 193; and as I think it is possible, I will endeavour to rapidly summarise the evidence and make the application.

In the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society for 1878, p. 3, I find this remark, "It is not improbable that Bristol, in Roman times, may have afforded an outlet to Roman Somersetshire commerce, as Roman coins and two pigs of Roman lead have been found there, and the river Avon has yielded distinct signs of Roman traffic; but the proof of Roman occupation is not yet clearly made out." As there is a fulcrum for the lever, I will assume that Bristol is the Caer Brito of the British; and that Tacitus means this neighbourhood when he states "Ostorius, about A.D. 50, extended his victorious arms unto the banks of the Severn, and secured that river and the river Avon;" and, that he (Ostorius) took away the arms of those who were suspected and restrained those on the rivers Avon and Severn, surrounding them with camps;" in which assumption, Corry, in his *History of Bristol*, (Vol. I., page 38) also agrees. Another writer also, Mr. J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., states that "the low hill promontory at the confluence of, and nearly encircled by

the rivers Avon and Frome offered a most suitable spot for the "Castra Hiberna," or winter's quarters, of the Roman legion. In this last opinion I cordially concur, considering that the Romans, after reducing the British city, took possession and made it one of their winter camps.

I feel that I ought to lead you to the site of Bristol by the Roman, or earlier roads adopted by that nation, and I would first point out a statement by Dr. Ormerod, in the *Bristol Memoirs of the Archæological Institute*, 1851, p, 58, "The Roman route from Bath by Bitton is well confirmed, and its advance westwards to St. George's also, by Leman and Seyer,[1] and it is then lost in Bristol suburbs. It could not, however, reach Durdham Down without passing through these suburbs. This is partially repeated in the map in the XXIV. Vol. of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, p. 1, where the continuation of the Roman road from Cadbury, *via* Borough Walls, Clifton Down, and on by Bitton, points to an assumption that this road should cross the site of Bristol.

This road is the Via Julia,[2] which, passing over Durdham Down, leads on to the ancient Mere Bank at Kingsweston. In Mr. Alfred S. Ellis's paper [3] *On the Manorial History of Clifton*, we have an excellent map of the district to the west of Bristol, giving about half the area that I have assigned to the camp of Hyginus, as well as all the roads leading to the north, south and west from that area; in that, we have a road to Clifton from Bristol, a continuation of the *via* principalis through Fromegate, passing by or over Stanley, skirting Brandon Hill, leading to the three camps of Clifton, Stokeleigh, and Borough walls. Returning to Bristol along the same road, we find that it leads on to that place, according to the "instruction" of Vitruvius, "leaving the right flank of the advancing force unprotected by their shields." The continuation of this road to the south also has the same peculiarity, to a sufficient extent, to answer that end; the road

[1] Coxe's Monmouth, Vol. I., p. 14; Seyer's Bristol, Vol. I., p. 151.

[2] Treated of at length in the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. III., p. 83.

[3] Idem., p. 211.

to the north diverged from that first mentioned, at the top of Steep Street, and led north through Redland. The road towards the east, from Bristol, crossed the Fossway at Leapyate, near North Wraxall, passing in its line places indicative of either British or Roman origin, as, Bridge-yate, Camp Brake, The Camp at the Rocks, Druidical stones on Barrow Hill, Cold Ashton, Druidical stones on Ridgway Hill, Leapyate, before mentioned, Bury Camp, and the entrenchments on Colerne Down. Again, Cribb's Causeway is seen in the west from King's Weston, through Henbury on to Almondsbury, trending to the north-east; in the Patchway we have a line of road by Cold Harbour, through Horfield and Patchway, joining the Ridgway near Almondsbury; in this we have the means of communication with the north, from the "via principalis" of Bristol; and its continuation extending to the south.

Mr. G. B. Witts in the *Archæological Handbook*, p. 116, shews how the Patchway, by Patchway Green and Horfield, proceeds to Bristol, crossing the main line of the Via Julia before arriving at that town.

There is also the ancient road—footpath at present—leading from Bristol to Maes Knoll, near which was found, in 1874, the large hoard of coins recorded in the "1885" vol. of this Society, including specimens from Claudius to Maximinianus.

We are reminded by Barrett, p. 29, that both St. Michael's Hill and Brandon Hill have undergone such alterations by time, that large fortifications and entrenched posts were made there in later days, especially in the Great Rebellion in 1641, that their surfaces have often taken a new form, and that the appearance of the ancient entrenchments is lost and every vestige of Roman antiquity must necessarily be destroyed and effaced, the coins found being now the only proofs of their once having occupied these hills.

In the consideration of the physical appearance of the area of Bristol, the great work of denudation that has been going on for some 2000 years ought to be taken into account, and the scour of the rivers is also an important factor; the most casual observer

must have remarked that the river takes from the outside of its bend and deposits on the inside of the next bend, thus continually changing its course when running through such alluvial beds as those found at Bristol.

This, with the direct evidence of matters of history, and supplemented by the science of geology, gives the site of such a camp as that of Hyginus, where we should expect to find one. To dwell yet a moment on the rivers; as far as regards the Avon, we must remember that its old course in the immediate neigbourhood of Bristol, formed the boundary between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, and that old irregular course is nearly a quarter-of-a-mile from the southern side of this assumed site of the camp; and that the Avon was esteemed the boundary in some portion of its course, is seen in reference to the ordnance survey, and is supplemented by a sentence in a petition to Parliament, 46th Edw. III., (1372) p. 312, where "la Ryvere apelle avene—currant en partie par entre les Countees de Somers. & Glouc." &c., &c.

The study of the area of Bristol, through the medium of such aids as archaic plans, gives quite another reading than that which can be gained by the cursory review of a modern chart, and but a single glance at a map of the geological formation of the city, published in the Health of Towns Commission, will show that there is some consistence in the idea of plotting down the camp where I place it as geologically as it was possible; from this place we see that the river Frome must have very frequently changed its course, between two given points—within the last 1,500 years and that, as it is now at the most southerly side of the alluvial; so, once, it must have been at the most northerly side and the old outlet into the Avon, beyond—that is to say, to the south of the New Red Sand stone—must have been between Canons' Marsh and the present peninsula on which Queen Square is built.

In the 2nd Report of the Commissioners for Enquiry into the State of Large Towns, Vol. I., pp. 241-247, we have a yet clearer insight into the changes, geological, physical and social, that have assisted in almost obliterating that which I assume to have been the site of the Roman camp.

From this Report we see that the old channels of the Avon and Frome have been altered and dammed up, lastly in 1809; and that the consequences were so disastrous that, under the 37th section of the Dock Act, the Harbour and Dock Directors were required, at the charge of the company, to alter and amend the sewers of the city, as might be necessary from the change of conditions produced by the floating harbour. In the year alluded to "a new cut was made for the passage of the Avon, and the old course of the river was converted into the Floating Harbour." The Report mainly, if not entirely, drawn up by Sir Henry de la Beche, proceeds to state: "There is no public survey of the town comprehending a system of levels from a common datum, for the regulation of the drainage, or other structural arrangements; partial maps exist, and an exhaustive map of the geological formation of the city and district has been prepared by Mr. W. Sanders, F.G.S, which was materially added to by the information of Mr. Armstrong, Surveyor to the Commissioners for Paving and Cleansing the City;" from this we see that the "alluvium which follows the course of the Frome and Avon, forms the low grounds, and Mr. Sanders ascertained from wells and borings that the alluvial drifts in Temple parish and Queen Square, consisted, in the descending order, of from 25 to 30 feet of dark blue or grey clay, locally containing thin beds of peat, and that beneath this clay, sand, silt and gravel, the latter occupying the lowest part, from 5 to 10 feet thick were found."

The Report proceeds: "the chief part of Bristol may be regarded as naturally dry; the low alluvial grounds following the courses of the Frome and Avon are the principal exceptions."

It may seem, to those who know modern Bristol well, a bold assertion on my part to state that the river Frome ran here or there to suit my argument, but what must be thought when I argue from the preceding evidence, that it ran where it does not now run; but when we know, practically, that, from Wine Street to St. James's churchyard is all alluvial, it is therefore impossible to deny that the Frome could not have run in the line that I have assumed as the old course so long back as 2000 years. We should,

I think, be quite right in saying that the natural scour would cause the Frome to change sides, if it originally skirted the Newfoundland Road side of the alluvial basin (with its rocky inlet at Ashley Road and its outlet at Nelson Street). The name of this road is suggestive, but I do not claim it as a witness of the reclamation of the land by the shifting of the river. There is another point which, at first sight, may seem only to be negative evidence in favour of this having been the site of the camp, but I think it will be found to be strictly positive in its bearing; for it is a matter of history that in 24th Henry III. (1239-40) the mayor (Richard Aylward), and the Commonalty of Bristol, purchased from the abbot (Wm. de Bradetone) and Convent of St. Augustine's, all the land lying without a certain ditch of theirs that surrounded their arable land, the consideration was nine marks of silver. Barrett (p. 68) remarks, that on the completion of the purchase the course of the Frome was altered and the old course dried up; this, in my opinion, was the channel of the river, which had been utilised as a fosse (by the Romans for their camp) and skirted the New Red Sandtone. Dallaway (p. 43) states "that the harbour was made in 1247, and the river Frome turned into it, the old course behind the present Baldwin Street was then filled up." We have thus, testimony 600 years old as to the probability of my conjecture. A further witness appears in the ditch of the Norman fortress of Bristol, which ditch, I think, is originally of Roman origin, and cut in the rock for a distance of about 500 yards.

Having then the south-east bend of the Castle ditch, and the bend at Lines, or Lewin's Mead, which give two of the rounded angles of the camp of Hyginus—diagonally—with the third angle found at the east end of Baldwin Street, it is a comparatively easy matter to plot in the fourth angle.

I should now like to endeavour to shew how the changes took place somewhat later, and that nature and art have, as it were, both conspired to obliterate every memorial of former times; it is a fact that can be proved from the Patent Rolls, that from 1231-1446, a period of 215 years, there were 25 patents, if not

more, granted for the collection of "Muragia" for the repair of the walls of Bristol; shewing that they were repaired or rebuilt, on an average, every eight years; can it, therefore, be a matter of surprise that there is but little to be found in the way of sculptured remains—Harbours required walls, and roads required paving.[1]

There have been "finds" of coins on the site I have laid down; but as Sir R. C. Hoare remarked of Old Sarum, "there have not been any remains found except coins;" still it is possible that even in Bristol there may be discoveries made as important as those made at Old Sarum since the time of Sir Richard, where the new found treasures fill a museum.

In Gloucester we find the form of the camp of Hyginus fully shewn, and a glance at the plan I have prepared will shew the coincidence.

The limits of the camp are seen in the red parallelogram, about which form, all the surrounding streets seem to curve, as if turning the angles of the walls. The "Via Principalis" is represented by the line of Northgate and Southgate Streets—the main road from London to Bristol; in Eastgate Street we see the "Via Prætoria leading into the Portway. Another factor in proof of the identity of the ground plan of Gloucester with the scheme of Hyginus, lies in the "find"[2] of a tesselated pavement in Mitre Street, as well as another in Eastgate Street (30 ft. long by 20 ft. wide) on the site of the valetudinarium.[3]

The fosse of the camp would be fed by the waters of the Severn and by the small streams known respectively as the river Twyver, the Leddon and the Fulbrook. Roman Gloucester was some distance below the present surface, certainly from 6 feet to 18 feet at the latter were found in Quay Street[4] "piles in great quantities, upon which were massive blocks of stone, well-squared and jointed and seemingly parallel with the river." This, I believe, was the

[1] Rolls of Parliament, 3rd Henry VII., p. 390.

[2] Gentleman's Magazine, 1843, Vol. II., p. 420.

[3] Idem., 1806, Vol. II., pp. 869-70.

[4] Idem., 1846, Vol. II., p. 517

foundation of the wall next to the Severn, and that in consequence of the fixing of dams and weirs that part next the Severn would be rendered swampy and would amply justify the report of Sir Henry de la Beche in Health of Town Commisioners, 1845, Vol. I. p. 218, wherein he states "that Gloucester is finely situated in the Vale of the Severn, for the most part on a moderate acclivity and well placed for drainage;" however good this may have been in theory, in practice "the subject is very little attended to," as may be read in the answers of the local authorities and committee to to the questions submitted to them. "There is no general system of drainage;" under such state of things the natural flow of the rivers and brooks would be checked, and even if artificial dams were not numerous, obstructions to the flow would be created by the continued deposit of the natural detritus, increased by such artificial aids.

These areas that I have assigned in Bristol and Gloucester are in accord with similar data found in Chester, York, Aldborough, London, and other well-known and admitted places of Roman-camp-origin, and also agree in a wonderful manner with the areas of the sites of camps in Rome, viz., the Castra Prætoria, the Castra Peregrina, and the Castra Equites Singulares; in the latter, which by some are called lost sites, we have the "limites" of the "Regiones" defining a length and a breadth in each case in accord with the dimensions given by Hyginus; and in the Castra Prætoria we see the breadth in the measurement across the present walls, allowing only for the filled up fosse on either side; and the length is given the distance from the "via cava," parallel with the agger of Servius Tullius, to the outside of the wall projecting beyond the walls of Aurelian: as this camp dates from A.D. 23, about the time when the "tertiata" camp of Hyginus was adopted as the uniform plan for the increased legion, it may reasonably be taken as the typical camp of the time, to the entire exclusion of those described by Polybius (206-124 B.C.) and Vegetius in the fifth century, both of whom are out of court on the question; seeing that the typical camp of Hyginus (over all measurement, 2320 ft. by 1620 ft.) *first* appears in the Castra Prætoria at Rome, and

that it was introduced into Britain (*temp.* Claudius) and continued in use till reorganised by the action of Severus (A.D. 193), we must not hope to find any trace of "Cæsar's" camp (1620 feet square) as that size was abolished; nor should we meet with any variation from the regular parallelogramic figure, till the reduction of that regulation area, consequent upon complete conquest, amalgamation, colonization and complete civilization at some time after A.D. 193.

TESTA DE NEVILL

RETURNS FOR COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

No. 3.

By SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

That which immediately follows the account of the Carucage, at foot of column "a" page 81, comes next, I believe, likewise in order of time. It has neither title nor preamble, but consists of extracts, evidently taken from presentments made to the Justices Itinerant, by Juries for the several Hundreds alluded to, touching the Rights of the Crown in respect to Escheats, Adowsons, Serjeanties, Heiresses, &c. From internal evidence furnished by some of them, there can be little doubt that these presentments were made at the Assize which was held next after that of 5th Hen. III. (1221), say about the 12th Hen. III. (1228), assuming, as is generally done, that the Iters were septennial. The Rolls for Gloucestershire between the 5th and the 32nd of the reign are missing, so that the entries thus supplied are welcome to the county historian.

The Return opens abruptly with the statements that "Dunchevenal is an escheat of the Crown, and that Godfrey de Craucombe holds it."

No Hundred is mentioned, but Dunamenal (Down Amney) in Gersdon at Domesday, though in Cirencester then, is evidently meant. In Return No. 1, it appears in the list of the "Lands of the Normans," as given by King John to Warine Fitz-Gerold. On his forfeiture, as already stated, it was assigned for the support of his wife, and eventually passed to their daughter who married Baldwin de Redvers. It can only, therefore, have been held temporarily by Godfrey, who was John's Grantee of another Escheat, Pinnockshire, which he had continued to hold

in 1221, though it is not here alluded to. He must have resided at Down Amney for a time, since he had leave to cut timber in the Royal forest for re-building the house there.[1] He had risen to such consideration under Henry III. as to sit in the King's council.[2]

HUNDRED OF BLIDESLOE.

2. The Church of Aure is presented as "of the King's gift."

HUNDRED OF GRETESTAN (now Kiftsgate).

3. Hales is an escheat of the Crown worth £30 per annum, and held by Thomas le Veele.

This Manor is in the List of the Lands of the Normans (Return 1) as given by King John to Geoffrey de Lucy. On his forfeiture, a few years later, it was granted to Robert de St. Valery.

In 5th Henry III., however, it is found in the hands of Eudo de la Jalle.[3] So that it can have passed but recently to Thomas le Veele. I cannot affiliate him to the Charfield line.

CHELTENHAM HUNDRED.

4. "Leckhampton, worth 60s., is held by Thurstan le Despencer by Serjeanty, but by what service is unknown to the Jurors." The latter declaration is strange, since the previous jury for the Hundred in 5th Henry III, had presented this Thurstan as holding 100s. worth of land therein "by the Serjeanty of being the King's Dispenser." Possibly their successors thought this was like defining an Archdeacon as a person exercising Archidiaconal functions," but still they can hardly have been unaware, as neighbours, that the service required from the Despencers was to act as Steward to the King at the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. There had apparently been a reduction of two-fifths in the value of Thurstan's holding. Possibly this may have been consequent on a complaint by the jurors of 1221, that his father, Almaric le Despencer, had encroached on the King's rights in Cheltenham, a complaint then ordered to be legally investigated, Thurstan, till recently a ward of the Crown, having by that date come of age.

[1] Close Roll, 9 Hen. III.

[2] Bracton's Note Book, No. 1117.

[3] Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester.—*Maitland p. 10.*

Under the same Hundred.

5. Peter de Aulâ and Roger de Monmouth are returned as holding "twenty shillings worth of land by the Serjeanty of the King's Kitchen."

This must be the Carucate which in Return 1 "Peter de Kingeshome" is said to hold in Leckhampton of King John, by similar service. In 5th Henry III.[1] the holder is called "Peter son of Walter," the jurors adding that they know not how to describe his Serjeanty otherwise than as "of the Kitchen." No doubt these entries refer to the same individual, styled indifferently Peter of the Hall, or Peter of the King's Home, from having charge, under another Serjeanty, of the "Aula Regis" or Royal lodging in the Suburbs of Gloucester."[2]

How Roger of Monmouth had become associated, subsequently to 1221, in the tenure of the land at Leckhampton, does not appear. Perhaps he had married Peter's daughter, yet he did not succeed on his death to the entire Serjeanty. The Monmouth family however, seem, eventually, to have done so, and even to have acquired the chief manor from the Despencers.

There is nothing to indicate that they were an offshoot of the great baronial house which derived its surname from the same town.

The next entry, at top of column "b.," page 81, has no heading, but at its close the words "ibidem," ("*Derherst*") are appended. There can be no question that this is a mistake, and that in common with the five succeeding entries, each followed by "ibidem," it ought to be placed under *Dudstan* Hundred—not *Deerhurst.*

6. "Margaret, daughter of Isaac of Upton is married, of the King's gift, to Thomas of Hawkescombe, who does the service of her Serjeanty by (supplying) 200 arrows." Isaac of Upton is probably identical with the Isaac of Stradewy, (another vill near Cirencester,) whose heir we are told in Return 1 (No. 13.,) held a virgate of land by the Serjeanty of supplying 100 arrows.

[1] Pleas, p. 50.

[2] The Mansion became known afterwards, erroneously, as *Kingsholm*—(see Fosbroke, Vol. I., p. 245).

[3] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 378 at foot.

Isaac, who we learn from a note in the Cartulary of St. Peter, (Vol. III., p. 70) had received this land with a messuage in Upton (St. Leonard's) from King Henry (II.) was dead therefore in 1210, but if, as I conjecture, Margaret's husband were no other than Thomas of the Smithy, (de Fabrica) who appear on the Close Roll of 4th Henry III.[1] as delivering 200 arrow *heads* "which he owed the king for the land he holds of him in Upton," and who clearly was the same as Thomas the Smith (Faber) returned by the Jury in the succeeding year[2] as holding a virgate worth 20s. in Upton of the gift of the King; and not improbably identical with a Thomas who is elsewhere styled "Faber Regis,"[3] the apparent increase might be ascribed to the tenure having been commuted—perhaps on his marriage with the heiress—from 100 complete arrows, into 200 iron arrowheads, barbed as we learned from an Extent of the manor in 1265, when they were still deliverable by a Thomas de Fabrica, doubtless a descendant[4]

7. The Jurors (*i.e.* of Dudstan) next present that "the Chapel of the King's Hall, with a hide of land, is of the King's gift, the Prior of St. Oswald's holding it.

In the presentment of 5th Henry III., it is called the Chapel of St. Nicholas, the assertion of the King's right of presentation being qualified by the word "aliquando," though the Prior of St. Oswald's is said to hold it of Henry III.'s gift, and it is added that the key was first entrusted to him "during the War" by the King's council. From the History of St. Peter's Abbey it appears that certain lands and tithes given by Peter of the King's Hall and his ancestors, were in 1218 exchanged with the Priory of St. Oswald's. I suspect the Abbot had possessed the right of presentation, and that the land referred to was part of the carucate and a half, which Peter is stated in Return 1 (No. 10) to have

[1] It is right to mention, however, that on the Close Roll 7th Hen. III., the King certifies the Sheriff of Glouc., that *Thomas of Hawkscombe* has delivered into the Wardrobe 800 arrows for the service of his land in Upton for the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th years of his reign, so that he may be a different person from Thomas de Fabrica.

[2] Pleas of the Crown 5 Hen. III., p. 101.

[3] Close Rolls, 9th Hen. III.

[4] Cartulary St. Peter, Vol. III., p. 68.

held by the Serjeanty of keeping the door of the King's garden, which is not alluded to in Return III., though entirely distinct from the Serjeanty of the kitchen in respect to which he then held land in Leckhampton. The King's Hall ceased to be a Royal residence in 1226, on the Hundred of King's Barton being transfered to St. Peter Abbey.[1]

8. "Maillard holds a virgate and-a-half of land, and a mill in Upton worth 22s. a year, through William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke."

A somewhat different account of his tenure had been given by the jurors of 1221,[2] who stated that he held land then worth 30s. a year, by the gift of the King *as of his demesne*, paying 22s. rent.

Apparently, after the death of the Guardian of the Realm, objections had been raised to the alienation in question, for on the Close Roll of 8th Henry III, there is a Writ directing the Sheriff of Gloucestershire "to assign to Maillard, a Serjeant (Serviens) of Earl William Marshal, enough land to sustain him in the service of the King, until the King orders otherwise." This, probably, was the origin of the free grant he is now recorded as holding, evidently for life only. Whether he was the same person as Vivian Maillard, one of John's foreign emissaries, who was empowered with Theobald Blund to collect Tallage in 1214, I know not.

A further entry (under the same Hundred) states that—

9. Osbert Giffard holds 3½ virgates of land worth 62s. in Pitchcombe of the gift of the King."

He can only recently have acquired it, for in 5th Henry III.[3] Ralph de Vernay is returned as holding it at the value of £3, of the gift of King John, a fact confirmed by Return 1 (No. 16) where it is valued at 63s.

There were several Osbert Giffards about this period, including an illegitimate son of John's, to whom he made large grants in this county. The one here mentioned died in 31st Henry III.,

[1] Fosbroke's History of the City of Gloucester.
[2] Pleas, p. 101. [3] Pleas, p. 101.

seized, *inter alia*, of a carucate and 28s. rent of assize in Pitchcombe, held of the Crown by soccage and payment of 5s. per annum,[1] leaving a son Osbert, aged thirteen,[2] who inherited this land.

10. "Henry Ruffus holds three Virgates of land in Brockthrop, worth 30s. a year of the gift of the King."
follows next. The grant was apparently recent, for it is not in the presentments of 5th Henry III. The family of le Rous (Ruffus) long continued tenants of this place, which was adjacent to the lands they held in Harescombe of the Constablewick of England.[3]

11. Lastly, in this same Hundred, we are all told that Geoffrey de la Grave holds one *Virgate* "by Archery through the whole of England at cost of the King."

According to Return No. 1, in the year 1210, *Osbert* de Gravâ held a *carucate* of land in Upton by Archery, and it would seem natural at first sight to suppose him Geoffrey's father. In 1221, however,[4] we are told by the Jurors of Dudstan that *Sabilla* de la Grave is of the King's gift, and that *Geoffrey de Collare* has her through Lord William Marshall, the father, and holds by Serjeanty of Archery (land) worth 20s. per annum. The clue to all this is to be found in an entry on the Close Roll of 9th Henry III.,[5] from which it appears that on the death of *Sibilla* in that year (1224), the land [6] which she had inherited in Serjeanty from her father, Ralph of Marlbergh, was granted for life to her second husband, Geoffrey de la Grave, who survived her, with remainder on his death to Robert, son and heir of the said Sibilla by her former husband, *Osbert* Reys. It is shown by

[1] Fosbroke, Vol. I., p. 266.

[2] Calendarium Genealogicum.

[4] Pleas of the Crown, 5th Henry III., p. 101.

[3] Fosbroke, Vol. I., p. 268 and 269; also Paper by the Rev. J. M. Hall, Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. X.

[5] Fosbroke's quotation therefrom is perfectly unintelligible. (*Vide* Vol. I. p. 264.)

[6] Presumably a portion only, for the carucate is replaced by a virgate and the serjeanty will be found eventually to comprise more land than both together.

Fosbroke that the land in question constituted the Manor of Grove Court, from which, as will be seen, both husbands acquired the surname of "de la Grave," or, of the Grove. Robert, her son, must have adopted it likewise, for the manor continued nearly a century longer to be held by de la Graves

Hundred de Wytestane.

12. "The Countess of Hereford is married to Roger de Antesy, by whose authority (per quem) the jurors know not. Her land *(i.e.* Wheatenhurst) is worth £15 (per annum)."

When news of the death of Henry, Earl of Hereford, in the Holy Land, reached England in the autumn of 1220, his lands were committed to the custody of William Briwer, with the exception of the Manor of Wickesay assigned for the support of the widow till her son H(umfrey) could give her dower, and "except her marriage portion in the Manor of Witehurst which Geoffrey Fitz Peter, her father, gave to the Earl of Hereford on his marriage with his said daughter Matilda."[1]

The widowed Countess could not have been much under 40, seeing that her son did homage and had livery before the close of the ensuing year; but she showed no undue haste in remarrying, for in July, 1221, the Jurors of Whitestone return her as a widow in the gift of the King.[2]

At what period during the next seven years she took it into her head to marry Roger Dantesy, a Wiltshire Knight of good family, but not even a tenant *in capite* of the Crown,[3] is unknown.

[1] See Close Roll of 4th Henry III., membrane 7. In what way Geoffrey had acquired this Manor remains to be discovered. At Domesday, though mortgaged, it was still nominally held by Brictric, a Saxon Thane, but on his death probably escheated to the Crown. It may have been given by Henry II. to Geoffrey's father, Simon Fitz Peter, Earl of Essex, who is said to have married Eustachia, a cousin of the King's (Doyle's Official Baronage.) Its possession was invaluable to the De Bohuns, owing to its proximity to Haresfeld and other estates held by them as Constables of England.

[2] Pleas of Crown, Glouc., 5th Henry III.

[3] I cannot find that the Dantesys then held more than the Manor of Winterbourne-Dantesy under the family of Columbars. We learn from Testa de Nevill, p. 142, that Roger de Antesy held it as half a Knight's fee of Avicia de Columbariis. The Earls of Gloucester later on became chief lords.

The inuendo, however, in the presentment of 1228 (which looks as if the event were somewhat recent) that the marriage took place without the Royal License, must be groundless, for its validity was steadily upheld in the courts of law.

Still, for the daughter, sister, widow, and mother, of belted earls, it was a decided *mesalliance*, and there is little room for surprise that after years of quarrelling it ended in divorce.

There seems no reason to suppose that these quarrels arose from anything worse than money matters. They attained their height soon after the death of her brother, William de Mandeville, when she succeeded to the Earldom of Essex. From 1228 to 1232 we find the unfortunate Roger Dantesy left to defend, singlehanded, actions arising out of his wife's refusal to warrant gifts and sales made by the Earls of Essex. Meanwhile proceedings for a separation were in progress.

The record in one of these actions tried at Easter 1232, after the usual entry "Roger comes, and the Countess comes not," adds, "and because judgment is still pending whether they ought to be separated, and a divorce celebrated between them or not,"—Sentence is deferred.[1] The date may seem at variance with Matthew Paris's statement, that a Grand consistory of Abbots, Priors, Archdeacons, &c., with the whole nobility of the realm, met at St. Albans on the 17th Dec. 1231, by order of the Pope, to celebrate the divorce between her husband and the Countess of Essex, if cause for it should be disclosed,[2] and that they left again on the morrow; but no doubt the judgment had to be forwarded to Rome, and time and money were needed to get it promulgated.

Even when divorced, Roger's troubles did not cease, for we find him as late as Hillary Term, 1234, sued for debt which he pleads had been incurred by Matilda.[3] On what grounds the divorce was based nowhere appears, but blame cannot have been attributed to him for the result, since he was allowed up to the date of the Countess's death in 1236 to retain possession of certain

[1] Bracton's Note Book.

[2] Chronica Majora—Rolls Series, Vol. III., p. 210.

[3] Bracton's Note Book, No. 830.

of her lands, which only then reverted to her son Humphrey, Earl of Hereford. Wheatenhurst was not among them, having probably passed direct.

13. Ingelard holds at Stanley 100 shillings worth of land from the King.

14. John, son of Henry de Berkeley is in the custody of Ingelard by the King's gift. His land is worth £10.

There are two Stanleys in Whitestone Hundred. The first, wherein Ingelard's grant lay, was presumably "Stanley Regis." The second, Stanley St. Leonard, belonged to the Berkeleys of Dursley, whose representative was a minor in the charge of this same Ingelard de Cigony from 1221 to 1240! The manor was still worth £10 a year, though a large slice had been given to the Priory.

Berkeley (Hundred).[1]

15. Lucy, who was wife of Robert de Berkeley is married to Hugh de Gurnay. Her land is worth £100.

This was the relict of the Baron who died in May 1220, after having married her as his second wife about three years before his decease. Her family name has not been discovered, even by the industry of Smyth. In the presentment of 1221 she was returned by the Jurors as "marriageble," (maritanda) but with her large dower it is not to be wondered that she remarried the son of a neighbouring Baron, Hugh de Gurnay, before the end of 1222. As her death in January, 1234, is on record[2] the extreme limits of this Return lies between these dates.

Hundred of Agmead (now Grumboldsash.)

16. The Lady of Dodington, who was wife of Henry de Berkeley, is marriageable; her land is worth £8.

Agnes, widow of the Lord of Dursley, who died in 1221, had, we thus learn, had his Manor of Dodington assigned for her dower. In 1227 she obtained a royal order "that she was not to be vexed or molested by Ingelard de Cigony, because she would

[1] It is not entered like the other Hundreds, but the word "Berkeley" appears in a corner.

[2] Smyth's Lives, Vol. I., p. 98.

not marry again,"[1] and there is every reason to believe thatsh e remained a widow till her death, which occurred prior to 1240.

Here the Return ends as abruptly as it began. Presentments in the case of eight Hundreds only are quoted in it, but it is so inconceivable that the jurors of the dozen and more remaining Hundreds made none worthy of note, that we must either suppose that the Assize Rolls were in an imperfect state when these extracts were first taken in hand; or, what is far more likely, that the collection, originally known as "Testa de Nevill," was in part illegible when the attempt to transcribe it into the existing Exchequer Registers was made during the fourteenth century.

Whatever the cause, Return No. 3 can only be looked on as incomplete, if not fragmentary.

TESTA DE NEVILL

RETURNS FOR THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

We come now, in order of time, to those relating to "the Aid" granted in 1235, "for marrying the King's sister to the Emperor of the Romans," which are the most complete and important of the whole series.

Little information is given by modern historians[2] about the marriage in question: yet the circumstances attending it were remarkable, not to say romantic. Matthew of Paris relates that Henry III., after having spent the Christmas of the 19th year of his reign[3] at Westminster, received at a Great Council there in February, messengers sent by the Emperor Frederick II. to solicit the hand of his sister Isabella. She was the youngest of King

[1] Rot. Litt. Claus., 11th Henry III.

[2] Hume omits all mention. Rapin cites the facts briefly fromMatthew of Paris, adopting without comment the preposterous statement that the marriage portion was two marks per *ploughland*.

[3] As his regnal year began on 28th October, this was 25th Dec., 1234.

John's daughters, still under age, and extremely beautiful and charming, whereas the Emperor, though little more than forty, had been twice married, and had a grown up son,[1] with whom he was constantly at variance. Henry and his nobles, however, not only agreed promptly and unanimously to the match, but promised the dowry of 30,000 silver marks demanded. This result has been attributed[2] to the influence over the devout King of Pope Gregory IX., who favoured the Emperor's suit, as likewise to the satisfaction of the Baronage at recent concessions made by their Sovereign, but it may well have been that it was deemed sound policy to enlist the then all powerful Frederick on the English side in the war with France, which had begun during the preceding year through the invasion of Brittany by Louis IX. The wedding was celebrated at Worms on 15th July, 1235, and the union is said to have proved a happy one until abruptly terminated by the death of the Empress in child-birth on the 1st Dec., 1241. She left a son, then three or four years of age, whose issue failed, and a daughter a year older, from whom several of the Royal families of Europe descend. Matthew of Paris—or more probably an interpolater of his Chronicles[3]—winds up his account with the assertion "that the King took on account of his sister's marriage a *carucage* of two marks per plough." As pointed out long since,[4] a *scutage* of two marks must be meant, and probably have been originally written, for a levy of £1 6s. 8d. per ploughland would have been not merely unprecedented,[5] but out of all proportion to the amount to be raised. Apart from much corroborative evidence in the "Testa de Nevill," this correction is placed beyond doubt by the existence of a copy of the King's writ to the Sheriff of Somer-

[1] There had been fruitless negotiations ten years previously for her betrothal to this son, Henry, King of the Romans.

[2] *Vide* History of Frederick II., Emperor of the Romans, by T. L. Kington. London, 1862. Vol. I., p. 520.

[3] According to a note in the "Rolls edition" of the "Cronica Majora," this paragraph is at the foot of the last page written by Roger of Wendover, and the words "de caruca" are not to be found in the Cotton MSS. of that work.

[4] *Vide* Dr. Brady's *History of England*, Vol. III., p. 562. Edition, 1684.

[5] The normal carucage was 2s. per plough.

setshire appointing John de Aure and *Henry*[1] de Meriet to collect this very Aid in that county, at the rate of *two marks* for every *Knight's fee* held *in capite*, one payable at Michaelmas, 1235, the other at Easter, 1236. This document is printed in "Select Charters" (p. 364), from Dr. Brady's History of Henry III., but owing, probably, to its containing no direct mention of the object of the levy, its connection with the Aid does not seem to have been recognised, and it is headed simply "A.D. 1235, Grant of Scutage."[2] So far, however, from regarding it as a mere payment in commutation of feudal service, Henry recites that "the Earls, Barons, and all others of the kingdom of England had of their own accord granted him an effectual aid for expediting important affairs," and when it is borne in mind that it was not the usual aid exigible for marrying the eldest daughter of a reigning sovereign,[3] but one for the marriage of the youngest daughter of King John, who had died nineteen years before, at war with his Baronage, it is clear that this recital as to its having been granted "spontaneously, and not as of custom,"[4] was literally true, and that a special act authorising the assessment was by no means superfluous.

The accounts in the "Testa de Nevill" bearing on the collection of this aid in Gloucestershire, are four in number.[5]

Special collectors had been nominated by the King, as in the case of Somersetshire, the sheriff for the time being (William Talbot) having nothing to do with the business, except when it was necessary to distrain. Ralph de Wylington and William de Putot,[6]

[1] He renders account in the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 169, as *Hugh*.

[2] In a general sense an "Auxilium" was a scutage, being assessed according to the number of Knights' "Shields," but the latter term is usually applied, in the "Testa" and Contemporary Rolls, to moneys paid in lieu of obligatory *military* service.

[3] Henry III. had an Aid of 20s. only per fee for marrying his own eldest daughter, granted by Act of Parliament in his 29th year.

[4] "Spontaneâ voluntate suâ, et sine consuetudine, concesserunt."

[5] Two of the original parchment Rolls on which these accounts were engrossed at the Exchequer, are still preserved in the Public Record Office, —viz., No. 10 R.O. Series—identical with Return No. 4 of the "Testa," and No. 11 R.O. Series, which represents No. 6, with No. 7 endorsed on its reverse side. No. 5 of the "Testa" is missing.

[6] Not Puccot, Piccot, or Pucort, as erroneously printed in the "Testa."

these collectors, were chosen from among the tenants *in capite* in the county, but both had had long official experience, the former having been Governor of Bristol Castle and more recently (in 17th Hen. III.) of that of Devizes ; whilst the latter had only lately been relieved of the shrievalty of Gloucestershire, which he had held for 7 years. The duties that devolved on them were by no means light, for the levy of the aid in two instalments payable in successive years, together with the numerous instances in which those liable for its payment in respect to Gloucestershire fiefs, elected to account for it in other counties where their interests were larger, rendered the settlement at the Exchequer a very complex affair. Add to this that the accounts were kept both in marks and in pounds sterling, and it would be rather a matter of surprise that men more accustomed to the use of the sword than the pen should accomplish such a task at all, than that they should make the blunders which will occasionally be found in their calculations. In rendering their latest accounts, indeed, they had the assistance of "Oliver the Clerk" and H. de Walden, probably Exchequer officials sent to expedite matters.

To examine the Returns more closely : No. 4, which comes first, at page 73 of the Printed Book, purports to give a List of Honours in the county (every crown tenancy, however small, being so styled), with the names of those holding them ; the number of Knights' fees in each ; and the pecuniary amounts for which the holders are liable at the rate of two marks per fee.

This list is very loosely drawn up, the extent of one-fourth of the honours being, as afterwards appears, under-estimated, while several are altogether omitted. The Return is, like the rest, undated, but there are two allusions to payments as due *from Easter term*, which seem to prove that it was made at Michaelmas, 1235.

Return No. 5, beginning at page 74^{b}, is evidently of somewhat later date, for it rectifies some of the omissions in No. 4, supplies the names of two feofees there said to be unknown, and makes trifling emendations in the case of three or four others. In other respects it gives, though in a slightly modified form, similar infor-

mation as to the tenants *in capite*, and their liabilties for the aid, with the very important addition, however, of the names of the sub-feofees, wherever the fees are not occupied in demesne. At its close three summations of the assessment are appended, viz.—

Sum	£35	4	5¼
Sum of capital fees . . .	42	11	8
Sum 98 marks 16¼d., converted into	64	16	10

The information supplied is not definite enough to admit of these totals being severally verified. It is clear that they are not meant to be taken collectively, seeing that the aggregate of all the items specified in the Return[1] is but £101 5s. 1½d. As the first and third together come to nearly this amount, £100 1s. 3¼d., it may be inferred that the sum set down in the second for capital fees is included,—an inference confirmed by the next Return.

Return No. 6, at foot of page 75[b], begins by the collectors rendering account of ten marks received from the steward of Thomas de Berkeley, but apparently overlooked in the previous totals, and then taking credit for a payment into the treasury of 107 6s. 6d.[1] They go on to state that they have a *surplus*[2] of £100 14s. 2d., which is all *allowed*[3] to them below.[4] It is hard to understand

[1] This amount is so far below what an aid of two marks per fee might have been expected to produce in such a county, that I was led on a hasty glance to assume, that it represented only the *first* instalment of one mark, and that the *second* was accounted for in the succeeding Return.—*Vide Genealogist*, (New Series) Vol. V., No. 18, p. 78. Closer inspection shows this to be a mistake.

[2] This amount does not tally with the previous figures, for ten marks, £6 13s. 4d., added to £100s. 1s. 3¼d, makes £106 14s. 7¼d.

[2] "Sup'plus," *i.e.* super-plus, which Ducange defines, "Residuum quod summam aliquem excedit." Madox (History of the Exchequer) gives the extension as "superplusagium," surplusage, meaning, "*so much more* revenue paid by an accountant than he has received."

[3] "Allocatur." Of "allocare," Ducange says, "admittere rem ut veram et probatam." French, "allouer"; English (Bracton), "to allow."

[4] None of the definitions of Surplusage are applicable to the case of the collectors of this aid. It seems to me not improbable that it had no existence in hard cash, but only in Exchequer counters, and originated in their being debited, as soon they sent in Return No. 4 of fees assessable, with two marks for each, and only credited with a similar sum in respect to those shown to be accounted for in other counties. This, however, would not explain why such "allowance" was made in the case of Tenants *in capite* whose manors were in Gloucestershire alone, *e.g.* Roger de Berkeley, or Henry le Fleming, and it almost looks as if whatever was not recovered from such tenants was written off the collectors' account.

how this arose. They can scarcely be supposed to have levied nearly twice as much as they accounted for, nor on the other hand to have made so large an overpayment out of their own pockets. It is plain, however, that the items of the account were agreed "on view" at the Exchequer, for they proceed in this, and in Return No. 7, which, as already intimated, is endorsed on the back of it, to dispose of the whole amount of so-called surplus by writing off small sums against the assessments of the various crown tenants without the slightest reference to the previous Returns 4 and 5. To facilitate this they classify them, into "those whose Capital Honours are in Gloucestershire," and "those who have not Capital Honours in that county," the former, fourteen in number (including Thomas de Berkeley), being dealt with in No. 6, and the remaining thirty-three in No. 7. For every one of them the collectors "render account" separately, the curious fact being that in no single instance is a tenant credited with any payment whatever,[1] although his liability is notwithstanding stated to be reduced, or, in almost all cases in No. 7, extinguished, out of the "surplus."

Stranger still, although in No. 6 the under-rating of fees occurring in Nos. 4 and 5 is rectified, no doubt at the instance of the Exchequer, in no less than eight out of fourteen entries, no hint is given as to the liquidation of that portion not included in the prior settlement. The amount shown as still due is £75 9s. 5½d. and though more than half of it is set down as "surplus," it is expressly stated in the case of seven tenants *in capite* that they owe sums amounting to £35 17s. 8½d.

In addition to their liability in this respect for the past, the collectors render account for six marks (£4), which "Richard de Crupes (not noticed in the previous Returns) owes for three fees," and moreover mention that "Pagan de Chaworth" is liable for twenty-five marks (£16 15s. 7d.) for twelve-and-a-half fees; winding up by stating the gross amounts owing by the Earl Marshall for the Honours of Striguil and Castle Goderich, and by the Earl

[1] The invariable formula at the end of each account is "In th° nichil." Et in predicto supp..... Et debet (or debent)..... Et quietūs est (or quietisunt.

of Gloucester in respect to the fees held by his Knights, no estimate, however, being attempted in either case of the number of such fees situated in Gloucestershire.

Return No. 7—of "those not having Capital Honours in the county," embraces the names of great Barons like Walter de Lacy, the head of whose Honour was in Herefordshire, and of small holders like John de Cotele, who held the seventh of a fee of the Honour of Wallingford, for which he probably accounted in Berkshire. With three trifling exceptions, where sums amounting in the aggregate to £1 1s. 4d. are said to be still due, the collectors claim deduction of the entire sums assessed, and at the end of their accounts declare themselves "quit." The total thus charged against the surplus adds up to £62 17s. 9d., which with £38 11s. 8d. written off in No. 6, comes to £101 9s. 5d., not £107 6s. 6d. as stated in the last line of the Return. Seeing that in No. 6 the collectors put the amount paid into the treasury at £107 6s. 6d., and the surplus at £101 14s. 2d., it seems not improbable that the figures were by mistake transposed. In either case, however, it is a matter of surprise that the account concludes by declaring that they owed only 6s. 5d., since it is evident on their own showing that the sum which they took credit for having paid into the treasury was considerably less than their assessments for the aid ought to have produced. There are other proofs indeed that the Roll whereon Returns 6 and 7 were engrossed, did not, although kept as a record at the Exchequer, give a full account of all their liabilities, for it is said in one of the entries that William de Putot paid a mark *afterwards* for John le Brun, "as is contained in the Great Roll of the said Aid,"[1] and there is, moreover, at the end of the *Testa de Neville* a statement of collections throughout England, in which William de Putot and Ralph de Wilington are set down as owing £154 5s. 8d. for Gloucestershire.[2] Even

[1] "Et debet Johs ij marcas de quibus W. de Putot solvit postea pro eo 1 marc, *sicut continetur in magno rotulo de eodem auñ.*"—Return No. 7. (Ought not the last word to be *anno?*).

[2] De auxilio ad sorōr Regis maritandam, p. 413. Fourteen counties are referred to, and in some of these collectors who had not accounted were ordered to be summoned. The custos of the Honours of Gloucester and Clare is alleged to owe £534 16s. 7d., a plaintive remark being added—"but it is not known what has become of the money."

that amount is a good deal less than should have accrued, as will be seen from a summary of the total assessment for the county which will be given further on.

Fortunately the value of these Returns does not depend on the system of accounts adopted, but on the information they contain as to the names of the feofees and sub-feofees of the various manors mentioned, and the light they thus incidentally throw on the genealogy of families, and distribution of lands in Gloucestershire at this period. The date of the aid may be said to constitute an epoch as regards the latter. During the twenty years that had elapsed since the death of King John, the castles he had seized, and the estates he had confiscated, in the struggle with his Barons, had, in most cases, been restored to their former owners, while, as yet, no general outbreak against his son Henry had led to fresh forfeitures. Moreover, it so happened that from about this period greater care began—as testified by the compilation of the original *Testa de Nevill*—to be devoted to the conservation of Public Records; so that by means of the Inquisitions after death, which henceforth became fuller and more numerous in each succeeding year;[1]—the Fine Rolls; &c., &c., there is little difficulty in tracing the succession of—at all events —the chief tenants of the crown with tolerable accuracy. In the case of the minor tenants and the sub-feofees, the Returns of 1235 are invaluable, there being no others of the kind to refer to until *Kirby's Quest*, just half a century later.

Before proceeding to details, it is well to mention that Fosbroke, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, quotes "in loco" many of the entries, on the authority of "Cottonian MSS. Julius C. I."[2] As, however, they were believed by him to relate to the reign of *Edward the First*, which did not begin for nearly forty years later, his references usually serve but to confuse his pedigrees. Indeed, since he, as a rule falls into the still graver error of

[1] On reference to the *Calendar of Escheats* it will be found that the earliest of the Inquisitiones *post mortem* brought from the Tower bears date in 20th Henry III. There are only eight others of that year, but thenceforth the number gradually rises.

[2] That is to say the Extracts made by Charles, the Elizabethan Herald, from the Testa de Nevill.—*See Trans.*, *Vol.* XII., p. 2.

attributing the now familiar "Nomina Villarum" of 1316, or upwards of eighty years later date, to the 9th year of the same King, instead of to the 9th of Edward the *Second*, confusion is sometimes rendered "worse confounded."

Nevertheless, considering the enormous disadvantages under which the Revd. gentleman laboured in its composition, his work is a wonderful monument of industry and perseverance, and though I am bound in the cause of truth to criticise mistakes, for which, in default of correct information, he can hardly be held personally responsible, no one can appreciate the services he has rendered to those studying the history of the county more highly.

I take this opportunity likewise of acknowledging my obligations to the Rev. C. S. Taylor's "*Analysis of the Domesday Survey*," which has enabled me in several instances to identify manors.

1. The first Honour named is that of the Earl of Hereford, said to consist (Nos. 4 and 5) of seven-and-a-quarter fees, and one-fifth of a fee, or together, rather less than seven-and-a-half. This is afterwards (No. 6) corrected to eleven-and-three-quarters, but even this is two-and-three-quarter fees less than his father held in 1210. (Return 1, No. 1).[1]

Humphrey de Bohun, known as the "Good Earl," had, after a very short minority, succeeded Earl Henry in 1221. His mother, Maud de Mandeville, from whom he subsequently inherited the Earldom of Essex, was still living at the beginning of 1235, and may possibly have been holding *in dower* some of his Gloucestershire manors, besides Wheatenhurst derived from her father's gift, which, on her death, soon after, passed to her son.

2. The Earl of Warwick has one fee and-a half in Dorsington and Weston Mauduit.

On the death of Henry de Newburgh (Return 1, No. 4) in 1229, his son Thomas had succeeded to the Earldom, but, instead of accounting as *his* father had done in 1210 for three fees and a-half in Lydney and Chedworth, he is only here assessed in

[1] In all cases when Return 1 is referred to, the reference is meant to be to my first Paper on "Testa de Nevill" printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Vol. XII., page 235.*

respect to one-and-a-half situate on the other side of the county. What makes this the more difficult to understand is, that both father and son undoubtedly possessed all the manors named, the escheat on the death of the latter in 1242[1] showing that he died seized of Dorsington, Weston-Mauduit, Chedworth, Pulton, Lydney, and Over. Still more puzzling is it that Weston, which Mr. Taylor seeks to identify with Weston-on-Avon,[2] a Domesday manor of Hugh de Grentesmesnil's, should have acquired its second appellation at so early a period, seeing that William *Mauduit*, the only member of that family who held the Earldom of Warwick, did not succeed to it till 1263, on failure of nearer heirs, in virtue of his descent from Alice, daughter of Earl Waleran, and sister of Earl Henry. As his mother's marriage, however, took place at least fifteen years prior to the date of these Returns (he came of age in 1221) it is possible that Weston had been held by the *Mauduits* through sub-infeudation, as a part of her dowry.

3. Thomas de Berkeley, five fees.

He had succeeded his brother Robert in the Barony of Berkeley in 1220, and continued to hold it until his own decease in 1243.

4. Robert Musard, two fees-and-a-quarter, to wit in Eston, one-and-a-quarter, and in Heyford, one fee.

He must have succeeded his father Ralph in 1233, for the latter rendered account on the Pipe Roll of 16th Hen. III., but on that of 17th, the executors of his will are referred to.

Eston, in Gretestan Hundred, was held by Hascoit Musard at Domesday, and was afterwards known as Aston-Somerville from its sub-feoffees, who are not, however, here mentioned.

Heyford, another of Hascoit's manors is called in Domesday, Aiforde.

It is odd that La Musarder (Miserden) which is given in Return 1, (No. 10) as the head of the Gloucestershire Barony, is

[1] Inq. p.m. 26th Hen. III., Vol. I., p. 1., No. 22.

[2] Fosbroke says, that Weston-Mauduit was a separate manor from Weston-on-Avon, though included in it *afterwards*.

not even alluded to ; but it must have been included in the calculation of Robert's scutage, since he is called on to pay for a quarter of a fee more than his father did in 1210,

5. Ralph de Sudley one fee in Tutington, and one in Sudley, stands in the first assessment, but he is afterwards charged for three fees, including appurtenances.

In *Kirby's Quest* we find that these were Newinton, Stanley, Grete, Grecton, Pisely, Cotes, Yrape, the whole together with Todington, then held as members of Sudley, and rated at two fees.

The Ralph de Sudley of King John's reign, died in 1222, and was succeeded by this Ralph, his son,[1] who lived till 1254, when Bartholemew de Sudley his son inherited.

6. William de Pucot and Nicholas de Oxehaye one fee in Bucton (Button) which was Robert de Amnevill's. They were the husbands of his daughters.[2]

The first notice of William de Putot on the Close Roll of 3rd Hen. III., looks as if he was one of the King's Gascon subjects, for the Sheriff of London is ordered to find him a robe, as he is going as the King's messenger (Nuncius) with two citizens of Bordeaux, who are to have similar robes. He seems to have remained abroad some time, for in 8th Hen. III., the Seneschal of Poictou is directed to let him have for his sustenance in the King's service, certain houses with appurtenances in Rochelle, which had belonged to one of the rebels. But by the next year he had obtained an English wife, for the Abbot of St. Alban's is ordered to excuse Robert de Amneville two marks of the scutage of Wales for one Knight's fee in Crockel,[3] for the sake of our beloved and faithful William de Putot, who is married to the daughter of the said Robert, and was with us in the army of Gascony by our order. In consequence, it may be presumed, of

[1] Fosbroke says "brother," but in Rot. Fin. 6th Hen. III., Rad. *fit* et heres, Rad. de Sutleigh is to have livery.

[2] See *Herald and Genealogist, Vol. IV., p. 193,* for the Pedigree of Amneville of Bitton.

[3] I suspect *Crokesle* in Cashio Hundred, Herts., a manor belonging to the Abbot of St. Alban's. There is no Crockele in the "Index Villaris."

this connexion, he was made Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 10th Hen. III., and continued to hold that office for seven successive years, standing high in the royal favour, as is shown by such entries as that on the Close Roll of 11th Hen. III., which enjoins the Bishop of Salisbury to let William de Putot have four does (damas) in the Forest of Melksham of the King's gift. I do not know the year of his death, but he left an only daughter, married first to Hugh de Vivon, a man of some note, who was slain by the Welsh, and secondly, to David le Blund, whose posterity eventually inherited the half fee in Bitton.

Of Nicholas de Oxehaye less is on record. He is said to have married Robert d'Amneville's daughter in 1229, and it may be conjectured from his name that he was a Hertfordshire neighbour of his, the Manor of Oxehey belonging to the Abbot of St. Alban's, like Croksley, to which it is closely adjacent.

7. William de Hastings in Thormiton, Suthrop and Stawell, two-and-a-half fees.

These were all his Gloucestershire possessions, but in No. 6 he is assessed for five fees, that is to say, for the entire Barony of Eaton, which included the fee so called in Berkshire, and that of Westwell, in Oxfordshire. His father, John de Hastings, was in the same way included in the Gloucestershire list of 1210 for five Knights.

That William was his son and heir, we know from the Close Roll of 14th Hen. III., and that he had succeeded him in 1221 is shown by Muriel, late the wife of John de Hastings, being returned as a King's widow by the Jurors of Britwols-barrow in that year.[1] Whether *she* is the person meant, when it is stated in No. 5 that Southrop is held as one fee by the wife of *William* de Hastings seems doubtful, but the wife of the tenant in *capite* himself can scarcely be referred to. One fee in Thormiton, (now Farmington), was, it is added, held by the widow of Osbert Giffard,[2] whilst the other half fee in Stawell, (a portion of Leach held as Stanewell in Domesday by Thomas, Archbishop of York), was held by Geoffrey Martel,

[1] Pleas of the Crown, 5th Hen. III., p. 40, No. 146.

[2] See Return, III., *Trans.*, *Vol. XIII.*, *p.* 301.

whose descendants continued in occupation at the date of Kirby's Quest. William de Hastings therefore held nothing in demesne in this county.

8. Herbert fitz Peter, three fees, in Duntesbourne-Matresden, Cernay, Parco Stanchaw and Optune, stands in No. 5, but in No. 6 he is assessed upon *six*[1] fees-and-a-half, and a third of a fee ; no information being given as to what manors constituted the augmentation. Herbert had that very year succeeded to these and other possessions on the death of his father, Peter fitz Herbert. For some reason the latter only appears in the Roll of 1210, as custos of William de Braose's Barony of Tetbury, which was soon afterwards restored to the heirs. The sole portion of it which he apparently contrived to retain was the hamlet of Optune above-mentioned, (*i.e.* Upton in Langtree Hundred). The other manors enumerated as held by his heir, were derived through the marriage of Peter's father, Herbert fitz Herbert, with Lucy, third daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford, and co-parcener, after the death of her brothers, with her eldest sister Margery, wife of Humphrey de Bohun, in many of Milo's manors. Besides those named, moieties of Barnsley, in Brichtwoldbarrow Hundred, and of Cleeve and Southam, in the Hundred of Cleeve, may be added, and these probably represent the *three*[2] fees and five-sixths, for which Herbert fitz Peter was called on to pay in the revised assessment.

The Inquisitions after the deaths of neither his father nor himself are extant, but that of his brother Reginald, who, on Herbert's dying childless in 1248, succeeded, shows him to have died seized[3] not only of the three last-named manors, but of the far more important fief of Haresfield, with the Court of the Constablewick of England at Gloucester, which had been transferred to him in consequence of the adherence of his cousin, the Earl of Hereford, to the side of the Barons.[4] He does not seem,

[1] The assessment, however, of £7 11s. 1d. is for *five* fees only, so that a stroke (|) must have accidently been inserted after the V, shewing the inconvenience which so often resulted from the use of Roman numerals.

[2] *Two* should, of course, be substituted for the reason above stated.

[3] Calendar of Inquisitiones *post mortem*, Vol. I., 14th Edw. I., No. 18.

[4] See Fosbroke's *Gloucestershire*, under Haresfield, Vol. I, p. 300.

however, to have ever performed the duties of the office of Lord High Constable, which was restored after his death to the de Bohuns by Edward I.

9. Nicholas de Molend' (inis) is said in No. 5 to hold *one* fee in Estinton, *one* in Frethorne, and the fifth of one in Tortworth, although in No. 4, he is only charged for *one-and-a-half*, plus the fifth of a fee, which indeed tallies with assessment as calculated in both Returns. In No. 6, however, he is assessed for no fewer than eight fees, and for a third, a fourth, and a fifth of a fee, "which he holds with the daughter of James de Newmarch."

As stated in my Paper on Return 1, No. 12, the custody of the lands and daughters of this James had been bestowed by King John on John Russell.[1] The latter, reserving the hand of one of the co-heiresses for his son and heir, Ralph, arranged for the marriage of the other to John de Bottrell, to whom the purparty of her lands in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset and Wilts, was granted in 2nd Hen. III., (Rot. Lit. Claus.) Dying, however, before the date of this Return,[2] his widow had remarried Nicholas de Molendinis, or de Molis, a young Knight who after this match rapidly rose to distinction.

As James de Newmarch had only been called on in 11th and 12th John, to pay scutage for two-and-a-half fees in Gloucestershire, it is hard to understand why the husband of one of his daughters was so heavily rated for the aid of 19th and 20th Hen. III. in respect to a moiety of his Honour. There can be no question, however, that the assessment of 1210 was greatly below the mark, the three manors held later on by Nicholas de Moeles having with others been omitted. They had formed portions of Turstin fitz Rolf's Domesday Barony, which, after he was deprived of it by

[1] Fosbroke's idea of the "Edwardian" date of all Testa de Nevill Returns led him to assume that this was merely a temporary forfeiture, and to bring James de Newmarch to life again to hold his lands long afterwards.—*Vide* Vol. II., p. 17.

[2] I have not found the date of his death, but as late as 14th Hen. III. he was excused payment of a balance of 18 marks, which he owed for the scutage of James de Newmarch's fees. *(Rot. Finium.)*

William Rufus, came in some way[1] to the ancestor of the Newmarchs.

Eastington, held we are told in No. 5. by Margery de Balun, as one Knight's Fee, was a member of the manor of Frethorne, in which her progenitor had been sub-enfeoffed in the 11th century. *Frethorne* itself had been held by the family to which it gave a surname, at least as early as 12th Henry II.[2] whilst William Mansel, who is said to hold the fifth of a fee in *Tortworth*, was, doubtless, the descendant of him who bore those names at the same period.

Upwards of six-and-a-half fees of the No. 6 assessment remain to be accounted for, but it will be more convenient to defer conjectures as to where they were situated, until similar enquiry shall have been made in the case of Ralph Russell, whose name will be taken next, although through a strange want of arrangement, it does not immediately follow that of his brother-in-law in Returns 4 and 5.

11. Ralph Russell, according to No. 4, held *one-fee-and-a-half*, and the eighth-part of a fee in Dyrham, and half a fee in Cotes Cokerel; but in No. 5 he is set down for *two* fees, and the eighth-part of a fee in Dyrham, one fee and the eighth-part of a fee which Ralph himself holds, and half a fee in Cotes Cokerel which the widow of Elias Cokerel holds.

As he is in each case assessed for only two fees and one-eighth, this apparent discrepancy must be merely verbal. In No. 6, however, Ralph, like Nicholas de Moeles, is charged for eight fees and a third, a fourth, and a fifth of a fee of the inheritance of James de Newmarch.

Dyrham was the sole manor in Gloucestershire held at the time of Domesday by William, son of Wido, the predecessor of the Newmarchs. It then contained seven geldable hides, three others having been ordered to be restored to the Church of St.

[1] Collinson *(History of Somersetshire)* avers that Bernard who held Hildeslei of Turstin fitz Rolf at Domesday, was of the family of de Novo Mercato, though he went by the *soubriquet* of Pauncefoot (de planco pede, splay-foot), but his proofs are wanting.

[2] Return of Henry de Newmarch in Liber Niger.

Mary of Pershore, though they had been given to Turstin fitz Rolf by William fitz Osbern. They probably constituted the sub-manor of Henton, held of this Ralph Russell at the time of his death as half a fee.[1] Dyrham he had held in demesne until he gave it with his daughter in free marriage to Robert Walerand, on whose death, however, it went back to the Russells.

Cotes-Cokerel, the second manor mentioned, is shown by the Rev. Mr. Taylor,[2] to have been included in Achelai (Oakley), held by Turstin fitz Rolf. Lying at a distance from Dyrham, in Cirencester Hundred, it had long been sub-enfeoffed to the family from which it derived the suffix to its name. Elias Cokerel held half a Knight's fee in Henry de Newmarch's Return of 1166, and his descendants continued there for 120 years afterwards, since we find in Kirby's Quest that "Elias Cokerel holds half a fee in Cotes of Ralph Russell, and Ralph of the heirs of Dyrham by Barony."

Though these are the only manors named, there is proof that the rest of Turstin's Gloucestershire Estate (excepting *Stanton* afterwards *Stanley*-Regis, which the Crown retained) passed to the Newmarchs. In *Omenie*, identified by Mr. Taylor with Amney Crucis, a grant was confirmed by Henry de Newmarch ;[3] *Hillesley* is found in possession of the Russells of Dyrham,[4] and *Hasfield*, held by Turstin of the Abbey of Westminster, was also in 8th Edw. I. held by the Pauncefoots of the Russells,[5] whilst *Aust* and *Gotherington*, which Turstin held of the Church of Worcester, had likewise passed to the latter family, which held each as half-a-fee. Still, even supposing the Aid of 1235 to have been claimed by the Crown direct from these ecclesiastical sub-enfeoffments, and making due allowance for the other fees mentioned, it is difficult to account for some half-dozen fees in Ralph Russell's case, and for at least an equal number in that of Nicholas de Moeles.

[1] Escheat 41st Hen. III., No. 17.
[2] *Analysis of Domesday, p. 165.*
[3] *Analysis*, p. 170.
[4] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 32.
[5] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 415.

The most natural explanation seems to be, that these deficient fees lay in one of the adjacent counties, where the Gloucestershire collectors assumed that they had been overlooked. Now in Wiltshire, Ralph Russell had only a single fee, which may have been inherited, while Nicholas held but half a one there "of the Honour of James de Newmarch."[1] They are returned, however, jointly as holding no fewer than sixteen and-a-half fees, plus two-thirds, and one-fifth of a fee, in the counties of Somerset and Dorset, then forming one sheriffdom.[2] No portion, however, of the Newmarch Barony lay in the latter shire (although Ralph's hereditary manor of Kingston Russell [3] was situated there) so that the seventeen odd fees, last alluded to, must have been in Somersetshire alone. It is rather surprising, therefore, to find the collectors of the aid of 1235 in that county putting down Ralph and Nicholas as liable for only three-and-half fees each,[4] thus leaving over ten fees untaxed, which would go far to make up the apparent deficiency.

10. Ingelard de Durseley, three-and-a-half fees, stands in Nos. 4 and 5, but in No. 6 the collectors "render account of fifteen marks for seven-and-a-half fees, which were Roger de Berkeley's, which Ingelard of Eaton has in custody with the heir."

As observed in my paper on No. 3, Engelard de Cigony, who is here referred to, had had the Honour of Dursley in his charge, together with John de Berkeley, son of Henry, and grandson of Roger, above named, ever since the death of this Henry in 1221, a period of 14 years. It is not strange, therefore, that he is described as "of Dursley," though the Exchequer clerks (No. 6) knew him better as "of Eton," where from having been constable of Windsor Castle he had property. In spite of the banishment decreed against him in Magna Charta, his influence and power were as great under Henry III. as they had been under King John.

11. Ralph Russell, of whom *ante* page 320.

[1] Testa de Nevill, p. 152. [2] Ibid., p. 159.

[3] Bestowed on his progenitor by William Rufus by the Serjeanty of being Marshal of the Buttery at Christmas and Easter.

[4] In their final Return Nicholas pays for four-and-a-half fees, and Ralph for two-and-a-half and two-fifths.—*Testa de Nevill*, p. 169.

12. William de Gamages, one-fifth of a fee in Mon, as in Nos. 4 and 5, but in No. 6 he is assessed for a whole fee there. In 1210 he was said to hold in demesne, Meon, fifteen librates of lands (Return I., No. 43). It passed to the de Penbridges with his heiresses, not long after 1235.[1]

13. Hubert Hose is set down in Nos. 4 and 5 as having one fee in Winterbourne, but we are told in No. 6, that he only holds it as guardian of Richard le Waleys.

It is thus identified with the fee in Winterbourne held in 1210 by Richard Wallensis (Return I, No. 29), whose son was probably the minor referred to above.

It continued in that family till 15th Edw. I., when, according to Fosbroke, who gives a very confused account, it passed with the daughters and coheiresses of Ralph *Walsh*, as the name was then written, to Ralph de Wrokeshall and Ralph de Hadley.

14. John de Monmouth is assessed for two fees in No. 4, one of which, we are told in No. 5, in *Tyberton*, was held by John *Juvenis*, the other in *Hope*, by John de Monmouth himself.

John "Juvenis" no doubt was the son who succeeded John "Senior" in 32nd Henry III., and on whose death, in 40th Hen. III., the Honour of Monmouth, in consequence of his contumacy, was given to Prince Edward, his other manors only being inherited by his daughters. Neither in the above Returns, nor in No. 6, is any notice taken of the Manor of *Huntley*, which in 1210 was said to be in the Barony (Return I, No. 14). Fosbroke suggests that it may have been ere this alienated to the Huntley family, but if so, why were they not called on to pay aid for it.

15. Thurstan le Dispenser, in Stanley Regis, half-a-fee, is the concurrent statement of Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

According to Dugdale, its tenure had been confirmed to his father, Almeric le Despenser in 5th John, but it is not mentioned in Return I. Relying on the same authority, Mr. Taylor says that the manor after its forfeiture by Turstin fitz Rolf remained with

[1] See Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 99.

the Crown till given with Stonehouse by Hen. II. to Walter le Dispenser, Almeric's father.[1] Both manors were alienated later on to the Giffards of Brimpsfield.

16. John Cotele is assessed in Frampton at 4s. 6d., which we are told in No. 6 was for one *seventh* of a fee, but as it is a *sixth* of two marks, no doubt VII. has crept in for VI. This Frampton was held at Domesday by Walter Balistarius whose successors were the Bluets. How it passed to the Coteles does not appear, but they must have held it a long time, as it got its distinguishing appellation from them. They are not mentioned in the Return of 1210, but Richard Cotell died seized of lands there before 4th Hen. III., leaving two sons, Richard and Robert.[2] John, who must have been his grandson, died in 1245 without issue, whereupon the manor was partitioned between his three sisters.[3]

17. Henry Flandricus in Sapperton one fee; the only variation in the three Returns being that in No. 6, the words "it is not known who holds it" are appended, as if it were not in demesne.

On the death of Alard the Fleming, who appeared in Return 1, (No. 17), as holding one fee in Risenden, Frampton and Sapperton, his son Henry succeeded.[4] On the strength of this extract from the Testa de Nevill, Fosbroke, as usual, prolongs his life into the reign of Edward I., but as a matter of fact his son,[5] the second Alard, died in 47th Hen. III.,[6] seized of Saperton Manor, and Risenden. Frampton, parcel of the former, seems to have been previously made over to the Mansells, whose sister this Alard had espoused.[7] The other two manors were partitioned

[1] Analysis, p. 180.

[2] Plea Rolls, cited by Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 97.

[3] Inq. p.m., 29th Hen. III., No. 7. One of the earliest escheats which has been preserved.

[4] Rot. Fin., 4th Hen. III., p. 57.

[5] Fosbroke makes him his *grandson*, but John, whom he calls his father, was really his elder brother, who died s.p. *(See Rot. Fin. Vol. II., p. 395).*

[6] Inq. p.m., No. 31.

[7] This is to be inferred from the story told by Dugdale about John Mansell, Prior of Beverley, whom he describes as *uncle* of Joan, Alard Fleming's daughter. *(Baronage, Vol. I., p. 623).*

between his daughters, Joan, wife of Henry, son of Matthew Hoese, and Florence, wife of Walter (Dugdale says William) de L'Isle. At the time of Kirby's Quest, Henry Huse, son of Henry Huse, in the King's custody,[1] Walter de L'Isle, and Henry de Leye, (probably second husband of Joan), held the vill of Saperton in *capite* by the service of *half* a Knight's fee, while the hamlet of Frampton is held by John, son of William Mansell, from the King as the fourth part of a fee. Risenden (Magna) is not mentioned, but the Huseys and Lisles held it as *half* a fee in 1346.[2]

Henry Husey had summons to Parliament as a Baron in 1295, and his son Henry, who succeeded in 6th Edw. III., had a like summons, but dying 23rd Edw. III. left a grandson, Henry, then six years of age, who was never summoned.

The De l'Isles were sub-feoffees, and not improbably cadets, of the family of the Earls of Devon and the Isle (Redvers).

18. Robert de Gurnay, one fee in Beverston, Albrichton and Weston, which, we are told in Nos. 5 and 6, had formed part of the honour of Maurice de Gaunt. Beverston and (King's) Weston are named in Domesday as members of Berkeley Hernesse. Alberton (*i.e.* the old Barton) was doubtless then included in Berkeley itself.

All three were granted to Robert fitz Harding shortly after the middle of the 12th century, and by him given to his third son Robert, commonly known as Robert de Were, from whom they descended to Maurice de Gaunt, his son and heir.

On the latter's death in 14th Hen. III. they passed to his sister's son, the above Robert de Gurnay.[3]

Robert fitz Harding had taken the precaution to get Royal Charters confirming to his younger sons the manors destined for

[1] His father, whose name is found on the roll of rebel Barons in 49th Hen. III., must have been disinherited, for he was certainly still alive in 1285, the date of the Quest, since his Inq. p.m. does not occur till 18th Edw. I., 1290. Henry, son of Henry, his son and heir, is returned as being then 24 years of age, which would make him only 19 when noted as in custody of the King.

[2] Trans., Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. X. "Aid for Knighting the Black Prince."

[3] Smyth's *Hundred of Berkeley, p. 177.*

their inheritance, so that their descendants held direct from the Crown, and were rightly called on therefore to pay this Aid. It seems hard, however, this being the case, that Thomas, Lord Berkeley, should be assessed for the full five fees, with which the Barony was burdened when confirmed to his grandfather by King Henry II. It was not till some years later that the service was reduced to three-and-a-half Knights.

19. Nicholas, son of Roger, half-a-fee, which he holds in Nimdesfield. The circumstances were the same as in the preceding entry. Nimpsfield together with Hull, two members of Berkeley Hernesse at Domesday, were given by Robert fitz Harding to his second son Nicholas, who held them till his death in 6th Rich. I., when Roger his son succeeded. He died in 15th Hen. III., when the Nicholas above mentioned inherited.

20. Arnold de Bosco holds seven-and-a-half fees of the Earl of Leicester's, it is not known in what vills."

In Return 1, No. 2,[1] Arnold de Bosco (III) held ten fees in Ebrington and Pebworth with appurtenances; so that a reduction of 25 per cent. had been apparently made in the service. I fancy we have now to deal with the fourth Arnold, but it is hard to say who was his over-lord. The Earldom of Leicester had been restored or re-created (Doyle) in 1230, in favour of the famous Simon de Montfort, whose mother was the elder sister of Earl Robert fitz Pernelle, but the estates had been divided in the reign of John, and as already pointed out, we find in Kirby's Quest that the De Boscos held Pebworth, &c. of the Earls of Winchester, descended from Fitz Pernelle's younger sister.

21. Walter de Lacy holds eight-fees-and-a-quarter, viz: in Wyke Resinden, two fees which he holds; in Eastleach, two fees of Henry Fleming's, it is not known who holds them; in Cotes Radulph, one fee, which the same holds; in Wormington, one fee, minus a fifth, which Berta holds; in Bulley, half-a-fee, minus three-fourths of a hide, which Walter de Mucesgros holds; in Kempley, half-a-fee, which Isabella de Luchamp holds; in Karswell the fifth of a fee, which Gerard de Hussman holds; in Oxhale,

[1] *Trans., Vol. XII., p. 242.*

the fourth of a fee, plus the tenth of a fee, which she who was wife of Stephen Devereux, holds, and Walter de Lacy received thence 8s. 10d. In Stratton, one fee, it is not known who holds it.

If this statement be checked, it will be found that besides the eight-and-a-quarter-fees, a tenth-of-a-fee, less three-fourths of a hide, had to be accounted for, and for this a sum of twopence farthing is added in 4, 5 and 6.

In Return 1, No. 26,[1] the same Walter de Lacy is expressly said to hold in Gloucestershire, thirteen Knights' fees, and the twelfth-of-a-fee, but at that date they were in the King's hand on account of his share in the rebellion of William de Braose, his father-in-law, and though he was pardoned by John in 1214, some of them may have been forfeited. His Irish estate was not restored to him for several years. He was probably at this time in Ireland, where he died six years later (25th Hen. III.) "old and blind,"[2] His great inheritance was thereupon divided between the daughters of his son Gilbert; who had died during his father's life-time, the eldest Maud, married: first, to Peter de Geneve, who died in 35th Hen III., second, to Geoffrey de Geneville, who in 38th Hen. III. got her Irish estates; and Margery, married to John de Verdun. The latter seems to have got most of the Gloucestershire manors for her share, as we find them in Kirby's Quest held of Theobold de Verdun, while the former had the Honour of Weobly, in Herefordshire; where also Gilbert de Lacy's widow had Ewyas-Lacy for her dower.

Of Walter de Lacy's feoffees in the former county there is not much to be said.

It is a surprise to find Henry Fleming holding two De Lacy fees, but the arrangement must have been of a temporary nature, for his heirs, the Huses and De L'Isles, had nothing to do with East Leach at the date of Kirby's Quest, when it was held by the Abbot of Bruern and Robert Devereux, of William Comyn, and by him of Theobold de Verdun.

[1] *Trans., Vol. XII., p. 271.*

[2] No stronger proof can be cited of the confusion occasioned by Fosbroke's misconception of the date of these Returns, than the fact that under every one of Walter de Lacy's manors he is asserted to have held *in the time of Edward I.*, who began to reign thirty-one years after his decease.

The Ralph who held the fee in Cotes was known as Ralph de Cotes. It was held in 1285 by Richard le Waleys of the heirs of Pouneye, and ultimately of the same Theobald as representing the De Lacys.

The lady whose Christian name only is given as holding in Wormington, was presumably a relative of the Lacy family.

Walter de Mucegros was either himself the sub-feoffee, or else his father of the same name, who died in 49th Hen. III. seized of the manor of Bulleye held of Walter de Aylesford, who appears to have been originally enfeoffed in it by Walter de Lacy,[1] De Mucegros likewise held Lassington of the Archbishop of York, as his ancestors had done for generations.

Isabella de Lúchamp (Longchamp) must have been a descendent of Henry de Longchamp, who held a fee of Hugh de Lacy in 12th Hen. II., and daughter, probably, of Geoffrey de Longchamp who gave the advowson of the manor of Kempley to Ledbury Hospital, *cir.* 1232. What relation she was to Maude de Longchamp, who not long afterwards carried Kempley as well as Wilton, in Herefordshire, to Reginald de Grey[2] in marriage, is not clear.

Karswell, is Craswells, in Compton Tithing, but nothing is known of its descent from the time of Domesday, nor can Gerard de Husseman's history be discovered.

Oxenhall had long been held by the Devereux family of the Lacys, and came to be held of the Crown in *capite* by Stephen's son. Lastly, as regards Stratton, whose tenant was unknown, Fosbroke asserts that the earliest on record is Walter de Cardwill, but as the date given is 33rd Edw. I., whilst in Kirby's Quest, 18 years previously, it was held by Richard de Hampton of Theobald de Verdun, he was clearly mistaken.

22. William Pantof for two hides, one in Gretton, and one in Wormington, ten shillings and eightpence.

His name is written *Paunton*[3] in No. 6, but I have no doubt was *Pantolf*, there being a family of some position so called.

[1] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 205. [2] See *Fosbroke*, Vol. II., p. 246.

[3] In the Index to Vol. IX. of *Staffordshire Collections*, General Wrottesley makes them the same name. A Wm. Pantolf was Justiciar in that county in 7th Hen. III., and held nine Knights' fees there.—*Madox Hist. Exchequer.*

The lands he held apparently belonged to the Knights' Templars, who claimed free warren in Grete and *Gretton*,[1] which they had probably acquired by gift from the Lords of Sudley, whilst a similar concession in the Lacy manor of *Wormington* had been made as far back as 1175, of course with the De Lacy's assent, by Roger de Worminton. The payment is for two-fifths of a fee, shewing that five hides reckoned as equivalent to one.

The Dastyn family seem to have held both these hides of the Templars at a later period.

23. James de Solers, in Postlip one fee held by William de Solers, in Backsore one fee which Thomas Golafre holds.

Both these manors belonged to Ansfrid de Cormeilles at Domesday, and continued in that Barony until it was partitioned among heiresses in 1218 (Return I., No. 9).

Margaret, one of these coheiresses, married Hugh le Poer, by whom she had a daughter and coheiress, wife of Simon de Solers, father of this James, who inherited Postlip and Backsore as her share.

The head of the Solers'[2] Barony was in Herefordshire, where he no doubt continued to reside, one of his Gloucestershire manors being held of him by William de Solers, probably his brother, the other by Thomas Golafre, who, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, was of the Giffard family. The Golafres continued to hold Backsore of the Solers at the time of Kirby's Quest as half a Knight's fee, but the Bishop of Worcester is said then to be their chief lord, not the King. How this had come to pass does not appear. Postlip is not mentioned, but the De Solers held it *in capite* as late as 9th Edw. II.[3]

24. William de Stuteville, half-a-fee in Lutheton, which Thomas de Hinston holds, and half-a-fee in Ullington, held by Hugh of Ullington. In Return 6, both are stated to be of "the Honour of Richard's Castle."

[1] Plac de quo Waranto, 15th Ed. I.

[2] De Solariis, *i.e.* of the "Parlours, or House having an upper storey."

[3] Nomina Villarum.

This William was not the great Yorkshire Baron of the name, but his first cousin, son of a younger brother, and fourth in descent from Robert de Stuteville of Domesday.

He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Say of Richard's Castle, and widow of Robert de Mortimer. Dugdale says it was in 15th Hen. III., but this must be a mistake, for in *13th* Hen. III. he paid scutage for 23 Knights' fee of the honour of Hugh de Say. The Mortimers of Richard's Castle were descended from a younger son of the Mortimers of Wigmore. William de Stuteville merely held the estates temporarily in right of his wife, whom he survived, though, if, as Dugdale states, he had a son by her, named Robert, who continued his line until the reign of Edward II., he probably retained some portion. William himself died in 43rd Hen. III.

Lutheton, (Littleton) in Gretestan Hundred, was held at the time of Kirby's Quest by the Abbot of Abingdon, of Robert de Mortimer of Castle Richard, as half-a-fee, nothing being said of the Hintons.

Ullington, called Wenitone in Domesday, (Taylor) is a hamlet of Pebworth, and then belonged to Willian Goizenbod, from whom it passed to the Earls of Leicester. It was now a separate manor, and in 13th Edw. I. was held by John of Olynton, perhaps a son of Hugh's, of Robert de Mortimer.[1]

25. Walter de Baskerville, in Wonestan, one fee (No 4). In Nos. 5 and 6, "held of the Honour of Cormeilles," is added. Ansfrid de Cormeilles, at the Domesday Survey, had two manors of this name, some seven or eight miles apart, the one in Bisley, the other in Bradley, Hundred.

In Fosbroke's opinion the former was that which had come to Walter de Baskerville, but the facts he cites seem to negative this idea, whilst there are others, which, as will by and bye be shown, tend to the contrary conclusion. How Walter had acquired an interest in the Honour of Cormeilles has not been discovered. His name does not appear in the pedigree of the latter family given by Dugdale, but he may have married one of the granddaughters of Walter de Cormeilles, the last Baron.

[1] Kirby's Quest.

Although the chief seat of the Baskervilles was in Herefordshire, a branch of the family had held Iccumbe (in Slaughter Hundred), thence known as Combe-Baskerville, from the early years of the 12th century. A Walter de Baskerville confirmed in 1157 a hide of land there which his grandfather, Bernard, had given to St. Peter's Abbey when he became a monk there,[1] and his descendants continued to hold it at least till the date of "Nomina Villarum" (1316) when Isolda *Pantolf*, widow of a Walter de Baskerville, had the manor in dower.[2]

Another Walter de Baskerville held Cold Aston in the Hundred of Bradley in 7th Richard I.,[3] and may very well have been the father of the one who in 19th Henry III. held of the Honour of Cormeilles in that neighbourhood. It is more probable, therefore, that his fee was *Winson*, as it is now called, in Bradley, [4] than *Winstone* in Bisley.[4]

Walter seems to have left no issue, as the name does not occur in *Kirby's Quest* in connection with the Winston there mentioned.

26. The Earl of Chester in Biseley, three fees. These he apparently held in demesne, as in No. 5 it is stated that the six marks assessment was paid by his steward in a lump sum, though in No. 7 the amount is written off the account of the collectors. Ranulph de Blundeville, who held Bisley in 1210 (Return No. 1), had died in October, 1232, and the Earl at this date was his nephew, John le Scot, son, by his sister Matilda, of David Earl of Huntingdon Earl John took the cross in June, 1236, and died in 1254 without issue.

27. The Abbot of Westminster, in Hestfield, eight shillings and elevenpence for the fee which he holds. In No. 6 the *H* is omitted. This must be Hasfield, in Westminster Hundred, which was among the Gloucestershire possessions of St. Peter's, Westminster, at Domesday, as a hide and a half, about equivalent

[1] Cart., Vol. I. p. 70, &c.

[2] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 402.

[3] Pipe Roll for Gloucestershire.

[4] This is put beyond doubt by an entry in the Return of the Aid for Knighting the Black Prince in 1346, which shows the Winston in *Bisley* was the one which belonged to Henry de Pembridge (see No. 33.)

to the third of a fee, represented by the above assessment. It was then held of the abbey by Turstin fitz Rolf, and I presume that Mr. Taylor's statement[1] that this manor of Hasfield "was lost to the church before 1166," is based on the supposition that the *fourth* part of a fee which Rolf's successor, Henry de Newmarch reported to the King as held of him by "Eustace Pancevot," lay in Hasfield. Eustace, however, may have held elsewhere, for the Pauncefoote family were sub-feofees of Henry's in various places. Whatever the explanation, it is clear that the Abbot of Westminster remained chief lord of the fee in 1235, and there is nothing in these Returns to indicate that his right was disputed by Ralph Russell, of whom the Pauncefoots still continued to hold Hasfield, unless indeed it be the fact of this manor being thus singled out from the rest of the abbey's possessions for separate taxation.

In 1210 (Return I. No. 35), the Abbot of Westminster answered for three and a half knights' fees and the fifth part of a fee in this county, the remainder of which must have been included in the Return which the Abbot made on the Roll of the Prelates for the Aid of 19th Henry III., but the payment for his Gloucestershire fees is not stated separately. It is worth noting that on the Pipe Roll of that year he is credited with two marks on account of lands in that county, but this was probably some arrear of scutage.

28. Warin de Munchansy, half a fee in Eggeworth, which Peter de Eggeworth holds.

Warin, in 1213, had succeeded his nephew, William de Montchesny, who appears in Return I., No. 23, as holding the great manor of Wyke, otherwise Painswick, by the merely nominal service of one hide. The vill of Edgeworth was a dependency of that manor. It had been held in sub-feofment since the beginning of the century by a family which took their surname from it, and which was now represented by Peter de Edgeworth, who, after having acted as Deputy Sheriff under Ralph Musard, William de Putot, and William Talbot, in succession, had only retired from office in the middle of 1235.

[1] Analysis of Domesday, p. 148.

29. Walter de Esseleg', half a fee in Cherleton, a member of Cheltenham, "*whose* is unknown" being added in No. 5, whilst in No. 6 his name comes as an addition at the close of the list of those having "Capital Honours." I presume the uncertainty as to ownership arose from the forfeiture of King's Charlton in 1217 by the Walter de Ashley, whose name had appeared as holding 14 librates of land in the royal manor of Cheltenham seven years previously (Return I., No. 42). When he recovered possession is not stated. Probably this Walter was his son, and he was the last of the name, for on his death s.p., in 30th Hen. III., Charlton passed to a sister.

30. The Honour of Cormailles, two fees and a half, viz., in Norton, which Hugh Giffard holds, half a fee, and in Alkestan two fees held by John le Brun (4, 5 & 6). Both manors belonged to Ansfrid de Cormailles at Domesday. The former adjoining Weston-sub-Edge, acquired the name of Norton Giffard after passing to Hugh Giffard on his marriage with Sibilla the youngest daughter and coheiress of Walter de Cormeilles. Hugh [1] alienated it subsequently to Henry de Pembridge, but it was re-acquired by his son Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York, and passed to the latter's brother Godfrey, Bishop of Worcester, who held it in his own right at *Kirby's Quest.*[2]

Elkstone had come to John le Brun through the marriage of his father Richard le Brun with Albreda, second daughter of Walter de Cormailles. Their descendant, John le Brun, held it at the time of *Kirby's Quest*, of the Barony of Cormeilles, but he alienated it to the Actons twenty years afterwards.

31. The Earl of Arundel, half a fee in Campden, "of the Honour of Chester," (added in No. 6).

Mabel, the second sister of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, married William de Albini (IV.) Earl of Arundel, who, dying in 1221, left a son William (V.) who, on Earl Ranulph's death in 1232,

[1] Hugh's connection with the Giffards, of Brimpsfield, has not been traced. He was Constable of the Tower of London, and, after the death of Sibilla, married one of the sisters of Alexander Crancumbe.—*Dugdale.*

[2] See Sir John Maclean's note in Lay Subsidies, Transactions, Vol. XI. page 2.

inherited his mother's share of that estate, but himself died in 1234 (the year preceding the date of these Returns), leaving his brother Hugh, then a minor, to succeed to the Earldom of Arundel and his other possessions. Earl Hugh only lived till 1243, when the whole of these came to be divided among his four sisters.

Campden, being assessed at only half a fee, must have been reduced in service, since it, with Bisley, was held as six fees in 1210 (Return I., No. 1).

32. William de Cantilupe, in Salperton, half a fee, which Robert Tingtor, of Winchcombe, holds (No. 5).

Salperton, in Bradley Hundred, belonged at Domesday to Hugo l'Asne, most of whose manors came into possession of the Chandos family before the middle of the 12th century. It probably did so likewise, as Robert de Chandos, who died in 1174, confirmed the gift of the church there to the Norman abbey of Lire. In some unexplained manner it became, however, divided between the Warwickshire families of de Limesey and Corbucion.

In 7th and 8th Henry III., Ralph de Limesey sued Walter Cumin, and Margery his wife, for half a fee in Salperton, which had been his late father, Ralph's, in 7th Rich. I.[1]; but the Comyns retained possession, though in *Kirby's Quest* it is stated that their overlord was unknown.

The other half of the fee must have passed, at an earlier period, into the hands of Peter Corbucion, better known as Peter de Stodley, who, in the reign of Henry II., gave 100 acres of his demesne land in it, and the *Chapelry*, to a priory which he founded at Wicton, in Warwickshire, adding afterwards 200 acres more.[2] The patronage of this priory, with the residue of his moiety of Salperton, a later Peter Corbucion transferred to William de Cantilupe, Seneschal of King John's Household, and a Justice Itinerant in his reign and that of Henry III., to whom had been granted the Manor of Aston, in Warwickshire, which Ralph de Tancarvill forfeited on the first seizure of the lands of the Normans.

[1] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 444. [2] Dugdale's Warwickshire.

William de Cantilupe removed the canons to Stodley itself, which he had likewise acquired, and which was nearer to Aston-Cantilupe. He died in 1238; but whether his son William, junr., succeeded to the overlordship of Salperton I know not. Robert "the Dyer," of Winchcombe, the sub-feoffee, bore a surname which was very common in Gloucestershire, as seen in the Jury List of 32nd Henry III.[1]

Peter de Stodley had given a virgate and a half in Salperton to the Templars, and they claimed free warren there in 15th Edward I.

33. Henry de Penebridge two fees of the Honour of Cormailles, which he holds, one in Weston Marmiwy, and one—the twentieth part of a fee excepted—in Wonestan (Nos. 4 and 5).

Pembridge, from which this family acquired its surname, was a vill in Herefordshire, held by them, as one Knight's fee of the old enfeoffment, of the Honour of Radnor, which, in 1235, was in possession of the Mortimers of Wigmore.[2] Mr. Eyton, in his "Antiquities of Salop," gives a very full account of this Henry, and of his successors in Weston and Woneston, but does not explain how his connection with the Honour of Cormailles originated.

He died in 1254, just after paying 100 marks for the wardship of the daughters and co-heiresses of Godfrey de Gamages, whom he married to his two sons, Henry and William, who thus obtained lands in several counties, Gloucestershire included. The elder son nearly shipwrecked the fortunes of the family by insulting Prince Edward, after the battle of Evesham, for which he was deprived of his lands and of his liberty, dying in prison in 1272. Weston was given to Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York, by whose father it had been alienated, but being perseveringly claimed, under the terms of the "Dictum of Kenilworth," by a third Henry de Pembridge, son of the disinherited Baron, the Archbishop agreed to give him in exchange for it the Manor of Ullingwicke, in Herefordshire, and 1000 marks.[3] Godfrey Giffard,

[1] Trans., Vol. X., p. 293 [2] Testa de Nevill, pp. 64 and 68.

[3] Yet in an Inq. p.m., 17th Edward I., Henry de Penbrugge (III.?), is said to have died seized of Weston-sub-Edge Manor, Gloucestershire.

Bishop of Worcester, Walter's brother and heir, maintained his right to free warren in both Norton Giffard and Weston-sub-Edge before the Quo Warranto Commission of 1287, holding them, as we learn from *Kirby's Quest, in capite* of the King as a fee and a half. Why the latter manor is here called Weston *Marmiwy* is not apparent, but as the suffix is no doubt a corruption of Marmyun,[1] it had probably been at one time held by that family of the Honour of Cormailles. It clearly is not, however, the Weston which Robert de Harcourt held of the Earl of Warwick (see No. 39), and of which, in conjunction with Queinton,[2] his son Richard was subsequently overlord.

Wunestan appears to have been recovered by Henry de Penbridge (III.), and left at his death, in 1279, to a son of the same name, by another wife than Isabel Harcourt who was the mother of his principal heir, for Mr. Eyton refers to a grant therein, made by Sir Henry Penbridge in 1303. It was Winston, in Bisley, for the aid for knighting the Black Prince, in 1346, was paid by John de Alspathe for half a fee in that Hundred, "which *Henry de Penbridge* formerly held."[3]

34. Ralph de Mortimer, two fees, viz., in Bisley and Langborowe one and a half, which *he* holds, in Newenton half a fee, which Baldwin holds.

Roger de Mortimer, of Wigmore, who had held Lechlade and Langeberg of the inheritance of his second wife Isabella, daughter of Walcheline de Ferrars (Return I., No. 22), died in 1217.

According to Dugdale,[4] Ralph was their eldest son, but this assumption is beset with insuperable difficulties, and I am convinced that Mr. Blore is right[5] in the amended pedigree which he puts forward, showing that Isabella's son was Hugh de Mortimer,

[1] In the List of Sheriffs of Warwickshire, printed by Dugdale, Philip *Murmuwy* appears, in 34th, 35th and 36th Henry III., in which years the Lord of Tamworth held the office.

[2] Weston-sub-Edge had been two separate manors in Saxon times, and Ansfrid de Cormaille held it at Domesday for such. He may have alienated one of them.

[3] Trans., Vol. X., p. 387.

[4] Baronage, p. 140.

[5] History of County of Rutland, p. 230.

who died in November, 1227, s.p., and that this Ralph was son of Roger by his first marriage with Millicent Ferrars, daughter of the Earl of Derby.

It seems impossible otherwise to account for the fact that all Isabella's possessions, including Oakham Castle, Lechlade and Longborough, escheated to the Crown on her death in 1251; for although Ralph had died six years previously he had left a son Roger, who, if grandson of Isabella, ought to have succeeded her. Fosbroke tries to get over the difficulty by asserting that the manors in question were "seized as lands of the Normans,"[1] referring in support to a deed in the *Monasticon*, relative to the priory of Lechlade, in which it is recited that certain messuages and lands in this vill had been claimed in the King's court on that ground, but on its being admitted were re-granted to the priory.

The name of Isabella de Mortimer, the supposed foundress, is not mentioned, but assuming her to have died without nearer relatives than some branch of the Ferrars family, settled in Normandy, such a plea on behalf of the crown may have been well-founded, although, be it observed, it is not that assigned in the Close Roll of 36th Henry III. as the ground on which Lechlade is ordered to be taken into the King's hands as an escheat. That the proceeding was at best a high-handed one may well be inferred, for this writ seems to contemplate resistance to the escheator as not improbable, and seeing that not only had Isabella herself paid 400 marks and a palfrey for her brother's inheritance in 7th John, but her husband, Roger de Mortimer, 700 marks and 7 palfreys, two years later, to hold it quietly, it might well have been considered that the latter's heirs had acquired a title.

Evidently indeed it long rankled as a grievance in the family, for the most notorious member of it, his great-grandson, Roger de Mortimer, made use of his influence with the Queen-mother during the minority of Edw. III. to get a re-grant of these manors, though they had long passed from the heirs of Richard Earl of Cornwall,

[1] He had a very vague idea of what this phrase signified, for in one place he explains that it was the Norman soldiers of King John, who were "ousted and banished by Henry III."—Vol. II., p. 251.

on whom they were settled by Henry III., Lechlade and Longborough being then held by Hales abbey, of the gift of his son, Earl Edmond.

To return, however, from this digression to Ralph de Mortimer, and the two fees for which he is here assessed, the names of the manors in which they are said to be situated appear at first somewhat puzzling, Bisley, as we have seen, belonging to the Earls of Chester,[1] (26) and Longborough having, as just stated, escheated to the crown. Some light is, fortunately, thrown on the subject by details furnished in the Escheat Rolls of later years; in the List of the Possessions of which Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, died seized in 22nd Richard II., we find the following included, viz., Stokes End and *Bisseley (sic)*, one fee for William Rodborow; Langborough—half a fee for Thomas Lambank under (postea) Bryan de Bampton; Newynton, half a fee Baldwynus.[2]

There is no manor now known as "Stokes End," in Biseley, nor can it be identified with any one of the five hamlets in that parish. Perhaps "the Prebend" therein, which the Mortimers bestowed after their alliance with the Earls of Gloucester, on the college of *Stoke* Clare, in the county of Suffolk, may have acquired the name, but if so, it cannot have been till late in Edward III.'s reign. Atkyns says that they had a grant of the Manor of Bisley when Edmund Mortimer, who succeeded 10th Edward I. and died 31st Edward I., married a Spanish cousin of Queen Eleanor's, but it is evident that they possessed this fee at an earlier date.

The manor held by Ralph de Mortimer in Longborough, commonly known as Bank's fee, was quite distinct from that of which his step-mother died seized. Judging from its extent it was identical with that of two hides held at Domesday by the Earl of

[1] Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the accounts of Bisley given by the several historians of Gloucestershire. Though aware the Earl Hugh was its Domesday possessor, they are one and all ignorant that it continued for nearly two centuries to be held by the Earls of Chester. Atkyns writes as if it had gone "soon after the Conquest" to the Mortimers, whilst Fosbroke confuses it with Bisseley (now Bushley), near Malvern, and cites numerous entries relating to the Earls of Gloucester, which are, of course, out of place. I presume it came to the crown with the Earldom of Chester.

[2] Not Bal*connus*, as Fosbroke read it, Vol. II. p. 383.

Moriton. The abbot of Hales claimed free warren there in 15th Edw. I., but unsuccessfully, for *Kirby's Quest* states that Richard Labanc holds two carucates in Langbury, of Brian de Branton (Brampton), and Brian of Edmund de Mortimer.

Newynton, the third of Ralph's manors, is Naunton, in Slaughter Hundred.[1] Who Baldwin was, by whose name the fee was designated for a hundred and fifty years, there is nothing to show, but it seems really to have been held by the Priory of Little Malvern, in 20th Edward III.[2]

35. Stephen d'Evereux, two hides in Guitinges Temple, five shillings and fourpence, held by himself, according to No. 6 as a *fourth and* a fifth part of one Knight's fee.

I presume the words in *italics* were meant to be erased, since the assessment is for a *fifth* only, though the quantity of land held might have warranted a higher one.

The principal possessions of this family, obtained through marriage with a daughter of the first Walter de Lacy early in the 12th century, were in Herefordshire, where, no doubt, Stephen, then the head of it, paid scutage in 12th and 13th John. From what is said as to the tenancy of Oxenhall, by "her who was wife of Stephen d'Evereux," in the return of Walter de Lacy (21), it would seem that, despite the mention of him above, Stephen was no longer alive. That manor lay on the further side of the county 30 or 40 miles from Guiting, and his connection with the latter had probably been due to the fact that it also had belonged to the De Lacy's, one of whom had bestowed it on the Templars, subject, perhaps, to this sub-infeudation. Very possibly, however, the two hides in question were those which the widow of Geri de Loges had retained, which, Mr. Taylor says, cannot be accounted for.[3]

As William d'Evereux, Stephen's son and heir, did not inherit till 36th Henry III., he must at this time have been a child.

36. The Bishop of Rochester, in Eston John, one fee, which the said John holds (No. 5).

[1] Some of Fosbroke's references under this head relate to another Newington held of the Mortimers of Richard's castle.

[2] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. X. p. 288.

[3] Analysis, p. 144.

Estune, afterwards Aston-under-Edge, appears in Domesday as held by St. Mary's at Lambeth of the gift of the Countess Goda. That church belonged to the see of Rochester, to which the Countess's gift was confirmed by the Conqueror, but Rufus took the manor in question away, and sold it back to Bishop Gundulf, whose successors held it for centuries.

It had long been known as Eston John, being so called in the Carucage of 1221.[1] The tenant was probably spoken of commonly as John of Eston.

37. Roger de Chandos, two and a half fees, viz, one fee in Schipton Chamfleurs, held by Richard Tyrel, one fee in Brockworth, held by Ralph de Chandos, half a fee in Bagindon, held by Richard de Bagindon.

In Return I., No. 15, Robert de Chandos held Brockworth, Bagindon and Sipton, two Knights," so that this was an increase in the service.

Dugdale's *Baronage* says that Robert died in 1219, and was succeeded by Roger.

Of their tenants, Richard Tyrell and Dionisia his wife, had a law-suit with the Master of the Knights Templars, in 9th Hen. III. as to lands in Shipton,[2] and one of the divisions of that manor became known as Shipton Tyrell.[3]

Ralph de Chandos, who held Brockworth, was head, no doubt, of the Gloucestershire branch of the family. According to the Rev. Mr. Bartleet's history of that manor, he was one of the Justices Itinerant in the reigns of John and Henry III.[4]—the date of his death being unknown, save that his son was in possession in 1260.

The Bagindons long held the manor from which they took their surname.

At the date of *Kirby's Quest* William de Solers held Shipton of Roger Tyrel, and he of Robert Chandos, while Richard de Bagindon held one fee of the same overlord in Bagindon. Brockworth is not mentioned.

[1] Testa de Nevill, p. 80.
[2] Bracton's Note Book, No. 1101.
[3] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 434.
[4] Trans., *ante* Vol. VII., p. 171.

38. Henry de Vere in Thormaton (Tormarton) two fees, held by John de Thormaton (No. 5).

The same Henry in Return I. No. 20, held three fees, which his grandfather had taken from the Fitz Alan inheritance. As he was of age so far back as 1193, he must now have been past sixty. On his decease Tormarton probably reverted to John Fitz Alan, as it passed with his adjacent manor of Acton at a later period.

39. Matthew de Lovein, three quarters of a fee in Seisincote. In No. 5, Matthew de Seisincote is said to hold it, but whether he was the same person, or his feoffee, is not clear. Fosbroke, misreading this entry, calls him de *Lovemore*, but the family of de Loveyn was of good standing in France, and held in Somersetshire temp. Henry III. How they got their interest in Seisincote, I cannot say. Of the five holdings into which that parish was apportioned at Domesday, that alone of Walter the Deacon (the supposed ancestor of the line of Hastings), was of sufficient extent —four and a half hides—to be reckoned equivalent to three-fourths of a fee; each of the others containing one hide only. The Matthew de Loveyn, who held it in 1235, was presumably the one whose inquisition *post mortem* is to be found under 46th Hen. III. (1262). His son Matthew was then 24 years of age. He died in 30th Edward I. (1302), leaving lands in Suffolk and in Yorkshire to his son and heir Thomas, but in neither case is Gloucestershire mentioned in the escheats. Nor does Seisincote occur in *Kirby's Quest;* but in the aid for knighting the Black Prince, in 1346, half a fee there is said to be held by John de Walyford, and the fifth of a fee by a family named de Seisincote, possibly descended from Matthew. Strange to say, however, the name of de Loveyn is found in the *Gloucestershire Visitation* of 1623, so that the family must have had root in the county.

40. Richard de Harecourt, half a fee in Quenton (No. 4) it being added in No. 5, "which Robert Marmion holds," while in No. 6 it is referred to merely as "Robert Marmion's half fee in Quenton."

It is rather a surprise to find Queinton thus held of the Harcourts, for although the legend as to a Marmion, "who came

in with the Conqueror," and drove the nuns of Polesworth from their cell here, is refuted by the evidence of Domesday, and it is now known for certain that the church of Quenton was first given to the nunnery in 4th Stephen (1139) by Robert, son of the Robert Marmion, Lord of Fontenoy in Normandy, on whom King Henry I. had conferred by a charter (without date) the royal manor of Tamworth, it is nevertheless generally taken for granted that Queinton was held *in capite* at the period named, and continuously afterwards, by that family. This idea was converted into all but certainty by Fosbroke's reference to the Pipe Roll of 24th Henry II., as showing that a Robert Marmion then paid an aid of one mark for it. It will be found, however, that this statement is based on a misconception, on his part, of the meaning of the entry,[1] whilst further examination of the records will show that the Marmions did not hold Queinton "sine medio" for upwards of a century after the death of Henry II., but always of some overlord or other.

At Domesday, Quenintune (Queinton) was held of the King, by Hugh de Grentesmesnil, for two manors, it having been divided before the Conquest. The smaller, containing only two hides, Hugh added to the demesne lands of his adjacent manor of Merston; the larger, of twelve hides, was held of him by one Roger, who was likewise his feoffee in Weston for four hides more. Both these manors had belonged to Baldwin[2] in King Edward's time, and the circumstance of their continued association throws light on what afterwards happened. Who Roger was there is nothing to show. It might be assumed he was a Marmion, but the christian name of the alleged companion of the Conqueror is given as William in one account, and Robert in another. Nevertheless, it is a curious coincidence that a Roger Marmion is

[1] The words are, "Villata de Quenton, Rob^{s} Marmiun ređ comp de 1 m̄arc in defaltâ . . . . In perdonis," implying no more than that the freeholders of the vill had been fined a mark for not attending some jury; but that Robert Marmion, who, as their head, was accountable, had been excused payment.

[2] It is noteworthy that Hugh had a tenant named Roger in two of his manors in Warwickshire, which had belonged to a Baldwin, but they did not come to the Marmions.

the earliest of the family, whose presence in England has been traced as far back by Dugdale as the reign of William Rufus, who appears, from the recital in a charter of Henry III.'s time, to have given him the manor of Arrow, in Warwickshire, on its forfeiture by Odo of Bayeux.[1] Dugdale, moreover, asserts that Midleton, another Warwickshire manor, held by Hugh de Grentesmesnil at Domesday in demesne, "was ere long disposed of to one of the Marmions,"[2] although the single fact he cites in corroboration does not necessitate its acquisition earlier than the middle of Henry II.'s reign, before which time the Earls of Leicester had obtained the Grentesmesnil estates by marriage.

The real question is, however, when and how the Harcourts acquired the overlordship of Queinton. This family appears to have come into England in the reign of Henry I., under the auspices of his great minister, Robert de Beaumont, Count de Menlau, afterwards Earl of Leicester, of whom they certainly held Ilmedon (Elmington) in Warwickshire, a parish which marches with that of Queinton, in Gloucestershire. They likewise held largely of the Earls of Warwick sprung from that Earl's brother, as is shewn by the Return of William, the third Earl in the *Liber Niger*, in which, after stating that Ivo de Harcourt holds seven Knights' fees of him, he adds that his father, Earl Roger, had pledged three and a half of these to the Earl of Leicester, getting three and a half in exchange, of which he gives the names, as well as of their tenants, including *Robert* de Harcourt one fee in *Weston*. He subsequently mentions that Robert Marmion holds a Knight's fee of him, but without saying where, and it need scarcely be remarked that it does not follow by any means that it was in Queinton, as the Marmions held of him elsewhere.[3] Unfortunately, there is not any Return in the *Liber*

[1] Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 845.

[2] Idem., p. 1051.—In his Baronage he says that Ivo, Hugh's heir, rebelling against Henry I., was deprived of his lands, but obtained the protection of Robert, Earl of Leicester, by engaging that his son Ivo should marry the Earl's niece, daughter of Henry, Earl of Warwick. It was, probably, through the bargain then made that a portion of Hugh de Grentesmesnil's Domesday estate came into the possession of these Earls, though Dugdale adds that the greater part was restored to Hugh, son of the second Ivo.—*Baronage*, p. 425.

[3] *e.g.*, in Dosthill, see History of Warwickshire, p. 1065.

Niger from the then Earl of Leicester, Robert le Bossu, so that we have no information as to what either Harcourts or Marmions held of him in 1166. Upon his death, two years later, considerable changes may have taken place, for Robert Blanchemains, his son and heir, married in that very year Petronilla, the daughter and heiress of Hugh de Grentesmesnil, and thus obtained all that was left[1] of the Domesday estate of her great grandfather Hugh. It was, probably, about this time that Robert de Harcourt, who had succeeded his father Ivo, was allowed such complete independence that he claimed to hold both Weston and Queinton direct from the Crown, for the de Beaumont Earls were always, as shewn in the case of the de Boscos,[2] liberal in the extreme, and careless in enforcing their strict feudal rights. Robert, in fact, was a very powerful man at the beginning of the 13th century, for his daughter was married to Waleran, Earl of Warwick (who had succeeded his brother William), and he was Sheriff of Warwickshire from 1199 to 1202 inclusive, and witnessed Royal Charters as a member of the King's Council. In 1205, however, he was deprived of all his English estates by King John, for not relinquishing his Norman patrimony, and they were given, or, perhaps, rather restored, to the first Simon de Montfort, husband of the elder sister and co-heiress of the last de Beaumont Earl of Leicester. In 5th Henry III., however, after Robert de Harcourt's death in Normandy, his son Richard came over, and on engaging to pay £100 obtained a re-grant of all his father's lands in England,[3] the Sheriff of Gloucestershire, among others, being ordered to give him sasine. "Howbeit," says Dugdale, "Simon de Montfort (probably the second of that name) continued to hold the possession," though eventually he allowed John, son of this Richard de Harcourt, to hold the estates of him. This story tallies with a series of entries on the Gloucestershire Pipe Rolls, which, as they confirm the fact of Richard's overlordship of Queinton, must be here alluded to. The earliest, in 8th Hen. III.,

[1] He was not the eldest son, but, owing to the heir remaining in Normandy, and to the death of other brothers, he got the estates in England.

[2] See Trans., Vol. XII., Return 1, No. 2, p. 242.

[3] Rot. Finium,

is to the effect that Richard de Harcourt has "fined" for two fees, Queinton and Weston, as also for the scutage of Poitou in respect thereto, £14. Out of this sum, we are told in 11th Henry III. that Robert Marmion had paid 50 shillings into the treasury,—perhaps as liable for the scutage,—leaving £11 10s. still due. This balance of debt is repeated on several Rolls up to 26th Henry III., but thereafter ceases to be entered. With regard to the Robert Marmion, who contributed the fifty shillings in 1227, and who was clearly the same person who is mentioned in these Returns as holding Queinton of Richard Harcourt in 1235, there is abundant proof that he was a younger son of the Robert (III) of Tamworth, who died at the beginning of Henry the third's reign, leaving two sons by different wives, who each bore their father's christian name, and were distinguished from each other as Robert "senior" and Robert "junior." The former was abroad, in disgrace, in 3rd Henry III., when the latter fined no less than £500 to have Tamworth castle and the rest of his father's inheritance, prudently stipulating, however, that if his elder brother were pardoned (as happened two years later) he himself should be left in the enjoyment of the Lordships of Wetringham, in the county of Lincoln; Berewich, in Suffolk; and *Queinton*, in Gloucestershire.[1] The inclusion of the last might be supposed to indicate that he expected to hold it henceforth *in capite*, were it not for the evidence supplied by these Returns, which is corroborated by that of *Kirby's Quest* half a century afterwards, wherein John Marmion, Robert's grandson, appears as holding it of Philip Marmion (of Tamworth), and he of the Earl of Leicester, the mesne tenancy of the Harcourts, if it still existed, not being noticed.

It was urged indeed by John, before the Quo Warranto Commissioners in 1287, when he claimed plenary feudal rights in

[1] In 1224 he was forced to admit that he held them of his elder brother who alleged that he had five hides in Queinton, whereas Robert, junior, pleaded that he only held three, Robert the Bastard holding the other two. — *Bracton's Note Book*, No. 986.

[2] As the two manors contained at Domesday no less than 14 hides, it is, of course, conceivable that the Marmions held 5 hides *in capite*, and the remainder only of the Honour of Leicester, but, if so, it is strange that this

half[2] Queinton in virtue of his enfeoffment by Edmund the King's brother (on whom the Earldom of Leicester had, after Simon de Montfort's forfeiture, been conferred), that notwithstanding the vill was of the Honour of Leicester, its subjection to the courts thereof had been so nearly nominal that neither he nor his tenants were called on for contributions or loans. His claim was on that occasion disallowed, on the ground that view of frank-pledge, &c., was never given without the special concession of the King, which he had not; but three years later, in 20th Edw. I., the boon was conceded, and a charter of Free Warren in Nether Queinton and Over Queinton granted him by the King. In 1346 the Lady (domina) Marmion paid aid for half a fee in Queinton, "which John Marmion formerly held there."

41. John Fitz Alan, in Aketon Thurville one fee (4), which Robert de Turville holds (5).

William Fitz Alan, as stated in the paper on Return I. (No.19), died in 1215, and was succeeded by his brother John, who held the Honour until his death in 24th Henry III. (1240). Robert de Turville, the feoffee, was probably the one who had been admitted as heir to his father of the same name in 9th John.

42. Fulk fitz. Warine, in Alvestan, half a fee, called Haleweston in No. 6, where it appears as a "Capital Honour."

He was probably the son of Fulk, who in Return I. (No. 28) held in Alveston one Knight's fee, and who had paid for his relief in 1195, for on the Close Roll of 14th Henry III. the manor is confirmed to another Fulk and his heirs, the service being probably then reduced as above.

In *Kirby's Quest* "Halweston" is said to be held by Fulk, son of Fulk, *in capite* as half a fee. It was probably this last Fulk who in 3rd Edward II. got leave to alienate Alveston to Walter of Gloucester, said by Atkyns and Fosbroke to be his son, but quite erroneously, as he is not so described in the *Inq. ad quod damnum.*

was not asserted during the "Quo Warranto" proceedings. What became of the 3 hides held by Robert the Bastard is unknown, but a family which bore the name of de Quenton existed there, and the de Cloptons also at a somewhat later date held the manor of Radwick, in Quenton parish, of the Marmions.

43. One third of a fee in Scipton, held by John, son of Simon the Templar, it is not known of whom (5). There can be little doubt that it was in Scipton Chamfleurs, where, as already mentioned (37), the Templars had lands given them by the Chandos family, for which they claimed view of Frank Pledge, &c., before the Quo Warranto Commission in 1287. John, son of Simon, must therefore have held of the Master of the Temple in England.

44. The Abbot of Evesham, in Weston and Laverstock, one fee.

In Return I. (No. 34) the Abbot of Evesham answered for one Knight's fee and the eighth of a fee, but it is not said where they are situated.

The church of Evesham at Domesday held Weston and Stocke, in Wideleis Hundred, the latter, with the manor of Hedecote, having, we are there told, been put under the protection of the abbey by two Knights, probably of Saxon descent. It was, no doubt, on this ground that the Military Service continued to be exacted.

Weston is Weston-on-Avon. Stoke, now Larkstoke, is a hamlet of Ilmington parish, county Warwick, adjoining Quenton.

45. The Earl of the Isle, half a fee in Sandhurst, which Ralph de Wilinton holds.

In Return I. (No. 18) the Earl of the Isle (of Wight) answered for one Knight in Sandhurst, so that the service had been reduced.

William de Vernun, the then Earl, died about the close of John's reign,[1] whereupon Ralph de Wilinton, who had held the manors of Marychurch and Brading of him as one fee, was appointed to take charge of his lands in the counties of Hants, Dorset, and Somerset.[2]

The Sheriff of Gloucestershire had already been ordered to allow this Ralph to hold 100 solidates of land in Senandon,[3] which

[1] Dugdale says 1215. Doyle "before 1217."

[2] Close Roll, 2nd Henry III.

[3] I think there can be no doubt that this is a perversion of Sandhurst.

Earl William Marshall had committed to him,[1] and about the same time he received other similar favours.[2]

Baldwin de Redvers, grandson of William de Vernun, succeeded to the Earldoms of Devon and the Isle, and as he lived till 1245, was the Earl referred to in these Returns, but it is open to doubt whether the Ralph who held of him was not the *son* of the Ralph de Wilington last alluded to, since in the Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, in 1224, he is styled "*Junior*."[3] In his own account indeed of his title to the tithes of Sandhurst, bestowed by him on that abbey in 1218, as set forth in the recital to a confirmation in 1229, he speaks of the land as having been given to himself by King Henry, son of John, but this may refer simply to his having had sasine.

It is, at any rate, certain that so far back as 1203,[4] a Ralph de Wilington had acquired by fine an interest in several Gloucestershire manors, including Sandhurst, the latter, according to Fosbroke, being a member of Yate, although in a different Hundred; and it seems natural to assume that this was Ralph "senior," the first of the family who settled in the county,[4] no doubt as a vassal of the great House of de Redvers, Earls of Devon.

[1] Close Roll, 17th John.

[2] In 17th John, 1215, writ to Sheriff of Gloucestershire to give sasine to Bishop of Worcester of manor of Ablinton—"Salvis Radulphi de Wilinton catallis suis in eodem manerio."

In 1216, writ to Sheriff of Worcestershire to give sasine of lands in Ablinton to Ralph de Wilinton.

In 1st Henry III., lands of William de Bushlington in Leicestershire granted to Ralph de Wilington.

In 2nd Henry III., Sheriff of Gloucestershire to allow Ralph de Wilington a weekly market in his manor of *Yates* (not Sintes, as Fosbroke misread it), Sandhurst being a dependency of the manor of Yate. —*Rot. Lit. Claus.*

[3] Vol. I., p. 27.

[4] Vide Pedes Finium, Glouc., No. 45 of 4th John.

[5] Rudder asserts, in the usual fashion, that they held Willington Court, in Sandhurst, *soon after the Conquest*, and tries to support the assertion by misquoting the date of a grant made by Ralph (II) and his wife Olimpia in 12th Henry III., as if it had been in 12th Henry I. The Cartulary, by mistake, has 12th Henry II., but the name of the abbot suggests the correction. The family, in fact, was of humble origin, the Ralph de Wilington of Edward I.'s time, maintaining before the Quo Warranto Commissioners his right to be hereditary "Beadle" of a portion of the Hundred of Buddlegh, co. Devon.

The de Wilingtons, always maintained a close connection with Devonshire, Ralph (II) being its Sheriff in 38th Hen. III., and his son Henry, during the reign of Edw. I., whilst his great grandson was summoned to parliament in 16th Edw. III. as Baron Wilington, of the county of Devon. Shortly after the beginning of the young King Henry's reign, Ralph de Wilinton, "Junior," evidently stood high in the confidence of the government. He was made Constable of Bristol Castle in 1224, and in that capacity acted for two years as gaolor of the unfortunate Eleanor, the King's cousin, receiving an allowance of four Knights' scutages for his sustenance. In 1233 he became Governor of the Castle of Devizes, a post which he exchanged two years later for that of collector of this aid for marrying the King's sister, not it may be surmised a very congenial task for one accustomed to exercise authority in military matters.

This concludes the List of Honours in No. 4, but two names are added in No. 5 to this assessment, viz.—

46. Godfrey de Craucombe, a quarter of a fee in Dunamenel. He is thus assessed for Down Amney alone, as in Return III. No. 1., no allusion being made to the other Gloucestershire manor, Pinnockshire, which had been conferred on him by King John.[1] That he continued, however, to hold the latter till his death is certain, since an Inquisition, taken after the event, is extant,[2] wherein the jurors, on the strength of minute details, declare it worth £13 10s. 2d. per annum. The writ ordering this Inquisition (the only one relating to his possessions which remains, though we know from the *Testa de Nevill* that he held as well in the counties of Hereford, Wilts, Dorset, Oxon, and Huntingdon) has not been preserved, and as, unfortunately, the usual information as to the day of his death, and the heirs to his lands, is omitted

[1] Trans., Vol. XII. p. 283.

[2] Vide Calendar Inq. post mort., Vol. I. p. 41, incerti temporis Hen. III. No. 21, Galfridus de Craucombe. It runs: "Inquisitio facta coram Abbate de Pershore Escaetore Domini Regis citra Trentam, et Dom. Galfrido de Langley, super extentu terre in Pinnockscire cum p'tais que fuit Godefridi de Craucombe," &c., &c. The word *Pinnockshire* proved a stumbling block to the compilers, who entered him as having died seized of lands in *Pershore*, Laforde and Lahide, in Worcestershire, the two latter names picked, apparently, at random from the description in the Extent.

by the jurors, the only clue to the date of the former arises from the fact that such Inquisition was made before the Abbot of Pershore, as escheator south of Trent. Eleurius, the abbot in question, was not elected till 19th March, 1249,[1] so that it is improbable that Godfrey de Craucombe died earlier than the middle of the 13th century, though he must then have been upwards of three score and ten, assuming him to have been over thirty at the time of his naval command under King John.

Apart from the silence of the Inquisition, the presumption seems to be that he left no issue, for we find Down Amney reverting to the heiress of its former owner, and his other manors distributed by the crown. There can be little doubt, at any rate, that he died without male heirs, for the name does not occur again either in the Index to the *Testa*, or in the *Calendar of Escheats* brought from the Tower.

47. Walter de Clifford one fee in Frampton, held of him by Richard de Clifford.

The manor of Frampton-on-Severn, which had descended from Drogo fitz Ponz, of Domesday, the first of this family, was confirmed, after much litigation, during the reign of Richard I. to Richard de Clifford, to be held by him of his older brother Walter, who then recovered the Shropshire Barony.

Richard was the first to die, for in 1213 Walter de Clifford fined 100 marks and a palfrey, to have the custody of the land and heirs of Richard de Clifford, his brother, in Frampton.[2]

Walter's death followed ten years later (7th Henry III.), so that the above Return relates to a second generation, each of the cousins bearing his father's christian name.

Though Walter's liability for the aid of 1235 is here recorded, it would appear that Richard was really looked to for payment, since on the Fine Roll of 27th Henry III. an order to the Sheriff appears, to postpone the collection of scutage for one fee in Frampton on the ground that *Richard* de Clifford is in foreign parts with the King.

[1] Dugdale's Monasticon, Pershore Abbey.

[2] Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus, p. 485.

At the close of the Return No. 6, four more tenants *in capite* are referred to by name, though the amounts owing by only the two first of them are entered, viz.—

48. Richard de Crupes three fees held by himself. These fees were, respectively: Whittington, in Gloucestershire; Baldington, in Oxfordshire; and Ordington, in Berkshire. Henry de Scrupes,[1] their lord in 1210, held only the first in demesne, the other two being then in the hands of his feoffees.

It is not known in what year Richard succeeded, but he clearly cannot have been a son of Roger de Berkeley's widow whom Henry fined to marry in 1221.

According to the pedigree put forward by Sir Harris Nicolas,[2] Henry's immediate successor was a son named William, this Richard being his grandson. This, however, is on the basis of Dugdale's theory that the Gloucestershire D' Escrupes, and the Yorkshire Le Scropes, were for three centuries after the Conquest one and the same family, a theory which it is quite impossible on investigation to accept. It is sufficiently refuted in the case of this very Richard, who is set down as dying before 1279, *without issue*, whereas the inquisition on his death proves that he left a son and heir, Richard de Crupes, *alias* Croupes, of the age of twenty-eight years.[3] We learn from *Kirby's Quest*[4] that this latter Richard held Whittington of the King in 1285 as one fee, and it further appears from an entry in the Return of the Collection of the Aid for Knighting the Black Prince in 1346,[5] that the manor was subsequently held by *Robert* de Crupes, whose name, like that of the second Richard, finds no place in Sir Harris's pedigree, wherein the succession is made to pass direct from the first Richard to Sir William le Scrope of Bolton.

49. Pagan de Chaurcis, twelve and a half fees, of Pagan de Mundubbel's.

[1] Return I. No. 16.

[2] History of the Manor of Castle Combe, by Poulett Scrope.

[3] Calendarium Genealogicum, p. 264, where Rot. Fin. 6th Edward I. is also quoted.

[4] Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XI. p. 145.

[5] Idem., Vol. X. p. 281.

The history of the family of Cadurcis, Chaurcis, or Chaworth, was sketched in my paper on Return I., in connection with the Earl of Salisbury (No. 5) and the custom of its head's assuming the title of Montdoubleau, from their original seat in France, alluded to. The Pagan above-named, probably grandson of the Pagan de Mundubbel, who asserted a claim to these twelve and a half fees in his Return in the *Liber Niger*, had been compelled in 1218 to defend his rights against a law-suit brought by William Longsword, Earl of Salisbury,[1] who claimed the Gloucestershire Barony of Kempsford in right of his wife Ela, descended from the first Patrick de Cadurcis. Pagan must have died within a few years of the date of these Returns, for in 27th Henry III. *Patrick* de Chaworth obtained the grant of a market in that manor. On Patrick's death, in 42nd Henry III.,[2] another Pagan succeeded, who, dying in 54th Henry III., without issue, was replaced by his brother Patrick, after whose decease in 1283,[3] the barony passed to his infant daughter, eventually married to Henry Earl of Lancaster.

50. The Earl Marshal, sixty five and a half fees, of the Honours of Striguil and Castle Goderich.

Gilbert, one of the four sons of William who inherited this earldom in rapid succession, held it from 1234 to 1236, and must therefore be the Earl here referred to.[4]

Few of his fees were in Gloucestershire. In Return 1 (No. 3), the Earl, his grandfather, held in Badgworth and Stanhouse, with dependencies, three Knights. Daglingworth, though then omitted, was likewise held of his Honour down to the time of *Kirby's Quest.*

51. The Earl of Gloucester, two hundred and sixty one and a half fees, answered for in Kent by Richard de Lade,[5] "who has his lands in custody."

[1] See Bracton's Note Book, Vol. II. p. 3, No. 3.
[2] Inq. p.m. 42nd Hen. III. No. 26.
[3] Inq. p.m. 11th Edw. I. No. 3.
[4] Doyle's Official Baronage.
[5] He is called Richard *de la Hyde* in a repetition of this entry at p. 413, but there *was* a Richard de la Lade in Wilts in 25th Henry III.—(*Abbr. Placit.*

On the death of Gilbert de Clare, in 1230, his son Richard was but eight years old, and consequently, at the date of these Returns, still remained a ward of the Crown.

In Return 1, No. 25, the Honour of Gloucester answered for twenty seven and three quarter fees in the county, but it was then apportioned among several claimants, and a larger number not improbably pertained to it now.

The last two entries are evidently by way of memorandum only, and the same may be said as to that which follows, viz. :— "The Abbot of Winchcumbe will answer with the prelates." As this recalls to mind that, in 12th and 13th John, the contributions of the church were included with those of the laity, whereas, in 19th and 20th Henry III., they were recorded separately, it may be well to insert here copy of a list of the sums paid by the prelates for lands in Gloucestershire at the latter date, as extracted, according to the practice of the compilers of the *Testa*, from a General Roll of Contributions of Religious Houses throughout the kingdom, and tacked on, without heading, to a Return of Serjeanties, &c., which will be found at page 82*b*.

This list, however, will do little to render a comparison between the Returns of the two periods more complete, few of the contributors, at the two periods, being identical. Thus the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Worcester and Bath, are omitted in the later one, as is also the Abbot of Evesham ; but, on the other hand, the Abbots of Tewkesbury and of St. Augustine's, Bristol, and the Prior of Lanthony, are now included, whilst the Abbot of Gloucester, instead of holding his possessions free, as before, is called on to pay the large sum of one hundred marks. Moreover, no fewer than five cells belonging to foreign religious houses, whose revenues had probably been sequestrated on account of the war with France, appear for the first time as contributing.

The aggregate of the sums thus accounted for amounts to £189 2s. 3d., which contrasts favourably with the lay subsidy.

There is no title nor explanation of what the aid is raised for, but the mere fact of its being paid, in most cases "in two tallies," serves to identify it with that of 19th and 20th Henry III.

		MARKS.	£	s.	d.
1	Prior of Esseling[1] (*sic*)	-	3	6	8½
2	Prior of Horseley (Cell of Troarz Abbey)	-	5	0	0
3	Prior of Lantony	20			
4	Abbot of Gloucester	100			
5	Abbot of Tewkesbury	-	20	0	0
6	Priory of Deerhurst (Cell of St. Denis)	20			
7	Prior of Beckford (Cell of St. Barbe en Auge)	6			
8	Prior of Newent (Cell of Cormailles Abbey)		10	0	0
9	Abbot of Cirencester	-	20	0	0
10	Prior of Lantony[2]	20			
11	Abbot of Winchcumbe	10			
12	Abbot of St. Augustine's, Bristol	20			
			58	6	8½
	Total marks	196 =	130	15	6½
			£189	2	3

In order to facilitate comparisons I append, in tabulated form, a summary of the holdings of the tenants *in capite* in 1210 and in 1235 respectively, with the amount of the assessment on each at the latter period. It will be seen that at the former date, excluding lands held by the church and by serjeanty, 46 tenants held 165 fees, whereas, in the subsequent Returns, 51 are enumerated holding 157, if we assume that those of the Earl Marshall and Earl of Gloucester remained unaltered. The difference, therefore, between the two Returns is not material, and is due to omissions

[1] *Esselegh*, at p. 413, where the sum of five marks is set down as still due by the Prior. No such priory is mentioned in the Index to the *Monasticon* as having ever existed in Gloucestershire, or any where else. *Ashley*, the only place in the county that can be supposed to be meant, was a chapelry of the church of Cheltenham, and belonged, like it, to the abbey of Cirencester, which, it will be seen, is duly assessed.

[2] I suppose this repetition of the former entry refers to payment of the second instalment of the aid. In all the other cases, from Nos. 6 to 12, it is said to be paid *in two tallies*.

arising from wardship or other causes, of which a note is added in the case of both (*appen.* B.), as also to a reduction in the service in several instances at the later date. Without entering into details, which would be tedious, it may be assumed from the data there presented that the Crown was entitled to feudal services from about 175 Knights' fees in the county. This would make the levy of an aid of two marks equal in value to £233 11s. 3d. gross, but, as we have seen, a considerable deduction had to be submitted to in practice.

The aggregate of the amounts for which the collectors of 1235-6 rendered account appears from Table A. to have been £152 16s. 7d.,[1] and even adding to this 25 marks for the twelve and a half fees of Pagan de Chaworth, and 61½ marks for those of the Earl Marshal and of the Honour of Gloucester, which would give £57 11s. 1d. more, the total is £210 7s. 5d. only. Adding the £189 2s. 3d. derived from the prelates, Gloucestershire therefore contributed as nearly as possible £400 on this occasion—not a very large amount for a wealthy county. Indeed, however, supplemented by tallages from Towns, payments from serjeanties, and other minor sources of revenue, it is not easy to comprehend how the total marriage portion of £20,000 was made up, unless other parts of the kingdom contributed in larger proportion.

In conclusion, it may be worth while to call special attention to the changes which had taken place during the quarter of a century in the ranks of the Crown tenants. Owing to the failure of direct male heirs, and the consequent division of fiefs among daughters, these had been by no means inconsiderable. The Gloucestershire fees of the Earldom of Leicester had passed definitely with a younger sister of the last de Beaumont Earl to the De Quencies Earls of Winchester; the Earldom of Chester had already undergone partial dismemberment; and the Barony of Newmarch had been divided into two through the same cause: whilst, not to mention minor instances, the Barony of Cormailles, one of the eight remaining in 1210 which had come down from father to son since the Conquest, had likewise been partitioned

[1] Viz., 153½ marks = £102 6s. 8d. + £50 9s. 11d. = £152 16s. 7d., not £158 5s. 8d., as at p. 413.

among the three co-heiresses of Walter de Cormailles, its fees appearing in these Returns under four different headings. The result of all this was of course to augment the number of tenants *in capite*, but at the expense of the size and importance of their holdings, the effect socially being often enhanced by the heiresses of great lords marrying sub-feoffees of merely knightly rank, some of them not previously connected with the county. As yet, however, the process had not gone very far, and though accelerated during the Barons' Wars, it was reserved for the 14th century, with its pestilences, its rebellions, and its Scottish and French Campaigns, to bring about the extinction of the original Norman families of Gloucestershire, and the almost universal disintegration of their Domesday fiefs. Portions of the latter no doubt continued to be held for centuries afterwards by junior branches, or in right of female descent, but the direct male line of all those barons, who had held "from the conquest of England," had ceased to exist by the time Henry IV. ascended the throne.

1235. Return of Honours, No. 4.		Return of Assessment, No. 5-6. Fees.	Marks	£ s. d.	1210. No.	Names.	Fees.	Remarks
1	Earl of Hereford	11¾	23½		6	Earl of Hereford	14½	
2	Earl of Warwick	1½	3		4	Earl of Warwick	3½	
3	Thomas de Berkeley	5	10		7	Honour of Berkeley	5	
4	Robert Musard	2¼		3 0 0	10	Ralph Musard	2	
5	Ralph de Sudley	3	6		11	Ralph de Sudley	3	
6	William de Putot / Nich. de Oxehaye	1	2		30	Robt. de Amneville	1	
7	William de Hastings	5	10		13	John de Hastings	5	
8	Herbert fil. Peter 5?	6⅔		7 11 1	40	Peter fil. Herbert		
9	Nicholas de Molends	8¾		11 14 2¼	12	Jas. de Newmarch	1¼	
10	Ingelard de Dursley	7½	15		8	Roger de Berkeley	6½	
11	Ralph Russell	8¼		11 14 2¼	12	Jas. de Newmarch	1¼	
12	William de Gamages	1	2		43	Wm. de Gamages		
13	Hub. Hose (R. Waleys)	1	2		29	Richard le Waleys	1	
14	John de Monmouth	2	4		14	John de Monmouth	3	
15	Thurstan le Dispenser	½	1		-	- - - -		
16	John Cotele	1/6		0 4 6	-	- - - -		
17	Henry le Fleming	1	2		17	Alard le Fleming	1	
18	Robert de Gurnay	1	2		-	- - - -		
19	Nicholas fil. Roger	½	1		-	- - - -		
20	Arnold de Bosco (E. of Leicester's Hon.)	7½		11 0 0	2	Arnold de Bosco	10	
21	Walter de Lacy	8¼	16½	0 0 2¼	26	Walter de Lacy	13½	
22	William Pantulf	⅘		0 10 8	-	- - - -		
23	James de Solers	2	4		9	Walt. de Cormailles	5	
24	William de Stuteville	1	2		-	- - - -		
25	Walter de Baskerville	1	2		9	Walt. de Cormailles		
26	Earl of Chester	3	6		1	Earl of Chester	6	
27	Abbot of Westminster	⅓		0 8 11	35	Ab. of Westminster	3½ ⅕	
28	Warine de Munchausy	½	1		23	Wm. de Munchausy		1 hide
29	Walter de Ashley	½	1		42	Walter de Ashley	½	£14
30	Honour of Cormailles	2½	5		9	Walt. de Cormailles		
31	Earl of Arundel	½	1		1	Earl of Chester		
32	William de Cantilupe	½	1		-	- - - -		
33	Henry de Penbridge	1 7/10		2 12 0	9	Walt. de Cormailles		
34	Ralph de Mortimer	2	4		22	Rog. de Mortimer	2?	
35	Stephen d'Evereus	⅕		0 5 4	-	- - - -		
36	Bishop of Rochester	1	2		-	- - - -		
37	Roger de Chandos	2½	5		15	Robert de Chandos	2	
38	Henry de Vere	2	4		20	Henry de Vere	2	
39	Mathew de Lovein	¾		1 0 0	-	- - - -		
40	Richard de Harcourt	½	1		-	- - - -		
41	John fitz Alan	1	2		19	William fitz Alan	1	
42	Fulk fitz Warine	½	1		28	Fulk fitz Warine	1	
43	John fitz Simon	⅓		0 8 10¾	-	- - - -		
44	Abbot of Evesham	1	2		34	Abbot of Evesham	1⅓	
45	Earl of the Isle / Ralph Wilington	½	1		18	Earl of the Isle	1	
	Additions in No. 5.				-	Warine fitz Gerald		
46	Godfrey de Craucombe	¼	½		-	- - - -		
47	Walter de Clifford	1	2					
	Additions in No. 6.							
48	Richard de Crupes	3	6		16	Henry d'Escrupes	3	
		113⅔	153½	50 9 11				
49	Pagan de Chaworth	12½	25		-	- - - -		
		126 3/10	178½	119 0 0				
50	Earl Marshall	3?	6	4 0 0	3	Earl Marshall	3	
1	Earl of Gloucester	27¾	55½	37 0 0	25	Hon. of Gloucester	27¾	
		157 1/20		210 9 11		*See Appendix* B.	131½	3 hides
							24½	
							155	5⅓

APPENDIX B.

No.in 1235.	OMISSIONS IN 1210.	FEES
15	Thurstan le Dispenser	$\frac{1}{2}$
16	John Cotele	$\frac{1}{6}$
22	William Pantulf	$\frac{2}{5}$
32	Wm. de Cantilupe	$\frac{1}{2}$
35	Stephen D'Evereux	$\frac{1}{5}$
36	Bishop of Rochester	1
39	Matthew de Lovein	$\frac{3}{4}$
40	Richard de Harcourt	$\frac{1}{2}$
43	Knights Templars	$\frac{1}{3}$
49	Pagan de Chaworth	$12\frac{1}{2}$

No.in 1210	OMISSIONS IN 1235	FEES	£
21	William de Kaynes	2	
24	Elias Giffard	9	
27	Honour of Walingford	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
40	Peter f. Herbert, Tetbury		
41	Ilbert de Hereford		6
44	Theobald le Blund		10
45	Walesius de Cotes		30
	LANDS OF THE NORMANS.		
1	Geoffrey de Lacy, Hayles		
2	Godfrey de Craucombe, Pinnock		
4	E. of Salisbury, Amney		

I do not go on with the other names in the list of lands of the Normans, because they relate to lands given to the Church or held in Serjeanty, which I purposely exclude.

No. 41, 44, and 45, might also have been omitted, as they are only grants for life out of the Royal Demesne.

If these omissions were added to the total enumerated in 1235, viz.: $157\frac{1}{20}$
$24\frac{1}{20}$

It would bring the total to - - - - - - - - - $181\frac{1}{2}$

But some of the fees of Pagan de Chaworth and of Elias Giffard were in Wiltshire, and I imagine - - - - - - - - 175 fees is a fair estimate for the county of Gloucester.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF BROOKTHORPE.

BY THE

Rev. J. MELLAND HALL, M.A., Rector of Harescombe.

Brookthorpe is situated in the Hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton, four miles on the south of Gloucester; and is intersected by the turnpike road leading thence to Stroud.

Portions of Harescombe and Whaddon were formerly intermingled with it, and detached pieces adjoined the Church of Pitchcombe, three miles distant. The operation of the "Divided Parishes Act," (1882), has removed these anomalies, and its present boundary line includes certain scattered lands formerly belonging to Whaddon, Harescombe and Quedgeley, whilst the remaining outlying portions have been, for the most part, annexed to the civil parishes of Harescombe and Pitchcombe.

The Manor.

What cause of offence the first lord of Brookthorpe (of whom we have any certain knowledge) had given King Harold, we know not; but it appears from the Domesday Survey that, during his brief reign, Aluric, lord of Brostorp was dispossessed of his lands, as were also Edmar, lord of Haresfield, Sandhurst and Hatherly, and Wiflet, lord of Harescombe. "In Brostorp Aluric held iii virgates of land: he had two plough teams, one villein, three 'bordarers,' four serfs."

At the date of the Survey, these five manors, which were taken away by Harold after the death of King Edward, were in the hands of the Sheriff, Roger de Ivreio, who had put them to farm for £46 13s. 4d. per annum.

This Roger, who had obtained Siward's great lordship of Tetbury, containing twenty hides, married Adelisa, a daughter of Hugh de Grentmesnil, whose donation of Brockthorp Church and

Manor to the Abbey of St. Peter is thus recorded—"Adeliza uxor Rogeri de Breio dedit ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Gloucestriæ Brocthrop tempore Serlonis Abbatis cum ecclesia ibidem."[1]

This grant was confirmed by a charter of Henry I. The tithes of the demesne of Brockthorpe were granted by Walter the Constable to the Church of St. Owen in Gloucester, probably between the years 1101 and 1131. The possessions of this church, however, not long afterwards, were almost entirely absorbed in the foundation of the new Lanthony at Gloucester, and by charter, dated in 1181, the Prior and Convent of Lanthony, on the petition of Roger Fitz Alan, granted the tithes of five virgates of land which the villeins of Brockthorp held, and which pertained to the Church of St. Owen, to the chaplain of his Chapel of Harescombe.[2]

Between 1148 and 1179, Gilbert de Myners confirmed a grant of lands in "Brocthrope" which Roger Parvus had made in the time of Abbot Hameline, who also obtained from Roger and Hugh his heir, eight acres near the Court of Brocthrop.

Hugh, holding a virgate of land of the monastery, situated near Queddesley, at an annual rent of ten shillings, some dispute arose, which was referred to arbitration—one of arbitrators being Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, and previously Abbot of St. Peter's; it was decided that Roger, son and heir of Hugh, should grant a virgate of sixty-four acres "in his manor of Brocthrop to the Church of Gloucester"—"non de ipso tenendam, sed ab ejus tenura et feodo comitis," but lest this should be deemed too favourable to the monastery and too disadvantageous to Roger, he was to receive seven marcs of silver; thus, says the bishop, the assent of the Earl of Hereford having been obtained, this virgate at Brocthrop passed into the possession of the church and St. Peter (1148-63).

William de 'Punthdelarge'[3] (Pont de l'Arch), with the assent of Margaret his wife and their heirs, granted to GOD and St. Peter, and the abbot and convent, the course of a certain spring

[1] Hist. et Cart. Mon. Scti Petri, Glouc., I., 62, 123.
[2] Trans. B. & Glouc. Arch. Soc., Vol. X., p. 88.
[3] Hist. et Cart. Vol. I., p. 177.

called Bersewelle—which rose in the field of Brockthrop; and it was conceded that they might make a watercourse, two feet wide, through 'Cuthesthorne' and the land which William Bisp held of the said William, and thence at their convenience until they come to their Court of Brocthrop', provided that if any impediment arose in the said land, it should be lawful for the abbot and his men to have free entry to remove it.[1]

John "le Hayward de Grofende" granted an acre and a half, arable, lying in Kylthornescrofte, between the land of Walter de Oure and the grove of Robert de la Felde, to the abbot and convent for ever, rendering to him and his heirs one silver penny at the feast of the Nativity of Our Lord, for all services, for which concession, the abbot and monks gave him a cow and a calf.[2]

"Alexander Heremon, by the counsel and forethought of his parents and friends," quit claimed for himslf and heirs to Henry Foliot (Abbot, 1228-43) all his right in a farundel of land and a messuage with appurtenances, in the ville of Brocthrop, which Walter le Graunger formerly held; for which he received seven shillings of silver.[3]

A messuage and three virgates here were given to Sir Henry Rous by King Henry III., says the Chartulary, but afterwards claiming to hold the land of the Earl of Hereford,[4] Edward "ousted him and compelled him to redeem it by the payment of fifty marcs, half a marc per annum, and suit of court." It was found by the inquisition taken on the death of Henry's son, Sir Roger le Rous, dated 22nd Edward I.,[5] that he held three virgates of land of the king *in capite*, belonging to the Berton of Gloucester by socage, 6s. 8d. rent per annum, and suit of court at the King's Berton, John son and heir.[5]

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, we find the abbey rated for two carucates in this manor of "Brotehrop"—each carucate worth 30s. per annum, and 6s. 8d. for relief from work; total value £3 6s. 8d.

[1] Hist. et Cart., Vol. I., p. 175.
[2] Hist. et Cart. Vol. I., p. 177.
[3] Hist. et Cart. Vol. II., p. 200.
[4] Fosbrooke, Vol. I., p. 269.
[5] Inq. p. m. 22nd Edw. I., (No. 5). *Ibid*, Fosbrooke cites this inquisition but it is not now extant.

When Roger, Earl of Hereford, became a monk at Gloucester, he gave to the abbey one hundred solidates of land in the county of Hereford; but in the time of his brother Walter de Hereford, these were exchanged for six virgates near Haresfield. Four of these being in 'Harescumbe,' and adjoining the manor of the abbey at Brockthrop, were annexed to it; hence in the "Extent of Broctrope," given in the Chartulary, it is difficult to distinguish between them; some tenants, described as of Harescombe, holding lands situate in Brookthorpe :—

Reginald Atteþarde had a messuage with curtilage, a virgate of 40 acres and a grove, rent 13s. 4d.; he was required to give 7s. of aid, to provide one man to reap in the autumn for three days; he was to have pannage for his pigs, for which he was to pay 1d. per annum for pigs of over one year old, and ½d. for those under that age; if he brewed and sold his ale, he paid "octo lagenas"[1] as toll; if he sold a horse, shod, 4d.; if unshod 2d.; he could not alienate his son or give his daughter in marriage without license, and he was to make suit at the Hallimot Court. After his death, the lord should have his best chattel as heriot, and his heirs should be admitted to the land at the will of the lord; and his widow, if she died in the same lands, should be treated as the said Reginald. Richard de Holeberwe, Elyas Bunte, Will. Colston, and Robt. de Felda de Brocthrop held their lands on like terms. Adam Attehulle, Rich. Oswolde, Hen. Mereyet, Rich. Danyel,[2] Robert Locke, Walter le Bonde; 'Lundinarii' or 'Mondayers,' (from their being bound to work on the lands of the abbey each Monday), Walerond, John Colston, Robt. Bissop, Will. Colston; these are followed by the cottagers who held messuages with curtilages, and laboured for the abbey in time of harvest, &c., the value of their services being 62s. 11d. per annum.

There is now an interval of a hundred and fifty years marked by many stirring events in our national history, during which we have no record of this manor.[3]

[1] A flagon or stone bottle.—ED.

[2] The name of this man probably survives in that of the stream called "Daniel's Brook.

[3] Reg. Braunche.

By Indenture, dated 10th June, 16th Hen. VII., (1501), the Abbot granted to Andrew Nyblett, his wife Johanna, and a son yet unborn, a lease of the site of the Manor of Brokethrope with appurtenances, also the reversion of a certain pasture called "Le Burne" which John Nyblett held for the term of 70 years, after the death or surrender of the said John, if they or the survivor of them should so long live, rendering to the Cellarer of the monastery £8 per annum, for the tithes 40s., and for the pasture 10s., and to the vicar for pension assigned 33s. 4d., at the Feast of St. Michael, the Nativity of our Lord, the Nativity of St. John Baptist, and the Annunciation of the B.V. Mary, by equal portions.

Twenty years afterwards, 5th Sept., 1514, (6th Hen. VIII.)[1] a lease of the same premises was granted to Andrew Nyblett, Johanna his wife, and *Agnes and Margaret their daughters*, for a like term of 70 years,[2] and on the surrender of this, a new lease dated Oct. 23rd., 1528, (20th Henry VIII.) to Andrew Niblett, Johanna his wife, and Robert Wood, and Margaret his wife, for a similar term of 70 years, and a like rent. This is, apparently, the beginning of the connection of the family of Wood with this manor, which lasted for a hundred and eighty years. This Robert will be the Robert a Wood,[3] who paid l^s^. viii^d^. on xix^li^. He died *ante* 1584, and Richard his son, in that year paid subsidy. In 1598 the latter was buried in the chancel, where was formerly a brass plate with this inscription:

"Here lyes the body of Richard Wood, Gent., who after the pilgrimage of lii yeares surrendered his soule into the handes of his Redeemer.—Mense Junii, Anno Dñi MDlxxxxviii.
Virtus post funera vivit."

The abbot and convent granted July 1st, 1504, (19th Hen. VI.) to Symon Wyman, Johanna his wife, and Edward their son, for a term of 70 years, at a rent of 27s. 4d. per annum, the reversion of two messuages with appurtenances, meadows, &c., in "Brookthorpe and Harescombe," which Thomas Organ had formerly held.[4] Also,

[1] Reg. Malvern.
[2] Ibid., 912.
[3] Subsidy Rolls, 4th & 5th Phil. and Mary.
[4] Reg. Braunche, fol. 38.

in 3rd Jan., 1529, to William Walter, Margaret his wife, and John their son, a messuage with one virgate and appurtenances, lying in Brokethrope and Harscombe, lately in the tenure of Simon Colley, for 61 years, paying to the cellarer 16s. 8d. per annum suit at the court for the manor of Brokethrop and Harscombe, heriot, 13s. 4d.; Housebote, heybote and fyrebote as usual.[1] Also to Edward Harres and Mabella his wife, on Oct. 23rd., 1538, three farundels of land,—the name occurs in Subsidy Roll, 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, where he pays 24s. on a rateable value of ix^{li}. A family bearing this name has been connected with this parish and that of Whaddon, till quite recently.

Under the year 1532, (23rd Hen. VIII) we meet with a very interesting document,[2] viz., a grant by the abbot and convent to John Niblett[3] and Richard Organ, proctors of the Church of St. Swithyn, of Brokethrope, of a house built upon a parcel of land there, and called the "Churche House," for a term of 80 years, paying 4d. per annum to the collector of rents. A chamber called "le Crosse Chamber" to be used by the presbyters who celebrate the divine offices, but when the wardens are preparing for the Church Ales[4] or similar entertainments, they are otherwise to accommodate the priest.[5]

The abbey registers show that serfdom existed on their manors so late as the 16th century.[6] In 1505, Abbot Braunche and the convent declare that they have manumitted and set at liberty John Bond, a "native" of their demesne of Brokethrope, with all his children (sequela) already begotten, or in the future

[1] Reg. Malvern, Vol. II., p. 37.

[2] Reg. Malvern, Vol. II., p. 392.

[3] The will of John Nyblett was proved A.D. 1543, and has been printed in *Glouc. Notes and Queries*, Vol. II., p. 350.

[4] Vide *Records of Gloucester Cathedral*, Vol. I., 125-6.

[5] The Church House was an important factor in ancient parochial life, in and around it festive gatherings and public games were held. Every parish possessed such a building—Whitsun Alea, Bride Ales, Church Ales, Clerk Ales, Bid Ales were found an easy mode of raising money and entertaining friends, and "many an honest man decayed in his estate was again set up by the benevolent contribution of his neighbours" at such feasts.

[6] For Manumission granted in 1575, see *History of Trigg*, by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., Vol. II., p. 269.

begotten,[1] together with all his goods and chattels whatsoever, so that thenceforth neither the abbot and convent, nor their successors, will have any right or title or claim or demand in connexion with him, "vel vendicare poterimus in futuro":—to this charter their common seal was affixed in the chapter house, Nov. 2.[2]

There is a later charter, dated Dec. 18th, 1507, which mentions "John Bond, *alias* John Buckland, (another of their manors) lately of our Manor of Brokethrope."

The "Valor Eccles." 1534, furnishes us with the returns for this manor:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents of Assize of Customary Tenants in Brokethrope, per annum	16	13	1¾			
Rents of Customary Tenants in Harscombe, per annum	4	9	6	33	1	2¾
"Site" of Manor and Demesne Lands, per annum	9	13	4			
Perquisites of the Court held there	0	5	3			
Farm of the Rectory, per annum	2	0	0			
Reprises:						
Fee of Thomas Morgan, Bailiff and Collector of Rents, per annum	0	9	4	2	2	8
Annual Pension paid to the Perpetual Vicar there	1	13	4			
Clear yearly value				£30	18	6¾

At the Dissolution of Religious Houses this manor was happily chosen to form a portion of the endowment of the new See of

[1] A Commission was issued on the 5th March, 1628, to Sir Thomas Wise and others, to examine the tenures in villenage of the tenants of the King, and compound with them, (State Papers, Dom., Charles I.) Moreover, tenures in villenage continued as late as 1654, as shewn by various petitions, in very violent language, presented to Oliver Cromwell from tenants of manors in some of the northern counties, complaining of the services due to the Lords according to the customs of the manors from time immemorial, and the petitioners allege "that they are kept as absolute vassals and bond-slaves to their (the Lords') tyrannous and perverse wills, and ourselves and

[2] Reg. Braunche, fol. 118.

Gloucester founded in 1544, by Henry VIII. The foundation charter mentions "All those our Mannors of . . . . . - Brokethrope and Harescombe in Our County of Gloucester, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances"—and a yearly payment of 26s. 8d. to the bailiff thereof. This grant was confirmed 6th Edward VI. Willis gives the annual value, in 1541, as £28 13s. 9d. In 1647, the "present profitts" of these manors averaged £29 10s. per annum, 'worth upon improvements over and above the said annual rent £200'; and on the subsequent sale of Bishops' Lands, "the Manors of Brockesthropp and Harescombe" were purchased by Arthur Cresswell and John Watson for the sum of £817 8s. 4d.; at the Restoration, however, 'all such pretended sales were declared null and void' and the Manors reverted to the Bishopric.

A lease of these lands was granted to Richard Wood in 1608. They were held by his descendants for several generations. As was frequently the case during the Great Rebellion, when families were divided in their opinions, some members of this family supported the King, others, as Sylvanus Wood, opposed him; a politic course, which, in some instances, obtained its reward!

Later on, Atkyns states that "this manor has been lately purchased by John Cox, (Cocks) Esquire, who has a large house by the Church (see *Pl. XVIII.*) and a fair estate; he is the son of Sir Richard Cox, of Dumbleton, and uncle to the present Sir Richard." In this, however, Atkyns is inaccurate; doubtless, he refers to a lease, granted by Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester in 1703, to John Cocks, Esq., of that city, of the capital

posterities miserable and slavish Beggars for evermore." The particular services of which they complain, are among others, having to grind their corn at the manor mill, to give service in harvest time, to pay certain rents in poultry, and to pay a heriot on the death of the tenant, and a fine of one or two years' rent on the renewal of the tenancy, Whether any oppression was or was not committed by the Lords does not concern us now. If so, from the violence of the petitioners' language we should conclude that it was grossly exaggerated. Our object is simply to shew that tenure in villenage continued down to the latter half of the 17th century, and, notwithstanding the petitions, Cromwell refused to abolish them, but affirmed by a "special Act that all rents certain, and heriots due to mesne lords or other private persons should be paid." (See *Archæological Review*, Vol. I. p. 444.) The status of *villans in gross or villans regardant* had fallen into disuetude long before this time, but many of the services here complained of, such as grinding at the manor mill, payments of poultry and heriots have continued to our own time.—ED.

LAVARS. LITH. BROAD ST BRISTOL.

BROOKTHORPE COURT.

messuage or tenement called the "Mannor House" with all buildings, dove-houses, gardens, and orchards: Little Godwyns, Luffley, the Plack, Stonylands, Berryfields, Whitehill, Rodley Mead, Cowleasowes, Gilsmore, Far Bradley, 17 acres arable in Wickfield, &c.: these lands being parcels of the 'scite of the Mannor of Brokesthrope and Harescombe'; except two messuages and lands demised to Thomas Lysons for the lives of Sylvanus, Mary, and Elizabeth his children; *e.g.* Grand Leaze, Grand Leystalls, Buckmead, 10 acres in Awfield, Dockworth, Demesne lands lying in Grandley, Goodingworth, Ashenstabling, Shortborne, Edgworth and Monkenfield, in the parishes of Brokethrop and Harescombe rent, Grandleaze, £2; Demesne lands, £1 11s. 8d. and 13s. 4d. heriot. Except, also, lands demised to Rowland Wood, of Brockthrop, Gentleman, viz., Perry Close, Grove, Harnells, Windowe's Orchard, Niblett's Harnells, Oatcroft, Cowleaze, &c. for his life, and those of Elizabeth and Judith his daughters, spinsters, at the yearly rent of 15s. Except, also, lands demised to John Shorey, citizen and pewterer of the City of London, for his life, and the lives of John, William and Bartholomew his sons, viz., one messuage tenement and one yard-land, rent 16s. 8d., with 13s. 4d. in lieu of heriot. Except, also, lands demised to John Cocks, for the life of Anne Cocks his wife, John, eldest son of Robert Cocks, of Rowbright, co. Oxon., Doctor in Divinity; and Thomas Savage, eldest son of George Savage, of the City of Gloucester, Esquire, one pasture called the "Burns" at the yearly rent of 10s., to hold Godwyn Leaze, Whitehill, Little Wick, &c., to John Cocks, and John, Charles and Richard, sons of Dr. Robert Cocks, yielding £5 per annum for the capital messuage, and for the remainder, £27 6s. 8d., at Lady Day and Michaelmas.

The Manor and Demesne were afterwards held by Ann Busby, spinster, then by Caroline her sister, who became the wife of Alexander Maitland, Esq., father of the Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, D.D., Librarian at Lambeth Palace, and a well-known author, whose grandson, Mr. Frederic W. Maitland, Downing Professor of Law in the University of Cambridge, is the present owner of the estate.

THE CHURCH.

The church consists of chancel, nave, south porch and western tower with "pack-saddle" roof, and gables. Such towers are, we believe, common in Normandy. M. de Caumont considers them to belong to a period as late as the 14th century, consequently they are additions, when found with earlier work. Duntesbourne Rous has a tower of this description, also Maidford and Thorpe Mandeville, in Northamptonshire. The date suggested in *Parker's Glossary of Architecture* is circa 1380.

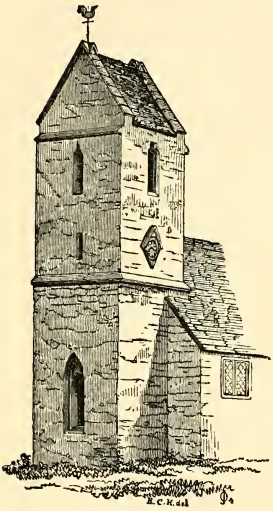


Fig. 13.

The general character of the church is Early-English of the 13th century. The stairs of the rood-loft still exist, and above the present ceiling there are traces of the canopy (extending westward of the chancel arch 8 or 10 feet) which once surmounted it. Under the wall colouring can be seen the remains of the Lord's Prayer (black letter with red border) which, with the Commandments, and texts of Holy Scripture, had, during the reign of Edward VI., taken the place of mural paintings, anciently found on the walls of churches; and in their turn were treated, during Mary's reign, to a course of "whyte-lyming," in subsequent days periodically renewed.[1]

We are permitted to add a description of the fabric from the MSS. of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., after inspection in 1850:—

[1] Bishop Bonner's Visitation Articles relate to the Restoration of Images, Roods, &c., and to the defacement of Scripture Texts put up by the Reformers.

1549. (Edw. VI.) Item, payde to John Whyte for whytyng of the Churche and pavyng of bothe porches. liij^{s} x^{d}.

1554. (Mary) Item, Three bushels Lyme. xviij^{d}.—*Churchwardens' Accounts, Hawkhurst, Kent.*

"A small church having nave and chancel only, the latter well developed and lower than the nave. There is a south porch, and western tower, which is the most remarkable feature of the church, the upper part being of the saddle-back form, the east and west sides gabled. This steeple is First Pointed and of rather small dimensions, opening to the nave by a discontinuous pointed arch. The west window is a trefoil-headed lancet of good splay and deeply recessed. The belfry windows all vary, but each a single light, that on the south, a squared trefoil; the others lancet or trefoil-headed (see *fig. 13*). There is no west door. The south porch is Middle Pointed, the outer door having a shouldered arch. The chancel has a pyramidical buttress on the north, near the Rood loft's place.

On the south side of the nave are Third Pointed windows of two lights, not good; on the north is one of single light, moulded, with cinquefoil moulding. * * * * *

The chancel arch is segmental, discontinuous, and of early First Pointed character. The east window a single lancet. On the south of the chancel are two windows: one of two lights, trefoiled; one, square headed of three lights; also a [priest's] door. On the north, a window as above. The rood-stairs and doors remain. The chancel has an open roof of the 13th century. It has been rather nicely arranged, fitted with stalls and has an arcaded reredos with shafts and buckle hoods. There is a pointed arched recess in the south pier of the chancel arch facing west, just backing the pulpit. The font is octagonal, modern, and too small. The gables have crosses. The church is prettily mantled with ivy. April 23rd, 1850."

The socket of a Village Cross is preserved in the garden of the vicarage. It had been built into the angle (base outwards)[1] of a barn taken down about the year 1865. Its upper bed is an octagon, reduced to a thin square lower bed by large and remarkably fine broaches, there is a square mortise for the insertion of the shaft; it measures 26 inches square, and 15 inches in height, the outlines as sharp as if just chiselled—late 13th century. A fragment of

[1] Pooley's *Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire*, p. 2.

a large stone slab, probably 12th century, having an incised cross fleurie, 25 inches from point to point, within a double aureole, 27 inches in diameter, was found near the door of the modern vestry, also ancient encaustic tiles, bearing the emblems of Our Saviour's Passion, with crowns and inscription.

The restoration of this church is proposed. When sufficient funds are forthcoming, it is desired to add a north aisle, to remove the western gallery, to open out the elegant tower arch, and to re-seat the church.

There are two bells, with clock in the tower, one of which, belonging to the Pre-Reformation period, probably early 14th century, has the legend, in early Gothic capitals:

1. ✠ ETERNIS § ANNIS § RESONET § CAMPANA[1] § JOHANNIS. 32 ins.
2. "GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH." A.R. 1711. 39 ins. F. ♯.

The hexameter verse, found on No. 1, also occurs on a bell in the Cathedral of Gloucester, at Sapperton, Turkdean, and on one lately in St. Werburgh's, Bristol.[2]

The church is dedicated to St. Swithun. It is one of forty-three in England so dedicated, of which four are in this county, viz., Hempsted, Quinton, Brokethorpe, and Stanley St. Leonard's; probably, in the last instance, a re-dedication through the acquisition of relics of this English Saint.

There is an inscription, which may easily escape observation, rudely cut on the western side of the cornice in the porch; it is, however, of some interest as a Chronogram, the letters of larger size furnishing the required date:—

TER DENO IANI LABENS REX SOLE CADENTE
CAROLVS EXVTVS SOLIO SCEPTROQVE SECVRE.

From first line, DDCLLXII.	1212
From second line, CCCLLXVVVVVI. ..	436
Year of Martyrdom	1648

Literally: "In the afternoon of the 30th January, the falling King was stripped of Throne and Sceptre by the Axe."

[1] Ellacombe's *Bells of Gloucestershire*, p. 35.

[2] *The Old Bells of Glouc.*—B. & G. Arch. Trans., Vol. VII., p. 63.

Or in verse by the late the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John's, Gloucester, and father of the late Vicar of this parish:

> "On Thirtieth January's Setting Sun,
> The Axe on Royal Charles its work had done—
> His Throne and Sceptre lost—his short race run."

The Benefice.

As we have seen, the Church of Brockthrop was given to the monks of St. Peter's by Adeliza, wife of Roger de Ivreio. There is, however, an interesting document contained in the Chartulary (1092-1112) which shows that it was not an absolute, but a conditional gift[1]—and also, that, in such transfers of churches and endowments, the donors were disposing of what was their own, and not national property, or anything given in any way to the church by the nation.

"Omnibus Sanctæ Mariæ Wygorniensis Ecclesiæ fidelibus S[amson] Dei gratia Wigorniensis Episcopus, Salutem;

Notum sit omnibus vobis quod A[elyna] Yurerio, me audiente et concedente, concessit monachis et Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Gloucestria Ecclesiam de Brochthrop liberam et quietam. Eo, tamen tenore, quod filius G. eam teneat liberam et quietam, dum vixerit. Et post mortem ejus, nisi sponte sua eam dimiserit prius, redeat in dominatum ecclesiæ et monachorum."

On the dedication of Serlo's Abbey, A.D. 1100, "Broctrope" was one of the churches, the tythes of which were appropriated by Bishop Samson to the abbot and monks "for their sustentation and the increase of hospitality," reserving portions to be assigned by himself or his successors, to the Vicars ministering therein.[2] The "portion" assigned, in this instance, was not large; nearly a hundred years afterwards we find £1 6s. 8d. (two marcs) mentioned, as the value, in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas. A similar sum was paid by the Knights Hospitallers to the vicar of "Nethergutyng" (Guyting) in 1338. But it is evident that some other arrangement existed in such cases, since we find "præter

[1] Hist. et Cart., S. Pet., Glouc., Vol. I., p. 177.

[2] Hist. et Cart., Vol. II., p. 40.

mensam" named in connexion with stipends paid to chaplains and others: *e.g.* "Vicarius de Grafton, de certâ pensione, præter mensam, per annum xx^{s}." A statute 39th Edward I., contains a provision for the restraint of any excessive liberality on the part of the laity towards the clergy of that day: "If any secular man pay more than five marcs to any priest yearly in money or other things, or if he pay to any priest abiding at his table above two marcs for his gown and other necessaries, he shall pay to the king fully as much as he paid to the priest."

From this we gather that entertainment at the table of the lord—or in case of monks, at their manor—was to be reckoned equivalent to 40s., or three marcs per annum.[1]

In A.D. 1340, the parochial church of "Brokthrop," returned as of the value, with its portion, of two marcs, fifteen shillings is declared exempt,[2] because it was within the tax.

In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus;"[3] the Farm of the Rectory is stated to be worth 40s. per annum and the vicar's portion paid by the abbey, £1 13s. 4d. (two marcs and a half). Total value of the benefice £7 17s. 5½d.

BROKETHORP VICARIA.

Valet in redditibus et firmis unacum decimis et Oblacionibus ibidem per annum ultra v^{d}, solutos Domino Episcopo pro visitacione juxta ratum cujuslibet tercii anni xvij^{d}, minus

In tota oblatione - -	vij^{li} xvij^{s} v^{d} ob.
Decimis inde - - - -	xv^{s} ix^{d}

By ancient custom the vicar received sixteen thraves[4] of wheat, sixteen thraves beans, and thirteen and a half bushels of pulse per annum, for which, after a while, a money payment was substituted.

[1] Inquisitiones Nonarum, p. 413.

[2] Parochialis Ecclesiæ de Brokthorp.

De nonis garbarum vellerum et agnorum parochialis ecclesiæ de Brokethorp taxatis cum porcionibus ad duas marcas xv^{s}, nichil hic quia infra taxationem et respondit de eadem nona inter alia minuta beneficia ut patebit infra."—*Inquisitiones Nonarum, p. 413.*

[3] Valor Ecclesiasticus, Vol. II., p. 499.

[4] A thrave is 24 sheaves.—ED.

Although the manor with all its lands passed to the bishop, the King included in the grant of endownment of the new Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, "all that our Rectory and Church of Brokethrope in the said county. . . . . We also give and by these presents do grant to the said Dean and Chapter, all and all manner of advowsons, nominations, donations, presentations, collations, free dispositions, and right of Patronage to the Vicaridge of the Churche of Brokethroppe, in our said County of the City of Gloucester."

Certain lands called Sawyer's, and a portion of tythes here, formerly belonging to the Priory of Lanthony, were granted 35th Hen. VIII. to Rich. Andrews and Nicholas Temple

	£	s.	d.
First fruits - - - - -	7	17	6
Tenths - - - - -	0	15	9
Procurations - - - -	0	0	0
Synodals - - - - -	0	2	0
Pentecostals - - - - -	0	0	4½

The National School, with class room, built in 1874, by voluntary subscriptions, aided by a government grant of £101—total cost £651 1s. 9d.—is intended for the children of the Parishes of Brookthorpe, Harescombe, and Whaddon. The site was given by the Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D., owner of the estate of Brookthorpe and Harescombe.

The Great and Small Tythes of this parish were commuted Feb. 10, 1841, and thus apportioned:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, or their Lessee, S. R. Maitland, D.D., Clerk, of Lambeth - - -	155	0	0
To the Vicar - - - -	92	0	0
To the Impropriator (Thos. Lediard of Cirencester) - - - -	4	7	0
	£251	7	0

The First Schedule refers to lands estimated at 950 acres, of which 204 were arable, and 746 pasture; the Second Schedule to

lands paying tythe to the Impropriator,[1] 22 acres 2 r. Vicarial Glebe, 2 acres 6 perches, free of tythe. This appears to be a relic of the ancient endownment. Additional glebe was acquired in 1747, (by means of a Benefaction of £200 from the Rev. Thomas Savage aided by a grant from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty) by the purchase of "an estate situated in the parishes of Hartpury and Hasfield, in this county, consisting of a messuage, out-buildings, garden, and twenty acres of land with right of common." Rudder, apparently, refers to this benefaction as "a legacy bequeathed by one Mr. Hodges." Other small augmentations have been made of late years by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, viz: 6 acres of Glebe adjoining the vicarage house, in lieu of a rent charge of £15 per annum "out of the Rectory of Brookthrop," previously given by the Dean and Chapter.

By an Order in Council, dated May 22nd, 1840, the Perpetual Curacy of Whaddon was united[1] with the Vicarage of Brookthorpe; provision being made for the patronage and right of presentation, thus: Dean and Chapter, two turns, Sir John Neeld, Bart., one turn. This was a convenient ecclesiastical arrangement by reason of locality, yet it destroyed the ancient connexion which had subsisted for many centuries between the parishes of Whaddon and Moreton Valence, which formed a part of the Prebend of that name, founded in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

A terrier of 1679 mentions the "Vicaridge House conteyning about Fower Bays of building and the garden and orchard adjoining to the said house," whilst a later terrier dated 1731, speaks of "the

[1] The Impropriator's Tythe is chargeable on the following lands, viz:—

	acres.	r.	p.
Part of Barn Close - - -	3	1	23
Berry Field - - - -	13	0	10
Ratty or Radley Mead - - -	2	2	3
Little Berry (or Bury) Field - - -	3	2	4
	22	2	0

These were probably connected with Lanthony Priory.—*Vide* Supra.

[2] It may be remarked that this was the first union of benefices effected under the "Plurality Act," of which Mr. Thomas Holt, Bishop's Monk's Secretary, was said to be Editor.

vicaridge being *lately new built* and containing six rooms." These, apparently, occupied the same site, at the very edge of the parish, in the garden adjoining the hostelry known as "the Four Mile House," which is situated in the parish of Harescombe.

The present commodious vicarage was erected in 1846, during the incumbency of the late vicar, the Rev. Francis T. J. Bayly, upon a new site, and close to the church, at a cost of £1,000, from the designs of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, of Great Russell St., Bloomsbury.

VICARS OF BROOKTHORPE,

With dates of Institution.

A.D.	VICARS.	PATRONS.
1268.	Sir William de Norleche, chaplain.[1]	Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, Gloucester.
1289. v. Kal. Octob.	Sir Gilbert de Rysindon, presbyter.[2]	do.
1297. III Id. Sept.	Sir Robert de Meisi Hampton, presbyter.[3]	do.
—— ——	Sir John Keke.	
1430. ——	Sir Thomas Taylor, chaplain. Vacant by the death of Sir John Keke.[4]	do.
1438. Oct. 23.	Sir John Watthe, presbyter. Vacant by the resignation of Sir Thos. Taylor.[5]	do.
1449. Apr. 10.	Sir Richard Forde,[6] chaplain, Vacant by the resignation of Sir John Watthe.	do.
—— ——	Sir Richard Scaltok.	
1499. June 28.	Sir William Coke, chaplain, Vacant by the death of Sir Rich. Scaltok.	do.

[1] Reg. Giffard, fol. 14.
[2] Ibid., fol. 302.
[3] Ibid., fol. 401.
[4] Reg. Pulton, fol. 85.
[5] Reg. Bourchier, fol. 51.
[6] Ibid., fol. 80.

1503. Sep. 15.	Sir Robert Barton, chaplain. Vacant by the resignation of William Coke.	do.
1509. Jan. 19.	Sir John Grefyth, chaplain. Vacant by the resignation of Robert Barton.	do.
1513. Aug. 8.	Master William Burghill, 'utriusque Juris Baccalaur,'[1] Vacant by the death of John Grefyth.	do.
1521. Mar. 8.	Sir Wm. Nicholson. Vacant by the resignation of William Burghill, Doctor in Decrees, with annual pension of sixty shillings.	do.
1534. Jan. 10.	Walter Marwent, Bachelor in Theology.[2]	do.
1559. Apr. 21.	Sir Roger Wheler.[3] Vacant by the death of Walter Marwent.	Thos. Bell, by grant of Abbey of Gloucester, 10th June, 30th Hen. VIII.
1571. Jan. 29.	Rich. Tyrrel. Vacant by the death of Roger Wheler.	Walt. Jones, LL.B. by grant of the Dean & Chapter of Gloucester, 25 Nov. 1561.
Unknown.	Edmund Bynge.	
1583. May 23.	Richard Smythe. Vacant by the death of Edm. Bynge.	Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.
1613. Sep. 27.	James Bradshaw, A.M. Vacant by the death of Richard Smythe.	do.
1618. July 22.	Withastone Massinger. Vacant by the death of Jas. Bradshaw.	do.

[1] William Burghill became Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester, in 1521, and June 13th, 1522, Vicar of Churcham and Bulley, on death of Richard Cooke; he was also Vicar of Kempsford.

[2] Sir John Reynald, probably a parish chaplain, witnesses the will of John Niblett, of Brookthropp, in 1543.

[3] Vicar of Matson and resident there; also curate of Moreton Valence.

1632.	Mar.22.	William Lord. Vacant by the death of Withastone Massinger.	do.
1659.	Unknown.	George Venn.[1]	——
1690.	Sep. 3.	John Hodges, A.B. Vacant by [resignation of G. Venn].	Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.
1700.	Dec. 2.	Thomas Pugh, A.B. Vacant by the death of John Hodges.	do.
1708.	Sep.21.	Richard Collins. Vacant by the resignation of Thomas Pugh.	do.
1727.	Unknown.	Jeremias Butt Vacant by the death of R. Collins.	do.
1733.	Nov.8.	Rich. Done, A.M. Vacant by the cession of J. Butt.	do.
1740.	July 19.	Wm. Hewlett, M.A. Vacant by the death of Richard Done.	do.
1751.	Apr.15.	Wm. Deane, B.A. Vacant by the death Wm. Hewlett.	do.
1754.	Aug 17.	John Newton, A.M. Vacant by the death of William Deane.	do.
1791.	Apr.1.	Samuel Farmer Sadler, A.M. Vacant by the death of John Newton.	do.
1804.	Nov.12.	Arthur Benoni Evans, A.B. Vacant by the cession of S. F. Sadler.	do.
1809.	Apr.28.	Robert Clifton, A.B. Vacant by the cession of A. B. Evans.	do.
1817.	Jan. 4.	Wm. Wilton Mutlow, A.M. Vacant by the resignation of R. Clifton.	do.

[1] 1694. "Mr. George Venn, formerly Minister of this Parish, was buried March 9."—*Parish Register.*

He was probably an intruder in the time of the usurpation.—Ed.

1820. July6.	John Bishop, A.B. Vacant by the cession of W. W. Mutlow.	do.
1828.Dec.11.	Richard Jones, B.A. Vacant by the cession of J. Bishop	do.
1835. Dec.24.	Thomas Evans, M.A. Vacant by the death of R. Jones.	do.
1839. June17.	Francis Turnour Jas. Bayly, B.A. Vacant by the cession of T. Evans.	do.
1883. June25.	Stuart Routledge Majendie, B.A. Vacant by the death of F. T. J. Bayly.	do.

The Registers of Christenings, Marriages, and Burials in this parish, now contained in the parish chest, begin with 1730, but the transcripts deposited in the Bishop's Registry, commence with the year 1569; thence to 1577. A second series dates from 1617 to 1638, after which for 30 years they are wanting, viz., between 1639 and 1669; in 1671 a fresh start is made, and the transcripts come down to the middle of the present century.

Terriers dated 1678, 1679, and 1807, exist in the Diocesan Registry; also the "Catalogue of a Parochial Library in the parish of Brockthorp, in Gloucestershire, No. 17," with values appended, together with the acknowledgement of the receipt of the books by the Rev. Richard Collins, vicar, Nov. 25th, 1713, in the presence of John Cocks (probably the lessee of the manor) and James Butt: mention is made of certain "rules prescribed by the Act of Parliament for the better preservation of Parochial Libraries." The Terrier for 1678 is given in the Appendix.

This parish receives £4 10s. per annum from the trustees of "Giles Cox's Charity" (1620) and £1 18s. 2d. from the bequest of Ellen Matilda Bedwell, spinster, in 1876.

SUBSIDY ROLLS (1327-1584).

The annexed lists furnish us with the names of the principal residents in the parish of Brookthrop at different periods of time,

viz., in the reigns of Edward III., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth; the third is taken from the Gloucester Corporation Records.

I.

Sub-sidy Roll, 1 Edw. III. (1327).

Hund: de Duddeston.

Brocthrop.

John Bonde	xviij^{d}
Robt. Colston	viij^{d} ob.
Robt. Oswrede	xvj^{d}
Walter Meriet	ix^{d}
Ric. Meriet	xiiij^{d} ob
Robt. Danyels	ix^{d} q
Gilbert in the Felde	viij^{d} ob
Robt. Bysshop	viij^{d} q
Ric. Fox	vij^{d} q
Henr. Joene	xviiij^{d} q
Willm. in the Felde	xij^{d} q
Agnes Loke	vj^{d} ob.
Thomas Bigge	xiiij^{d} q
Walter de Holbergh	xxiiij^{d} q
Summa	xiiij^{s} xj^{d} ob q

II.

Sub-sidy Roll, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1557-8).

(Public Record Office: Glouc. $\frac{1\,1\,5}{3\,4\,6}$)

This subsidy was required for the war with France, which Queen Mary had declared, on the 7th of June, in support of her husband. In the course of the war Calais was lost, which occasioned great discontent throughout the kingdom.

Will. Payne, on goods	vj^{li}	xvj^{s}	
Elizabeth Niblett ,,	C^{s}	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Robt. Richards ,,	C^{s}	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Thos Richards ,,	C^{s}	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Robert a Wood	xix^{li}	l^{s}	viiij^{s}
Edward Harres	xi^{li}	xxiv^{s}	
Will. Hallyng	ix^{li}	xxiv^{s}	
Sma	vij^{li}	xiij^{s}	viiij^{d}

III.

SUB-SIDY ROLL, 26 Elizabeth (1584).

Richard Wood	lij^{s}	
Edward Harres	xj^{s}	iiij^{d}
Margery Hawlynge	xj^{s}	
Johan Berry	viiij^{s}	
Robert Winston	v^{s}	
John Loarde	v^{s}	vj^{d}
Agnes Niblett	iiij^{s}	
Robert Woman	v^{s}	vj^{d}
William Blisse	v^{s}	
George Morgan	iiij^{s}	
Simon Organ	ij^{s}	vj^{d}
Robert Pain	ix^{s}	

25 Eliz. Levy for powder and bullets. Brockthrop paid xviij^{s}
2nd do. ,, do. do. xxxviij^{s}

30 Eliz. Levy for expenses of 1500 footmen. Brockthrop paid
(Time of the Spanish Armada) iij^{li}

(Gloucester Corporation Records.)

CIVIL HISTORY.

From its proximity to Gloucester, Brockthrop could hardly escape suffering during the Civil wars; accordingly, under date Aug. 5th, 1643, we read that "Garrett, a royalist general shewed himself in the vale with a regiment of cavalry, and that plundering and skirmishing took place on Monday at Tuffley and Brockthorp." "News being brought to Gloucester that the enemy was plundering at Tuffleigh, Capt. Evans, Capt. Pury the younger, with Lieut. Pierce, went out to surprise them, but found they were gone away with their plunder to Mr. Wood's house at Brockthroppe, about a mile and a halfe further. They thereupon (having not above 40 foote, and some few of Capt. Backhouse's horse) left some few foote to secure their retreat, and with the rest marched forward to meet with the enemy, skirmished with them, compelled them to take refuge in the house[1] (Brookthorpe Court), killed one in the orchard, and hurt or killed others in the house, and tooke one prisoner and seven horses."—*Diurnall.*

[1] In the course of repairs to the Court House, a few years ago, a musket of this period was discovered under the flooring; it is now to be seen in the Museum, Gloucester.

Corbet describes the skirmish near Brookthrop Hill, in which Governor Massey had a narrow escape, thus : "Two thousand men of the King's forces, after the siege of Gloucester, marching from Tewkesbury to Painswick, the Governor Massie sallied out of Gloucester with 200 musketiers and 100 horse, and marched to the top of Brocktrop Hill, there to expect the enemy, whom he found divided into three bodies, and himself borne down by the multitude : for whilst two parties faced him, the third stole down a hollow lane, and had almost surrounded him unawares, by the negligence of his scouts : so that our whole body was brought into danger, driven by a sudden and confused retreat, and the Governor himself left deeply engaged. Yet most of our men got off, being preserved by the gallantry of a few resolved men that stood in the breach ; and of them Captain George Massie, striving to retard the pursuit, grappled with three together, hand to hand, received a very sore wound in the head, and was happily rescued by a serjeant of the company. Of ours, two lieutenants and sixteen private soldiers were taken prisoners ; the rest, in disorder, ran down a steep, through a rough and narrow lane, and recovered a house at the foot of the hill, where a party was left to make good the retreat, and the enemy durst not pursue ; by which means all the bottom was preserved from spoil."—(*Corbet's "Military Govt. of Gloucester."*

Local tradition points to a disused road, formerly the "King's Highway," leading from Painswick, *viâ* Huddiknoll Hill to Brookthorpe, and to certain pits near the house called Whitehall, as the graves of the slain in the encounter.

In 1622, Royal aid	-	-	-	£93	12	0
1694, Poll tax	-	-	-	6	4	0
,, Land tax	-	-	-	103	4	0
1770, ,, at 3s. in the £			-	77	18	0

POPULATION.

In Bishop Cheyney's account of the Diocese of Gloucester, 1562, the number of Households here is given as 16.

The following table shews the number of inhabitants and of dwelling houses in this parish in the years 1700 and 1774, and at the stated intervals of the census in the present century :—

	1700	1774	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Inhabitants - -	200	107	112	137	160	193	169	151	180	165	151
Houses - - -	40	27	24	22	26	29	38	40	40	36	36

The gross estimated rental (1888) of the newly-arranged civil parish of Brookthorpe is £2258 15s., and the rateable value £2033 15s. Acreage, 1031 . 0 . 22.

APPENDIX I.

BROCKTHROP, A.D. 1678.

A Terrier of all the glebe lands and tythes, small and great, lying and being in the parish of Brookthropp, belonging to the church thereof, exactly drawn up by us whose names are hereunto subscribed the 4th day of Aprill, Anno Domini, 1678.

Imprimis. The Vicaridge House the Garden and Orchard adjoyning to the said house.

Item. The Churchyard and the close of ground adjoyning to it, lying on the North side of a ground belonging to Rowland Wood Esquire called Hill Mead and butting on the High Way containing by estimacõn about half an acre.

A TERRIER OF PREDIAL TYTHES.

Imprimis. The predial Tythes of about twenty acres now in possession of Thomas King of the parish of Pitchcomb lyeing between Paynswick and Pitchcomb.

Item. The Tythes of about eleven acres now in possession of Richard Gardiner and lyeing under the Hill called Huddynoll.

Item. The Tythes of about nine acres now in the possession of Thomas Eldridge lyeing under the aforesaid hill called Huddynoll.

Item. The Tythes of about Twelve acres now in possession of Sara Bryan Widdow lying also under the hill aforesaid.

Item. The prediall Tythes of a little ground called Harnells containing by estimacon one acre or thereabouts and now in possession of Rolland Wood Esquire lyeing and being on the side of the Hill neare the King's High Way.

Item. All the Privie Tythes of the whole parish.

Geo. Venn, *Cler.*
Thomas King and George Birt } *Churchwardens.*

Exh. in Reg. Glouc.
29° Aprilis A.D. 1678.
Car. Peirson Reg' Dep'.

THE SEALS OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.
Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

READ AT GLOUCESTER, 16th JULY, 1888.

BY the kindness of Mr. George Sheffield Blakeway, the Town Clerk of Gloucester, I have recently been permitted to examine a number of impressions of early seals of the city and its officers that have been brought to light by Mr. Stevenson during his researches among the city records.

These seals are of very great interest, and moreover exhibit some unusual features; I have, therefore, put together a few notes descriptive of them. I have also included in my description the later and better known seals, so as to make, as I hope to shew, a complete series of the city and official seals of Gloucester from very early times down to the present day.

The seals I propose to describe are ten in number. Of these five are corporate seals, four are those of city officers, and the tenth is the Statute Merchant seal.

It is not my intention to enter into a dissertation on municipal seals in this paper, but for the sake of illustrating my subject I will just say a few words on the general characters of the devices they bear.

The earlier seals, that is those anterior to 1500, for the most part favour one or other of two devices:

(*a*) A representation of the town or castle.

(*b*) A figure of a ship.

The former is usually confined to inland places, the latter to maritime towns.

To these a third subject may be added:

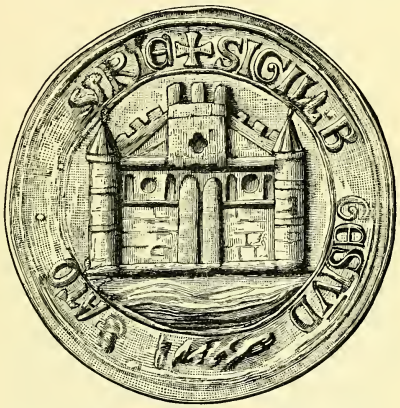
(*c*) A figure of the patron saint or saints.

This, however, often occurs in combination with one of the other devices, as in the early London seals, or appears on the

counter-seal, as in the seals of Rochester, York, and Great Yarmouth. Shields of arms are added as accessories at all periods.

After 1500 the seals are chiefly armorial, some with true shields of arms like those borne by the cities of London, York, and Lincoln, others with arms concocted or adapted from the device of an older seal, such as a castle or ship, by the very simple plan of placing it on a shield.

The earliest of the five corporate seals used successively by the city of Gloucester is a circular one, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, bearing a conventional representation of the city *(fig. 14)*. It is depicted as a triangular walled and crenellated enclosure, with a square embattled tower in the middle, and a circular bastion or turret flanking it on either side; the third turret is not shewn, being covered by the tower. In the centre of the front wall is a double doorway, shewn as closed, and on either hand a circular window. In base are the waters of the river Severn. Round the margin is the legend in Lombardic characters :



(FIG. 14). *First Seal of the City of Gloucester.* Circa 1200.

+ SIGILL' BVRGENSIV D[E GILDA MERC]ATO[RV GLOVCE]STRIE.

This interesting seal is known from two impressions only, both unfortunately broken. The one is appended to an exceedingly interesting deed whose date is fixed by the attesting witnesses as between 1237 and 1245, and which also bears the seals of William de Cantelupe, bishop of Worcester, and of the Hospital of St.

Bartholomew *inter pontes*. The other impression is attached to a document of 38th Edward III. (1364-5).

The description of this seal as that "of the burgesses of the gild merchant" is most unusual, if not unique. None of the early grants to the city include that of a gild merchant, thus shewing its early date. Its first mention in a charter occurs in that granted by king John in 1200, where it is spoken of as already in existence. This charter of John is, however, a very important one, and that under which the city was first formally incorporated. Looking at the style of the seal and the character of the lettering I think its date may fairly be set down as that of John's charter, viz., 1200. As we have already seen, it was certainly in use some forty years later, and it is known to have existed as late as 1365.

The second seal is also a circular one, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diam. Five impressions of it have been found by Mr. Stevenson, all, (*fig. 15*). unfortunately, more or less broken. Still, as each one supplies something that is missing in another, the complete design is easily recovered.

(FIG. 15). *Second Seal of the City of Gloucester.*

The device is somewhat similar to, and clearly derived from, that of the older seal. The representation of the city has, however, now shrunk into an embattled gateway or castellated building, with central and side towers, also crenellated, and a pointed doorway with the portcullis drawn up. Above is on either hand a circular cinquefoiled sinking, and at the sides a flowering plant or tree. In base appear the waters of Severn. The legend is also the same as that on the older seal, but in black-letter characters:

Sigillum : burgenſium : de : gilda : mercatorū : gloucestrie.

The five impressions known of this seal are appended to deeds dating from 22nd Rich. II. (1398-9) to 4th Edw. VI. (1550-1). As there is only thirty-four years interval between the latest known impression of the older seal and the first of this one, we have strong presumptive evidence that the one took the place of the other, but the exact date cannot safely be fixed until more early impressions are forthcoming. If the city accounts go back as far, a search through them would probably give us the information we want.

The third seal is a good and unusually interesting example of the armorial seals so common after 1500 (*fig. 16.*) It is, moreover, of special value in being dated. Like its predecessors, and indeed like most municipal seals, it is circular in form, and measures $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter.

(FIG. 16). *Third Seal of the City of Gloucester, 1564.*

The device consists of a large shield of the extraordinary arms granted to the city by Christopher Barker, Garter, in 1538, with the date 1564 above, and on either side a pair of maces saltirewise.

The legend, in Roman characters, is:

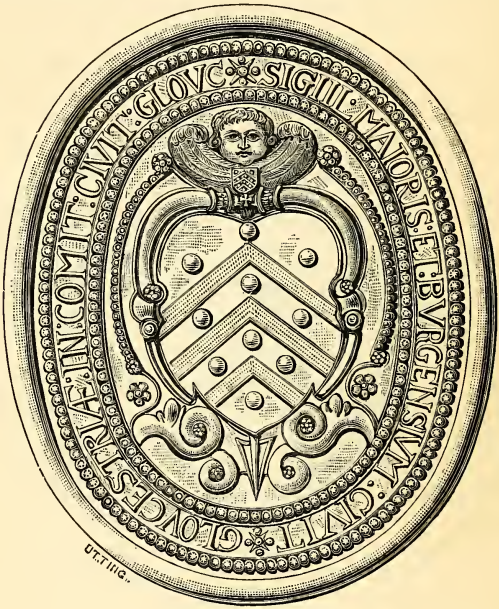
+ SIGILLVM MAIORIS ET BVRGENSIVM DE GILDA MERCATORVM CIVITATIS · GLOVCESTRIÆ.

The representation of the maces on the seal is a most unusual feature. The only other instance I can call to mind is the late fourteenth century seal of the Mayor of Totnes, which has on either side of a crenellated building, a small mace with the flanged ends

uppermost. Here the flanges are shewn downwards, but the early character of the maces is apparent from their form.

This third seal continued in use until 1661, in which year, on September 27th, the corporation passed the following resolution:

It is agreed by this House that the old City seale shall be broken and not be used any more from henceforth and that the seale newly made and here produced shall be used for the city seale, and that the Stewards shall pay to William Costley goldsmith five pounds for the sayd seale.



(FIG. 17). *Fourth Seal of the City of Gloucester, 1661.*

This fourth seal is a large oval one of silver, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, bearing as a device an ugly shield with scroll-work, cherub's head, etc., and charged with the arms granted to the city in 1652 by Bishe, Garter. (*fig. 17*). Legend:

✻ SIGILL : MAIORIS : ET : BVRGENSIVM : CIVIT

✻ GLOVCESTRIÆ : IN : COMIT : CIVIT : GLOVC

This seal, which is now disused, has been superseded for general use by a smaller and less cumbrous one made.

This fifth seal is circular, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. Device: an oval with the city arms of 1652. Legend as on the fourth seal. *(fig. 18)*

(Fig. 18). *Fifth and present Seal of the City of Gloucester.*

So much for the corporate seals, which form a continuous series from 1200 down to the present time.

The four official seals readily fall into two divisions: (1) those of the city officers before the appointment of a mayor; (2) the official mayoralty seals.

The oldest of the official seals, that of the *præpositi* or provosts, is a small circular one, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diam. *(fig. 19)*. The device consists of a castellated building, with central tower with conical roof, and two tall embattled side towers. The central tower has a large round-headed doorway with a quatrefoiled window or opening over it. On the field of the seal in chief are two stars, and in base is the river Severn. Legend:

(Fig. 19). *Seal of the Provosts of Gloucester.*

+ SIGILL' PRÆPOSITOR' GLOVCÆSTRIÆ:

The seal probably dates from John's charter of 1200 permitting the appointment of two burgesses, one or both of whom shall guard the *præpositura* of the city. The only known impression is appended to a deed of 1301-2 among the city records, wherein it is called *sigillum communitatis.*

The second of the official seals, that of the bailiffs, is circular, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter *(fig. 20)*. It bears the same device as the provost's seal, of which it is obviously a copy. The legend is :

+ SIGILL' : BALLIVOR : GLOVCESTRIE

This seal is of very little later date than that just described.

The original silver matrix, to which a long chain and swivel are attached, is still preserved by the town clerk.

(FIG. 20).
Seal of the Bailiffs of Gloucester.

The earlier of the two mayoral seals is circular, $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins. in diam. *(fig. 21)* The device is the early shield of arms of the city—*semée of horse-nails, a sword in bend between six horse-shoes*—with sprigs of foliage at the sides and a lion of England in base. The legend, in black letter characters, is :

Sigillum maioralitatis ville Gloucestrie.

with sprigs for stops.

The date of this seal may safely be assigned to the year 1483, when Richard III. formally granted to the city the privilege of choosing a mayor in addition to the two bailiffs. The king also granted by this charter that the mayor for the time being might have a sword carried before him, and thus the presence of the sword in the shield of arms is clearly and satisfactorily accounted for.

(FIG. 21).
First Seal of the Mayor of Gloucester.

I may just mention that there is not the smallest reason why the city should not revert to the use of the charming shield of arms shewn on this their first mayor's seal of office. Its superiority over the arms concocted by the heralds in 1538 and 1652 is too apparent to call for further remark from me.

What became of the seal just described I do not know. Perhaps its history can be ascertained from the city accounts. All the impressions that I have seen of it are either broken or blurred; the latest is appended to a deed of 14th James I. (1616-17).

(FIG. 22).
Second and present Seal of the Mayor of Gloucester.

The present mayor's seal is circular, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diam. *(fig. 22)*. It bears a shield of the city arms granted in 1652, and the legend:

✠ · SIGILL · MAIORAT : CIVITATIS · GLOVCESTRIÆ ·

This seal is clearly contemporary with the large corporate seal made in 1661.

The last of the Gloucester seals, that of the Statute Merchant, is also one of the most interesting.

This is one of the seals provided under the Statute of Acton Burnell *de Mercatoribus* in 11th Edward I. (1283), which enacted that a seal "of two pieces" was to be used for the purpose of passing obligations on bonds. One piece, or the "king's seal" as it was called, was to be kept by the mayor or some other person of trust in the town or city to which the seal was granted; the other and smaller piece, known as the "clerk's seal," was to be in the custody of a clerk named by the king.

The usual type of these "king's seals" is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, with a full-faced bust of the king, crowned, with a castle on either side, and a lion of England in base. The "clerk's seals" are not so well known; the examples that have been met with present much variety of device.

The Gloucester "king's seal" is much larger than the other seals of the series, being $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. in diam. *(fig. 23)*. It has the bust of the king, who is represented beardless and wearing a crown of three fleurons. In base is also the lion of England. The field, however, instead of being charged with two castles is *s mée of*

horse-nails, and has a large horse-shoe on either side the king's neck. Legend :

✠ S'· ꝺDWARDI : RꝺG' : ANGL' : AD : RꝺꝺOGn' : DꝺBITOR' : APVD : GLOVꝺꝺSTR'.

The matrix of this fine seal is now in the possession of the town clerk. Unlike all other seals of its class, which are of silver, it is made of pale bronze or latten.

(FIG. 23). *Statute Merchant Seal for Gloucester.*

The smaller piece, or "clerk's seal," which was used as a counter seal to the "king's seal," has long been lost, and no impressions of it have yet turned up.

An example of much later date is preserved in the British Museum,[1] appended to a document of 1590. It is a small circular seal, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter, bearing simply a shield of the arms granted to the city by Barker in 1538.

It is to be hoped that these few remarks may be the means of bringing to light not only the missing "clerk's seal," but other seals relating to the city and its officers.

I have to thank Mr. W. H. Stevenson for much valuable help in elucidating the history and probable dates of the several seals described.

The Society is greatly indebted to the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester for the loan of the blocks which illustrate this Paper.

[1] Add. Charters, 19564.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society

AT A SPECIAL MEETING, HELD AT STROUD,

On Thursday Evening, 14th February, 1889.

The arrangements were made under the directions of the members of the Local Council, and the meeting was well attended. The chair was taken by Sir John Dorington, Bart., M.P., a Vice-President of the Society. Among the company present was The Very Rev. The Dean of Gloucester, The Very Rev. The Prior of Woodchester, Genl. Little, Col. Pennington, a large number of local clergy and gentry, and many ladies; as also the Rev. William Bazeley, Hon. General Secretary, and Mr. C. A. Witchell, Hon. Local Secretary.

Sir John Dorington having, in a few words, introduced the Dean of Gloucester, the Dean gave a graphic and interesting description of the successive stages in the history of the venerable building under his charge, which was very successfully illustrated by Mrs. Embrey, of Gloucester, by the exhibition with a magic lantern of a series of views taken more than a century ago. This address and exhibition gave great satisfaction to the meeting, which was largely of a popular character.

This was followed by a Paper by Mr. Chas. Wethered, Hon. Associate of the Royal Institution of British Architects, *On Lower Lypiatt Hall*, which was illustrated by drawings by the Misses Stanton, Mr. Roger Batchelor, and Mr. J. B. Lewis. After an introduction of considerable length, and no less literary ability, which could not with justice be abridged, and which our space will not permit us to print in full, Mr. Wethered proceeded to describe the building under notice in the following terms :—

"I have gone far afield in order to trace back the subject of this paper to its source, to show how an abrupt transition from long-established usage led astray by deviating from the normal path of progress. This was effected by exchanging our true vernacular in stone and brick for foreign terms of expression. The cardinal principle of our native style I may describe as unity in multiformity. Its basis is freedom and variety of arrangement, ruling the plan and deciding the elevations. A structural work laid down on these lines may be likened to the growth of a tree, which, rising from a central axis, springs up and inclines on either side to seek the air and light. On the other hand, when a rectangular block without breaks or projections includes the various services within four walls under one uniform roof, the designer is subjected to a formula which stifles all inventive energy, except in matters of minor detail. We may define its chief characteristic as the tyranny of uniformity.

We have a typical specimen of this squared, evenly-balanced plan, two miles to the east of Stroud, in Lower Lypiatt Hall, built within three years after the reign of Queen Anne. According to Sir Robert Atkyns, "This manor was an ancient seat of the family of the Freams, and was called Lypiatt Hall. It came by descent to Charles Cox, Esq., who married one of the heiresses of Fream." Rudder, writing later on, says: "He was deservedly appointed one of the judges of Wales, and served in several Parliaments for the borough of Cirencester. He was succeeded in this estate by his son, John Cox, Esq., who was also elected a representative for the borough of Cirencester in the year 1748, and is for the present proprietor of Lower Lypiatt, where he has a handsome house and a large estate."

"I may briefly describe it as consisting of a barrel-vaulted cellar, a basement floor, entered from the back and sides, two stories containing the principal rooms, with attics above under a single hipped roof. These attics were lit on every side by two dormers, all of which were destroyed some forty years ago when the house was almost roofed anew. Those on the main front have been replaced in the elevation I have had carefully drawn to scale by Mr. Roger Batchelor. And, before going further, I wish to express my best thanks to those who have so kindly placed at my disposal their several drawings that so well illustrate my subject. Whether you have been to Lower Lypiatt or not, you may see in the water-colour drawings by the Misses Stanton how thoroughly they have depicted, by the kinship of their beautiful art, not only the contours and local colour of this neighbouring landmark, but they have also reflected the sentiment of those old walls and windows that have witnessed the ebb and flow of successive waves of humanity.

The porch is composed of a segmental pediment, supported by fluted Ionic columns and pilasters, approached by a flight of steps. Through the porch we directly enter at a corner of what is said to have been the dining-room, and here we at once notice one of the most striking changes from the old ordering of things to the new in the disposition of the chambers, staircase, and passages, all of which are contrived so as not to interfere in any way with the equal size and spacing of the window openings. One of the awkward results of this restraint is that a partition wall sometimes cuts a window vertically in two. This may be tolerated within doors, but it is not to be endured outside, so a filling-in of ashlar or opaque material is needed to conceal the anomaly from the critical eye of the passer-by. This is an outcome of that compressed, hampered manner of planning I have ventured to term the tyranny of uniformity.

The stone was quarried from the oolitic beds of Bisley, and the masonry now toned by the touch of time and storm, is of the best. The lines of the cornice, string-course, and window mouldings, like all else inside and out, are noteworthy for excellence of workmanship. The wood pannelling, and internal fittings generally are, rather strange to say, not of oak or walnut but of perishable elm and ash, now much decayed. Cast in relief on the lead work of a rain-water pipe are the date 1717 and the arms of the founder. The crest is a crowing cock. The gateway leading to the spacious forecourt is of wrought-iron work, supported by stone pillars, with moulded caps and urn-shaped terminals relieved by foliations. Interlaced with the scroll work

above the gates is the name of "Cox" in monogram. The hammer of the smith and the chisel of the mason seem to have striven here for mastery in the rendering of a feature that adds distinction to the physiognomy of Lower Lypiatt Hall.

Until within the last twenty years the withdrawing-room was hung with tapestry, and I am indebted to Mr. John Kemp, of Gloucester, for the following interesting account of these picturered hangings woven with dyed threads of wool:—"I have much pleasure in giving all the information I can respecting the tapestries from Lower Lypiatt Hall, which were presented by the late Miss Gordon, of Kemble, to the Gloucester School of Art. They consist of three pieces, two 14 ft. by 10 ft., with borders of floral ornament, and the other is 10 feet by 8 feet. The subjects have been identified by a learned antiquary, the late Mr. Niblett, of Haresfield Court, as being taken from the Book of Esther, and as representing the history of Mordecai. The smaller of these pieces shows King Ahasuerus calling forth Mordecai. One of the longer ones shows the bringing forth of the horse on which Mordecai is to ride through the city; and the last, Mordecai exalted on a throne with a crown of gold on his head. They are all treated in the large, broader manner of Raphael, and carried further by Rubens and his followers. The costumes abound in anachronisms, *e.g.* the soldiers are habited as Roman soldiers, and a Red Indian, whose head is decorated with feathers, appears in one of them. Mr. Niblett ascribed their execution to the latter part of the 17th century, to which period I am disposed to assign them. I consider it very probable that they are English work produced in the Royal manufactory at Mortlake, near Windsor, which was established by James I. and was continued by Charles I., who purchased the celebrated cartoons of Raphael with a view to their execution in tapestry. The civil war put a stop to the manufactory, but it was re-established by Charles II., and the looms continued in operation until the death of Francis Crane in 1703, who was the last superintendent. I cannot be quite sure of this conjecture, but it happens that an engraving of a piece known to have been produced about the time of Charles I. is in my possession, and the similarity of style to those in our school is very evident."

The only sign of fusion of the old with the new at Lower Lypiatt is the retention of mullions, transoms, and casements in the side windows; but a lingering regard for home-bred Gothic traditions is strongly marked in the barns and stables built at the same time. These out-buildings, in fact, would be quite in keeping with the belongings of a Tudor grange, and may be a reminiscence of the ancestral abode of the Freams that occupied the same site. No vestige of this remains except an ancient well and a few foundations hidden below the ground close by.

While thus far clinging to the past in his surroundings, our worthy judge could not resist the wave of change that swept in his day over many lands. Long ago deserted by his descendants, and stripped within and without of much that once made it, like the residence of Justice Shallow in this county, "a goodly dwelling and rich," it is none the less the best house of its class in this immediate neighbourhood as regards external appearance and finish. The influence of this local centre of innovation soon extended everywhere around—with this result, that a square or oblong facing of stone or of brick pierced with square openings, unrelieved by a single moulding or incising,

became the prevailing type and ultimate expression of the once so noble art of building.

Nevertheless, our chissellers and dressers of stone have never lost the skill of their craft handed down to them from generation to generation, and the late Sir Charles Barry was well advised when he employed freestone masons from these westward Cotteswold slopes to build the palace of Westminster. Swayed by the deviations and reactions so characteristic of our times, not a few among our leading architects have returned to the old paths wherein is the good way. In the later essays of many others we too often see borrowings and admixtures from all quarters; imitation of the forms rather than observance of the principles that originally dictated the adoption of those forms; but these compounds of diverse elements are, at any rate, a decided advance upon the dreary monotonies of the Georgian age, so flat, stale, and unprofitable to the mind and eye alike.

A survey of the monumental remains of past ages compels the unwilling admission that the archæologist of the future will find in the achievements of the 19th century no phase of architecture, much less a style, veritably our own, and distinctive of our civilization. The present belongs not so much to the architect as to the engineer, whose railway viaducts and other works of the like bold character, rival in dominion over nature, if not in grandeur of effect, the out-lasting structures of the old Romans.

Mr. A. T. PLAYNE followed with a Paper on *The History and Architecture of Avening Church*. He said it was fortunate that up to that date the building had escaped the ruthless destruction which had befallen so many churches under the misused term "restoration," instancing as an example the neighbouring church of Minchinhampton, which had been subjected to the operation some fifty years ago. Giving a brief sketch of the history of the manor, Mr. Playne said that some remains of Norman work existed in the structure of the church, particulars of which he described, as also of the various changes which had taken place in the building down to modern times. Mr. Playne, in concluding his paper, acknowledged his indebtedness in its preparation to Mr. Frederick Waller, of Gloucester, and Mr. R. H. Carpenter, of London.

On the termination of Mr. Playne's paper, the Rev. F. de Paravicini, Rector of Avening, proposed to read a Paper on the same subject; but as he had omitted to give notice of his intention, it was not included in the Agenda for the evening, and the hour, moreover, having become late, the chairman ruled that it could not then be admitted, and suggested that it should be reserved for the next meeting of the Society; and it was so arranged.

Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR had undertaken to read a short Paper entitled *A Plea for Old Tools*, but was prevented from being present by illness; and though Mr. Hyett had kindly promised to read the Paper for Mr. Taylor, because of the lateness of the hour it was reserved by general consent.

Votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

In Memoriam.

FRANCIS DAY, C.I.E., LL.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S.,

Deputy Surgeon-General, in the Indian Army.

After an illness of some duration death has removed from us one of the most eminent members of our Society in the person of Dr. Francis Day, who departed this life at Cheltenham, on Wednesday, the 10th July, 1889, in the 61st year of his age.

Dr. Day was the third son of William Day, of Hadlow House, Sussex, Esq., and was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Kenedy. On leaving school he adopted the medical profession, and was attached to St. George's Hospital, London. Having qualified, he went to India as Assistant Surgeon in the Madras army, and in 1852 was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and eventually attained to that of Deputy Surgeon-General.

As a boy at School he devoted all his spare time to the study of Natural History, especially to the habits of fishes, in which branch of science he afterwards greatly distinguished himself. In 1865 he published his first work on the subject in the *Fishes of Malabar*, compiled and illustrated from specimens he had himself collected on the coast. In the following year he directed his attention to the rivers of the Neilgherry Hills with the view of stocking them with trout ova and the cultivation of edible fish. The attempt proved successful, and in recognition of this service he was awarded by The Société d' Acclimatization of France their silver medal. In the next year an investigation was ordered by the English government into the condition of the Fisheries of India, and Mr. Day was ordered by the Governor-General in Council to undertake it. In the performance of this duty he suffered an accident which necessitated his return to Europe, but whilst in England he was not idle, for, as soon as he was able, he visited the various salmon rivers, breeding establishments, fisheries, and fish-ladders in this country. On his return to India he was appointed Inspector-General of Fisheries, and visited most of the large rivers in India; and during this service collected, at his own expense, specimens of every fish he could obtain, and, in order to meet the wishes of the Government of India, he offered to bring out an illustrated work on the fishes of India if he were permitted to go to England for the purpose. The Viceroy (Lord Northbrook) in Council approved of the proposal, and Mr. Day arrived in England in May, 1874, and by the end of 1878 he had completed his magnificent work, *The Fishes of India*, published in four vols., 4to., of 748 pages of text, with 198 plates, containing 1200 figures of fishes, most accurately and splendidly finished.

Whilst this work was in progress, Mr. Day published in 1877 a book on the fishes which the Yarkand Mission brought from India. As soon as he was relieved from these labours he was engaged upon the preparation of an illustrated work on the fresh water and marine fishes of the British Isles, which he published under the title of *The Fishes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, in two volumes, with 180 plates. At the time of

his death a second work by him on *The Fishes of India* was passing through the press, the revision of the proofs which he was able to complete before the end.

Besides these standard works, Mr. Day was, we believe, a frequent contributor to periodical publications treating of subjects connected with his own special course of study. His industry was untiring, his faculty of observation peculiarly keen, and his systematic arrangement of material remarkable. He was *thorough* in everything he undertook, hence his great success.

The value of Mr. Day's distinguished services were not overlooked. Many prizes have been awarded to him. He was Comissioner for the India Department at the "Fisheries Exhibition," and for his own exhibits he was awarded three gold medals and the first prize of £100 for a *Treatise on Commercial Sea Fish*, and the Prince of Wales, as President of the Exhibition, writing of him to the Secretary of State for India, mentioned "the great benefits which have generally been derived throughout the operations of the Exhibition by the experience and learned advice which has been so freely and generously afforded to us by so learned and competent an authority on all matters relating to fisheries; and we trust your Lordship may deem it expedient to convey to Dr. Day the sense which we entertain of his assistance." Soon after this he was gazetted a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and, as lately as February last, the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of LL.D.

Dr. Day was a member of this Society from its formation, and at the time of his death was a member of the Council for Cheltenham. He took much interest in the work of the Society, and was a regular attendant at the Meetings, but he took no part in its management. He was essentially a *Specialist*, and, as we have seen, his time and thoughts were closely occupied in those studies to which he had so profitably devoted his life, and upon which he was engaged to his death; so that, unfortunately, our Transactions have not been enriched by any communication from him.

THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF STRATA FLORIDA: Its history, and an account of the recent excavations made on its site. By Stephen W. Williams, F.R.I.R.A. London: Whiting & Co., 1889.

This interesting volume contains a historical account of the Abbey of Strata Florida, co. Cardigan, and more especially of the results of the excavations conducted there by the author during the last two years.

The abbey itself is of surpassing interest, though little of the ancient structure now remains above ground, except the beautiful and unique western entrance. When S. and N. Buck wrote in 1741, the angle of the north transept appears to have been tolerably perfect, as shewn in their view of the remains reproduced by Mr. Williams, and the engraving published by Meyrick in 1808 (*Hist. of Cardigan*, Pl. VI.) this fragment in the whole or in part, may be seen through the west door in the latter plate. It stood 40 feet high, but during the process of the excavations a great portion of it fell down, and what remains does not exceed 10 or 12ft. in height above the floor level.

Mr. Williams, considering that the ancient records of the abbey are so intimately associated with the lives of the founders, has, in his preliminary chapters, given the history of the later Princes of South Wales. These descend from Rhodri, King of North Wales, who began to reign in 843, and was slain fighting against the Saxons in 876. Having succeeded, by the politic marriages of his father and grandfather, to the inheritance of the whole of Wales, uniting all the principality under one sceptre, he immediately broke up this unity by dividing his kingdom between his three sons. Constant wars arose between these rival though brother chieftains. Cadell, the eldest son of Rhodri, was expelled from his patrimony, and it was not until 1077 that Rhys ap Tewdwr came over from Britany, where he had been in banishment, and claimed and recovered the principality as the representative of Cadell, Rhodri's eldest son. His possessions are said to have been of vast extent, embracing the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, and part of Radnor lying between the rivers Wye and Elan, and it was out of these large estates that Rhys ap Tewdyr and his descendants from time to time so munificently endowed Ystrad Flur and its successor, the great Abbey of Strata Florida. The possessions of the latter, according to a map furnished by Mr. Williams, which, by the way, is far from clear, extended from Builth, on the Wye, to Llancurie in a northerly direction, a distance, as the crow flies, of about 40 miles, and to Aberavon on the west about 70 miles.

This Rhys ap Tewdwr has hitherto been regarded as the founder of the great Abbey of Strata Florida, but Mr. Williams shews that this could not have been the case. That he founded a house for some order of monks at a place called Yr hen Fynachlog—"the Old Monastery," on the banks of a small rivulet called "The Flur," two miles south-west of the Abbey of Strata

Florida is admitted ; but this house was destroyed by fire, and Rhys's grandson, Rhys ap Gruffydd, found it in ruins and determined to build a large house in a more convenient situation for Cistercian monks. This was the origin of Strata Florida.

We must not further follow the author in his history of the Welsh Princes, or in his account of their internecine wars, or his description of the vast possessions of the abbey, suffice it to say that as the Welsh Princes waned before the rising sun of England so the great possessions of the abbey melted away. The abbey itself was struck with lightning and almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1284, on which occasion King Edward I. gave £78 towards its restoration, but it was, ten years later, again burnt in a Welsh insurrection by the King's army, contrary to his wishes, though Mr. Williams suggests that on this occasion the conflagration was confined to domestic buildings. It was occupied by the King's army during the war with Owen Glendower, and never recovered from the devastation it then sustained.

We hear scarcely any more of Strata Florida until the dissolution of the Religious Houses. Even Leland says but little of the buildings or the church, except that the foundations of the latter were laid for a structure 60ft. longer than the then building. The abbey fell under the smaller monasteries, but it was one of those which the King refounded by Letters Patent, in this case dated 30th Feb., 1537, upon the payment by the Abbot of a fine of £66 13s. 4d., the annual value in the minister's accounts being shewn as £199, probably reduced to bring it within limit of £200 prescribed by Act of Parliament. Two years later, however, it was, nevertheless, finally suppressed. There were then resident the Abbot. Richard Talley, and seven monks. The Abbot was granted a pension of £40 a year and the monks £3 each.

In 1547 a lease of the site of the abbey with all houses, &c., &c., was granted to Richard Devereux, Esq., but nothing is said of the church, and Mr. Williams concludes that it continued to be used by the parishioners, and says that according to local tradition it was destroyed by the Puritans at the time of the great rebellion in the 17th century. With this its history ends.

Strata Florida Abbey would seem to have rested in the quietude of its interment in its own *débris* for a couple of centuries, until after the formation of the "Cambrian Archæological Association" in 1846. At the first anniversary meeting of this excellent society, held at Aberystwyth, in Sept. 1847, the subject was brought under notice by the Rev. George Roberts, Vicar of Monmouth, who read a valuable paper *On the History and Architecture of Strata Florida Abbey ;* and on the following day an excursion was made by the Society to the ruins. Previously to this visit, by the thoughtful prevision of Mr. J. Davies, of Pantyfedwen, with the kind permission of Colonel Powell, of Nanteos, the owner of the property, excavations were made on the site, to explore, in some measure, a part of the ruins. "The spots selected for the excavation were first, for a distance of about twelve feet along the south wall of the chancel, where it was expected that some traces of the sedilia, the piscina, &c., might be found ; and, secondly, at the western corner of the south transept, where it joins the nave, as this point would serve to determine the nature of the work, &c.

The excavations were continued on the two following days, and by the time the members arrived, the pavement and walls were laid bare ready for inspection."

At the evening meeting, Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford, at the request of the President, in an earnest and eloquent address, gave an account of the discoveries which had been made through the excavations. They did not amount to much. Enough was found to establish the correctness of the theory laid down in Mr. Roberts's paper that the building was of Transition Norman date. A portion of the piscina was also found, which was stated to be of a very early period, and some tiles and tiled pavements. Much enthusiasm was manifested, but it quickly died away, and although the Society again visited Strata Florida in 1878, nothing practical came of it, and the building was allowed to rest for another forty years, until in 1887, when the subject was again taken up by the author of the present work, through whose energy and perseverance wonders have been wrought in the short space of two years, as exhibited in the very interesting volume before us.

Mr. Williams commenced his excavations in June, 1887, with very small means at his disposal, but as he proceeded funds came in. Within a fortnight from the commencement he had so far cleared the ground as to enable him to define the outline of the abbey church.

His excavations have evidently been conducted with great skill and care, and his description of the remains discovered is, throughout, very thoughtful and clear; and, moreover, the illustrations are beautifully drawn and executed. It is impossible we can follow him through the progress of the operations, or in the details of the objects found, but we will endeavour to give a short general description of the church. It was cruciform in plan, with a central tower, the total length being 213 ft., length of nave 132 ft. 6 ins., breadth of the nave and aisles 61 ft., length of the transepts, including the central tower, 117 ft. 3 ins., breadth of the transepts 28 ft., square of lantern, central tower 28 ft., length of choir 28 ft., being, with the exception of Cwmhir Abbey, the largest ecclesiastical building in the Principality, but the latter had no transepts.

The whole of the church was in the Transition Norman style, with pointed arches, except the great western doorway, and was all built at the same period during the forty years in which that style prevailed. In no part of the ruins, Mr. Williams tells us, was a fragment of window tracery discovered, except that a portion of a mullion was found in the chapter house, and this is supposed to have come from the conventual buildings. Externally, Mr. Williams says, "the church must have been of that simple and stern character which is characteristic of the humbler ecclesiastical structures of South Wales," but it is also characteristic of all Cistercian churches, especially those of early date.

Having said thus much on the general plan of the building we will add a few words on the several parts. The floor of the church, Mr. Williams tells us, was originally throughout nearly of the same level, with only one or, at most, two steps to the Presbytery, but at a later date the floor of the Presbytery had been raised 1ft. 6ins., concealing the angle-shafts at the east end, the bases of which were discovered in 1887. This, he supposes, may have been

effected as late as the time of Charles I., there being a tradition that the church was used for Divine service down to the great rebellion of the 17th century, for at the rear of the altar, which stands out from the east wall some 12 feet, common black 9 inches square tiles of inferior quality have been used, covering up the original pavement. In clearing out the presbytery masses of the internal jambs of the great east window were found. They had fallen forward and had been buried in the rubbish. They are of peculiar type, and are decorated with the pellet ornament and concentric circles of distinctively Norman character. The presbytery was vaulted.

The transepts were separated from the tower or choir by solid walls. There were three chapels on the east of each transept. These were groined, as fragments of the groining ribs were found, and there was a string-course, about 8 feet above the floor level, running round each chapel below the windows, and in each angle a three-quarter shaft springing from an elegant carved bracket carried the groining ribs. In these chapels both the plaster and stone-work were painted, but it had been white-washed over many times, Mr. Williams thinks by the monks to hide the action of the fire upon the stone-work, traces of which had been found in every direction in the church, but we imagine more probably by the Puritans in later times. Several kinds of stone of different colours had been used in bands in the piers, shafts, mouldings, bases, and capitals, and other dressed stone-work throughout the building. In the southern chapels the walls were found perfect to the line of the string-course, but not a trace of the windows remained except pieces of the jambs, which had fallen outside, and a quantity of fragments of stained glass which had dropped out of the windows into the narrow space between the walls and the altars, which were detached. "It has all very much perished, but traces can still be seen, on some of the fragments of beautiful foliated work of the most delicate description; and there is no doubt that, in addition to the wall-painting, the windows in the chapels were filled with stained glass." The line of piers of the chapel arcade was also sufficiently perfect to form a judgment of what must have been their very fine appearance looked at from north to south through the arches of the great central tower. "In the chapels were found the bases of the altars, in each case fairly perfect, and the tile-pavements of very beautiful design, of incised and encaustic tiles; and not only the chapels but both transepts and the choir and presbytery had been similarly tiled. A description of the patterns of the tiles is given. Among them are some armorial tiles, charged with the dragon of Wales, the griffin, the arms of Despenser, and a plain shield charged with a chevron.

In the south transept is the base of the staircase leading from the monks' dormitory. Underneath this was discovered what appeared like a grave, but which Mr. Williams considers was a sort of repository of some kind In it were found fragments of canopied tombs and disjecta of different kinds.

The chapter house is situated on the south of the south transept, from which it is separated by two small rooms, their length together being the breadth of the transept and 10 feet wide. One designated the sacristy, to which there is an entrance from the transept, and the other is called the library, which has no communication except with the cloister. The cross wall is not bonded into the side walls. These rooms were originally vaulted. The

chapter house is 37 feet by 28 feet. Mr. Williams is of opinion that it has been altered since it was originally planned, the entrance door not being central. The foundations of the stone benches around the room, used by the monks when sitting in chapter, still remain. The character of the architecture of the building, Mr. Williams says, is clearly of a later date than that of the church. It is of the Early English type. The mouldings of the doorway consist of bold rounds, filleted, deep hollows, and slender shafts, with capitals of stiff-leaved foliage. The monks' cemetery was situated in the angle between the east side of the chapter and the south side of the presbytery. Many graves were here found.

A few more words relative to the interior of the church and we shall have done. The outer walls of the nave do not appear to have had buttresses corresponding with the responds of the piers in the aisles, and therefore, if it was intended to groin the aisles, the transverse ribs would have sprung from corbels, and the builders appear to have considered that the outer walls were sufficiently strong to sustain the thrust of the aisle groining; but, as a matter of fact, there is every reason to believe that the aisles never were groined.

The tower was carried on massive piers, the two western being square on their western face and also along the line of the choir. Eastwards they were similar to the eastern piers, which are of clustered shafts. The shafts supporting the inner members of the lantern arches were semi-circular and attached to the square piers, the outer members being carried on three-quarter-work-shafts. The bases are of late Norman or Transitional type.

We cannot conclude this notice without cordially thanking Mr. Williams for the patriotic zeal and labour he has bestowed in the elucidation of the history and architecture of this famous historic religious house, all the remains of which were not only metaphorically but literally buried in obscurity. He justly says: "There still remains much to be done by way of excavating and clearing the ruins of the abbey," and we trust he will receive such support as will enable him fully to accomplish what he has so successfully begun. We shall look forward with the deepest interest to a further volume on the subject.

We are sorry to say we have not space to offer any remarks on the interesting and valuable documents collected in the Appendix.

DEVONSHIRE PARISHES, or the Antiquities, Heraldry and Family History of Twenty-eight Parishes in the Archdeaconry of Totnes. By Charles Worthy, Esq., late H.M. 82nd Regiment. Author of *Ashburton and its Neighbourhood, Hundred of Winkleigh, Notes on Bideford and the House of Granville, Practical Heraldry, &c., &c.* In two volumes, Vol. II. Exeter: W. Pollard & Co. London: George Redway, Covent Garden.

The first volume of Mr. Worthy's work, containing his account of fourteen of the twenty-eight parishes which the work embraces, was noticed in the last volume of our Transactions; and the volume at the head of this notice contains the particulars of the other fourteen. We have, we think, in our former notice sufficiently stated the object and scope of the work, and the plan upon which it is arranged, and it is now only necessary to draw attention to some few points in the present volume.

Mr. Worthy proceeds rapidly over his work, marking the salient points under each parish, giving briefly, but with sufficient fullness, the devolution of the principal manors with some account of its lords from its earliest dates, and an ecclesiological description of the church, with its chief monuments of antiquity, and especially of the blazon of the numerous coats of arms with which some of them abound, both on monuments and in ancient painted glass, but, unhappily, much of the latter has been lost through the destructive process called "restoration" from which, during the present generation, our ancient churches have so severely suffered.

Most of the Devonshire churches still, however, possess remains of much historical and ecclesiological value, and it is difficult to select any which are specially deserving of particular notice. But among these we may mention the parish church of the ancient and picturesque town of Dartmouth, which is unusually rich in armorie. Mr. Worthy favours us with the blazon of more than fifty coats in this church. The church of Little Hempston is, also, one of no small interest. It contains a particularly handsome rood-screen, for which indeed the Devonshire churches were formerly famous, but, alas! many of them have been destroyed under "restoration." That at Little Hempston was originally enriched with colours and gilding, but this has been destroyed by the whole having been painted a dark brown colour. It retains, however, "much carved ornaments of great delicacy and minuteness of detail—acanthus flowers, vine leaves, clusters of grapes, and birds (among them the woodcock) adorn the cornice, and the projection of the rood-loft which still remains." The lower part of which is panelled, and "without doubt," Mr. Worthy says, "once contained the customary figures of Saints, Apostles and Martyrs, while the upper portion is pierced with the usual pointed openings, all filled with good Perpendicular tracery."

The parish of Wolborough is also deserving of a few words of special notice. After a brief general description, from which it appears that the manor and advowson given by William Lord Brewer, as a portion of his endowment of Tor Abbey on its foundation in 1196, Mr. Worthy proceeds to give a history of the mesne lords who held the manor of the Abbot. This leads to a very full pedigree of the family of Reynell, of Ogwell, and its alliances. The church contains a "very beautiful screen" which extends across the nave and aisles. Mr. Worthy tells us that of late years it has been carefully restored, and is rich with chromatic decoration and gilding, but he does not tell us if the images which have been removed from "the four tabernacles adorned with crockets and finials" have been replaced. The panels in the lower portion of the screen are filled with figures of Saints, &c., most of which he has been able to identify by their respective emblems and describle. The church contains some effigies and other memorials of the Reynell family, and some ancient armorial glass of which the blazon is given.

Mr. Worthy relates the recovery of a very fine font cover at Shaugh Prior. Soon after the institution of the present Vicar, the Rural Dean, on visiting the church, mentioned the fact that some years previously a font cover of singular grace and beauty existed in the church. The Vicar, with praiseworthy zeal, immediately instituted inquiries, and ultimately, in an old Linhay, amidst various rubbish, the greater part of the cover was found, though very much decayed and mutilated. The Vicar thereupon had it skilfully restored, in the true sense of the word, and replaced in its position,

and now, Mr. Worthy says, "it is the pride and glory of the whole county, since no other example of such a cover is to be found in Devonshire." A most interesting description is given of this curious and ancient work of art, for which we must refer the reader to Mr. Worthy's work. There is also a fine Chancel Screen in this church with panel-paintings in the lower part as before described, which the author states to be "quite unique in the West of England." The work affords much information concerning the parishes of which it treats, and is generally very interesting, and well got up, but the Index is not worthy of the work.

OLD ENGLISH-CATHOLIC MISSIONS. By John Orlebar Payne, M.A. London: Burns & Oates. New York: Catholic Publication Society, 1889.

This is a very useful volume, affording information upon a subject not before brought under the notice of the public. Apart from the light that it throws upon the condition of the Roman Catholic community in this country during the last century, it affords information upon the subject of the Roman Catholic Registers of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, very useful to the genealogist, and other matters of historical interest. The Registers referred to, which, for very sufficient reasons urged by the late Cardinal Wiseman in a letter to the Registrar-General in 1856, are not, with a few exceptions, deposited at Somerset House with the Registers of Dissenters and other non-parochial Registers, and therefore literary searchers have not access to them, and know but little about them.

Mr. Payne gives much information respecting these Registers, which, from the dangers and disabilities under which the Roman Catholics lived for nearly three centuries are far from complete, nevertheless they contain much valuable information, as shewn by the Extracts which he gives. And he tells us in whose custody they, severally, are now deposited, and, probably, upon a suitable application no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining information from them.

The volume also throws much light on the inner life of Roman Catholicism in England under the operation of the penal laws. In some parts of the country the practice of the rites of the Roman church never ceased. "There was," according to Abram's 'History of Blackburn,' "an uninterrupted maintenance of religious worship by the members of the Roman Church in Lancashire . . . during more than two centuries of statutory proscription." No chapels were allowed to exist, but the Roman Catholic gentry and richer families provided for the means of worship by their tenants and poor neighbours in chapels connected with private mansions. And Mr. Abram further observes that traces are frequent of a respectable minority of Roman Catholics in that district, and adds, it is a question if in some parts of Ribblesdale, under the continuance of landlords of the same faith, the Catholic section of the population was not, at times, in the majority; and Mr. Payne produces evidence to the same effect from Lambeth Palace Library.

The entries in the Registers are shewn by the extracts not to be confined merely to records of baptisms, burials and marriages. They incidentally exhibit many evidences of the zealous ministrations of the clergy, and

their unflinching courage in the exercise of their office in the greatest difficulties and infinite personal perils to which they were exposed under the rigour of the penal statutes. Many of the records are of great interest, and some of the entries very touching. The dates of the foundation of the several missions are given as nearly as practicable, though in consequence of the rigid proscription of the community in the earlier period considerable reserve and concealment was necessarily practised. Later the Registers are more full, and give the number, and sometimes in cases of persons of importance, the names, of those reconciled to the Roman Communion.

The book shews evidence of careful compilation and editing, and possesses a good Index.

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS IN EDMONTON, ENFIELD, and elsewhere, made the 31st May, 1580, with a view to the marriage of Robert Cecil, second son of William, Lord Burghley, with Elizabeth Brook, daughter of William, Lord Cobham, with sketches of the lives, and a pedigree shewing the relations of the parties to the deed. Annotated and edited by CHARLES B. BOWLES, M.A. London: Mitchell & Hughes, 140, Wardour Street.

MR. Bowles has judged wisely in thinking that the curious document found among his family muniments possesses sufficient interest to be brought before the public. It contains much information of local genealogical and topographical value, and, admitting that the history of some of the more prominent personages, parties to the deed, are sufficiently well known, there are others with whose relationship to them we are not so familiar. This compilation shews much diligent work, and it would be a great gain to the local historian if country gentlemen, like Mr. Bowles, would print, or allow others to print, a selection of documents lying unknown in their muniment rooms.

THE SURVEY AND RENTAL OF THE CHANTRIES, COLLEGES, AND FREE CHAPELS, GUILDS, FRATERNITIES, LAMPS, LIGHTS, AND OBITS IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, as returned in the 2nd year of King Edward VI., A.D. 1548, with an Introduction by EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., Member of the Council of the Somerset Record Society, &c., &c. Printed for subscribers only.

THE recently-formed Somerset Record Society has commenced its work by printing for its members two very interesting volumes. The first, edited by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse, contains an abstract of the Register of Bishop Brokensford, who ruled the united dioceses of Bath and Wells from 1310 to 1329; and the second volume is that standing at the head of this notice. We have not had the pleasure of seeing the first volume, but if it be anything like the volumes of the Exeter Registers, published by the Rev. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, which we have noticed in these pages, one of them just ante, it will form the commencement of a series of the highest value to all who take an interest in the local history of the County of Somerset.

The great interest which centres in the ancient Chantries of England is not unknown to our readers. Irrespective of the Certificates of the Commissioners for Gloucestershire of all the Chantries, Colleges, &c., &c., in this county, printed in Vol. VIII. of the Transactions of this Society, and the account of the goods of which they were dispoiled in the 2nd Edward VI., printed in Vol. XII. of the Society's Transactions, several special Papers have been printed on the subject in the present volume.

In some respects, the volume before us is of greater interest than usual. In the Introduction, the author gives a brief history of the suppression of these popular institutions, with an explanation of the technical terms used in the work, many of which are not familiar to the general reader; and the procedure adopted in carrying out the nefarious work. He then prints the Certificates of the commissioners appointed to make the Survey in the County of Somerset, similar to those of Gloucestershire, above cited, shewing, in general terms, the lands, tenements, rents, &c., forming the endowments of the several foundations, with the names and ages of the incumbents, the objects for which the several chantries were founded, and the names of the founders when known. In addition to these particulars, Mr. Green has been so fortunate as to discover among the Land Revenue Records, lately transferred to the Record Office, the original rental of the Somersetshire Chantries. It is frequently referred to in the Certificates, which, perhaps, led Mr. Green to make a more careful and, fortunately, successful search. This document he considers to be unique, "for although," he says, similar returns would be made for other counties, his one for Somerset would seem to be the only one extant. This appears to us to be a somewhat hasty conclusion. It is possible that the Land Revenue Records, which have only recently become accessible to the public, may contain other examples. We would fain hope so. This rental shews the number of tenements pertaining to each chantry, their extent, severally, in area, the name of the tenant, and the amount of rent paid, the particulars very closely agreeing with the certificates.

To complete this subject, we would take the liberty to suggest that the Society would do well in continuation to print the Particulars of Sales, which contain much curious matter, and in many instances shew what became of these chantry possessions, and it could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Green.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL REVIEW. A Journal of Historic and Pre-Historic Antiquities. Nos. 6, Vol. I., to 6, Vol. II. London: David Nutt, 1888-1889.

In our last volume, page 342, we noticed the work down to No. 5, the latest number which had then reached us. We have since received the further Parts to the completion of Volume II., and must apologise for our delay in noticing it, which has arisen from illness and other causes. We are glad to say the further numbers confirm the favourable opinion expressed in the notice referred to.

The portion of the *Review* now before us contains much curious and valuable illustration, not elsewhere readily attainable, concerning primitive customs. In the 6th number of Vol. I. is a Paper by Mr. Gomme on Exogamy and Polyandry, and other practices connected with marriage and

sexual intercourse among barbarous peoples, referring to a Paper on this subject by Mr. McLennan in the preceding January number of the *Historical Review*. This number contains also some other good Papers, among them we may mention some Notes shewing the continuance of villenage in England as late as the middle of the 17th century, by Professor Maxime Kovalensky; and in this number and elsewhere, notes from the Parliamentary Papers descriptive of the manners and customs of the Aborigines in our colonies.

Volume II. opens with a series of Papers relating to the Ethnographic Museums throughout Europe and America, the collections in which, having been made, in most cases, by specialists, are of vast importance to students of the condition of, and degrees of culture possessed by, the various primitive races of mankind, including our own pre-historic forefathers. The collections are of enormous extent, and have been made from all regions of the earth, but the remarks on them in the *Review* are necessarily limited to certain museums. The chief collection would appear that in the Ethnographic Central Institute in Berlin, the hugh mass of material in which, it is said, will form an essential basis for ethnological studies. The American museums, also, contain valuable collections, but all require careful classification and description, to extend as far as practicable their usefulness to the student of pre-historic peoples, and this is now being proceeded with at Berlin.

No. 1 contains a Paper of considerable interest, by Mr. Gomme, on the *Village Community of Aston and Cote*, a sub-manor of the manor of Bampton, in Oxfordshire. Mr. Gomme says the tenure of lands in this manor was very peculiar, and is quoted in text books of real property law, but he adds that he does not find that the evidence it affords upon the history of the Village Community of England has ever been considered. He closely and carefully examines the details of the organization and manorial customs of the district, which, from its very isolated position, arising from the entire absence of roads, affords a good example of the continuity of the manorial customs as they existed in pre-Norman times, and shews that the process of decay of the archaic *free* village community led to the lord taking upon himself the powers which once belonged to the community, and that such an example exists so late in our history it is difficult to believe that all other examples of communal rights having been absorbed by lords' rights are to be referred, as Mr. Seebohm suggests, to the epoch of Roman civilizing forces.

Our limited space will not permit us to notice severally the numerous valuable Papers in the second volume. We can only mention in No. 2 an interesting and readable article, by Mr. Alfred Nutt, on *Celtic Myth and Saga, a Survey of Recent Literature*. In No. 3 are several articles of great interest, foremost among which are Mr. Gomme's *Widowhood in Manorial Law*, and Mr. Walter Rye's *Notes on Crime and Accident in Norfolk, temp. Edward I.* In No. 5 the first paper that attracts attention is an important and studious article by Mr. Evans on *Stonehenge*, and a paper by Mr. Pell on *Domesday Measures of Land*, in reply to that by Mr. Round in No. 4 of Volume I. of the *Review* on the same subject, which had been sometime expected. Mr. Pell explains and considerably strengthens his views as stated in Domesday studies, but we do not think the controversy is quite closed. Possibly there may have been a rejoinder by Mr. Round since issued which we have not seen.

The Editor, in an address to the contributors and subscribers, on the conclusion of his second volume, points out "that the guiding principles of the *Review* are to recognise the interdependence of all manifestations of man's activity in the past, and to employ the same method of critical investigation for all of them." He says "the chief measure of attention will continue to be given to religious, social and economic archæology," and observes that "these are branches of study comparatively neglected in this country and are represented by no other journal save the *Archæological Review*. Monumental archæology, especially from its aspect as evidence for early institutions, will continue to receive due attention. Celtic antiquities will, as in the past year, receive ample notice, and the *Review* hopes to publish transactions of texts hitherto inaccessible to English readers."

These are objects which cannot fail to commend themselves to every true antiquary. It is only by the collection of such out-of-the-way knowledge as is furnished by this *Review* that the student is enabled to institute a comparison between the manners and customs of different countries, and to observe to what extent they link in with each other, and what light they throw upon the origin of those which prevailed in this country in ancient times. A recognition of these facts ought surely to secure for the *Review* the hearty support of all antiquaries.

HALLEN'S LONDON CITY CHURCH REGISTERS—THE REGISTERS OF ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE, 1558-1753. Transcribed by A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Aloa., N.B. 1888-1889.

Since our last notice of this useful work (Vol. XII., p. 193) Mr. Hallen has made excellent progress towards its completion. Vol. I. is finished, containing 597 pages irrespective of the Index which is very elaborate, and is also printed as far as "swo" in the alphabet, and thus far extends to nearly 200 pages more. Of Volume II. 440 pages have also been printed, bringing the entries of Burials down to 1716. Perhaps one or two Parts more will complete this volume and the Registers of St. Botolph, save the Index to the second volume.

We need not say anything further than we have already said as to the excellency of the topography and the general "get-up" of the work, which reflect the highest credit upon all concerned.

We are looking forward with great interest to the commencement of the next volume of Mr. Hallen's series, which, we believe, will be the very important Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral.

PARISH OF ST. PETROCK, EXETER. Calendar of Deeds and Documents belonging to the Feoffees of the Parish Property. Compiled by their fellow citizen, the late Robert Dymond, J.P., F.S.A. Exeter: Printed by William Pollard & Co., 1889.

This little brochure is a posthumus work of the late Mr. Robert Dymond, F.S.A., of Exeter, a well-known local antiquary of considerable repute, who has done much good work. In 1882 he read before a meeting of the Devonshire Institution, held at Crediton, a Paper on *The History of the Parish of St. Petrock*, one of the smallest but most interesting parishes in Exeter.

This history, deduced from the Churchwardens' Accounts, which commence in 1424, and other records, was afterwards amplified and printed with illustrations and an Index. The preparation of this work necessarily led Mr. Dymond to make a close examination of the parochial records which he arranged and calendared, in so doing he made copious abstracts of the deeds and documents which are here printed. Some of the documents are as early as the 13th century, but they are most numerous in the 15th, and extend down to the present. They are not now, of course, of any use for purposes of title, moreover, many of the tenements to which they relate have been from time to time sold by the feoffees, but they are very valuable for historical and genealogical purposes. Among them is printed a translation of a long and interesting will of John Kelly, of St. Petrock, an eminent citizen of Exeter and thrice mayor of the city. It was brought to light by the Rev. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, in his Abstract of Bishop Stafford's Register, noticed in Vol. XI. of our Transactions.

THE REGISTERS OF WALTER BRONESCOMBE, A.D. 1257-1280, and PETER QUIVIL, A.D. 1280-1291, BISHOPS OF EXETER, with some records of the Episcopate of THOMAS DE BITTON, A.D. 1292-1307; and also the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., A.D. 1291 (Diocese of Exeter). By the Rev. F. E. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, M.A., Rector of Ringmore, Prebendary of Exeter, and Dean Rural. London: George Bell & Sons. Exeter: Eland; William Pollard & Co., Printers.

IN Volume X. of our Transactions we had the opportunity of noticing the Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, 1395-1419, by the Rev. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, upon which occasion we made a few remarks on the general character and value of this most important series of records. Bishop Stafford was the nineteenth Bishop of the diocese of Exeter, and Bishop Bronescombe, the Abstract of whose Register is now before us, was the twelfth. He ruled the diocese from 1257 to 1280, and hence he is 138 years earlier in date, and consequently his Register shows the condition and working of the diocese so much earlier.

Interesting, valuable, and important as Bishop Stafford's Register is, in our estimation that of Bishop Bronescombe exceeds it in all these particulars. As mentioned in our former notice, Bishop Bronescombe's is the first of the fine series of Episcopal Registers of the diocese of Exeter commencing in 1257, and we do not know of any anterior to them in any other diocese. Our earliest note from the Hereford Registers is dated in 1280, and from those of Worcester 1290. It is probable that at first such records were kept on Rolls, which, generally, are no longer extant. The Book form was first introduced at Winchester by John de Pontisara, Poyntys, or Poyntz, who, from being Archdeacon of Exeter, was appointed to the See of Winchester in 1282. In the diocese of Lincoln the Book form was adopted in 1290, and the Lambeth series commences in 1279.

Prebendary Randolph makes us acquainted with the romantic history of this valuable volume. It is supposed that Bishop Stapeldon must have taken it with him to London, and after his murder by the London mob, on 15th Oct. 1326, when his house was sacked and his goods dispersed, it was

lost or stolen. Someone bought it whose name is unknown, but Bishop Grandisson, who seems to have been instrumental in its recovery, denounces the purchaser's unworthy treatment of the precious manuscript.

Bishop Bronescombe was a prelate of vast ability and untiring energy in the performance of the duties of his high office, of unsullied integrity of character, prompt and courageous in the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the Church alike against both ecclesiastics and powerful nobles. This is illustrated by his long contention with Edmund Earl of Cornwall, who had usurped some of the manorial privileges of the Church manors in divers instances in Cornwall, which the Bishop eventually recovered in 1270. His activity is shewn by his Itinerary, printed pp. 294-302.

The Register also displays, as pointed out by Mr. Randolph, that the Bishop lived in a church-building age, which he, doubtless, encouraged. He himself made extensive alterations in the cathedral, but most of his work has been swept away in subsequent restorations. Mr. Randolph says: "It is evident that a great wave of zeal for the Houses of God had swept over the whole diocese between Sept., 1259, and the end of 1268. Within this short time the Bishop was called upon to dedicate eighty-eight rebuilt or enlarged churches. Of these dedications forty occurred in a single year.

The volume contains many important charters and other records, some of them of earlier date than Bishop Bronescombe's time, bound up for preservation in the first volume of the series though not pertaining to it. Some of these are as early as the middle of the 12th century. These have been chronologically arranged and printed at the beginning of the book. Such of them as fall within the dates covered by the volume are inserted in their proper places in order of time, and others, which are later, are printed in an Appendix. Documents which relate personally to the Bishop are printed in chronological order at the beginning of the Register. The analytical index to the whole volume is arranged upon the same admirable system as that adopted by Mr. Randolph in Stafford's Register, to which allusion was made in our former notice. There are many charters in the body of the work which the Editor has printed verbatim.

Bishop Bronescombe died 22nd Oct., 1280, and was succeeded by Bishop Peter Quivil, who resided mostly in his diocese, but his Register is very meagre, extending only to 24 folios of vellum, bound up with the Register of Bishop Bronescombe, and does not record any general Visitation of his diocese during the eleven years he presided over it. He was a great building Bishop, and would seem to have given his attention more to the transformation of his cathedral than to the episcopal administration of his diocese. This was, Archdeacon Freeman says, (Architectural History of Exeter Cathedral, p. 12), a gigantic undertaking, and fully carried out by Bishop Quivil and his successor. This information is derived from the fabric rolls.

His Register, as far as it goes, is much of the same character as that of Bishop Bronescombe. Bishop Quivil died 4th of October, 1297, and was succeeded by

Bishop Thomas Bitton, who was second son of Sir Adam de Button, or Bitton, of Bitton, co. Gloucester, ob. 1299. His Registers is entirely lost, and Mr. Randolph suggests that it suffered the same fate as that of Bishop Bronescombe, though, unfortunately, it has not, like that, been recovered.

The most striking incident, however, in this volume is the account of the murder in 1283 of Walter Lechlade, Precentor of the Cathedral, which has been so involved in obscurity that even Dr. Oliver could scarcely persuade himself of the fact. Mr. Randolph, however, with untiring perseverance, has brought all the details of this horrible crime to the light of day.

A great deal of ill-feeling had arisen in the chapter of the cathedral in respect to the election, in 1281, of one John Pycot to the office of Dean, the patronage being then vested in the chapter. This appointment was exceedingly distastful to the Bishop as well as to many members of the chapter. The Bishop appealed to the Primate (Archb. Peckham), but failed. Pycot was confirmed in the office. The Bishop appealed again, though with no better success, but the Bishop refused to recognise him in any way as Dean. The strife continued, and became day by day more embittered, until, at length, Walter Lechlede, Precentor, was brutally murdered in returning to his own house from the celebration of matins on 9th November, 1283, by a body of ruffians. The Precentor was the leader of the party in the chapter which opposed Pycot, and suspicion immediately fell upon the latter as, at least, the instigator of this horrible crime. He, with some twenty other persons, were indicted. He was found guilty, and was imprisoned in the episcopal prison. Alured de Port, late Mayor, and the Keeper of the South Port, and several clerks were also found guilty, and the ex-Mayor and the Porter were duly executed. What was the fate of the Dean we know not. Perhaps he escaped by the benefit of clergy, but the Deanery became vacant in March, 1284-5.

One point deserves a few words of special notice—the reprinting of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, as far as it relates to the diocese of Exeter. That published by the Record Commissioners in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* was printed from a corrupt copy of the 15th century in the Record Office, and this was reprinted, after collation with the contemporary record at Exeter, by the late Dr. Oliver, in his *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*, but he failed to correct many errors. Mr. Randolph has, therefore, done well to print the Exeter record from the original for the use of students of the ecclesiastical history of the, now, two western dioceses.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES. Vol. IV. Parts XL. to XLIII. Edited by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A. London: W. Kent & Co., 23, Paternoster Row.

The fourth Part of Vol. IV. of this publication contains the continuation of a Tour within the Borough of Stroud. Part XL. opens with a List of the Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of Shirehampton, and in the Parts now under review are several other such lists. We may mention Chipping Sodbury, Maismore, Sapperton, St. Nicholas (Bristol), Trinity Church (Kingswood), Woodchester, Cainscross, Chalford, Yate, and the chapel on Redland Green; whilst we have extracts from the Registers of the Parishes of Maismore and Charlton Kings.

In the Part above-mentioned is an interesting note on John Palmer, manager of the Bath and Bristol Theatres, through whose means, in 1783, a great improvement was made in the conveyance of H.M. Mails; also a continuation of notes on the Parish of Wickwar, commenced as long ago as

1884. Also a communication relative to the Vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, and its connection with the Bishopric of Gloucester, shewing the abuses which existed in the church in consequence of pluralism in the last half of the 17th century, and which now, happily, have ceased. A curious specimen is given of the language and orthography used in the vale of Gloucester as late as 1851, before Board schools were invented. It is reprinted here from the Proceedings of the Cotteswold Field Club. In the following Part is printed the letter of an old vicar of Quinton, circa 1480-1504, relative to enclosures. It is here reprinted from *England in the 15th Century*, by the late Rev. W. Denton.

Another important paper will be found in Part XLII., being a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of an Indenture made in 1518, between the Abbot of St. Peter's and the Mayor and Commonalty of Gloucester, respecting the rights of the freemen of the city in the meadows in and near Gloucester.

Many of the minor notes are of great interest.

THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY. Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc. to June, 1889. London: George Redway, York Street, Covent Garden. Exeter: J. G. Cummin, 230, High Street.

THE Western Antiquary, as was intimated in our last notice (Vol XII., page 345), prints further articles of interest on the fate of the Spanish Armada, and illustrated *Notes on the Exhibits in the Armada Tercentenary Exhibition*; and also on Sir Francis Drake and other Armada worthies, together with a memoir of Capt. Martin Pringe, the last survivor of the Elizabethan Sea Captains. There are other articles of considerable interest, *e.g.*: *On Crockern Tor and the Ancient Stannary Parliament*, by William Crossing, commenced in Part VIII.; *On the Eddystone Light-house*, by H. J. S. Woodhouse; and *Some Notes on the Churches of Exeter*, by John Newman, not yet completed. The indefatigable Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph continues his Abstracts of Ancient Manuscripts in Kingsbridge Church, of which he has now printed seventy-eight. Many other articles deserve notice: *e.g. A Hundred and twenty years since*, by W. H. H. Rogers, and *A List of Devonshire Brasses*, by John Newnham. In all respects the last year's work well sustains the high reputation this periodical has deservedly acquired.

NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES, or The Scottish Antiquary. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A., Scot., &c. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1888-1889.

UNDER Mr. Hallen's able editorship this periodical makes most satisfactory progress. It embraces a wide field, including the whole of Scotland and the borderland. *Scots' Transcripts of the Perth Registers*, mentioned in our former notices, is continued throughout the recent numbers, as also is the *Account of the Family of Younger of Alloa. The Parish Register of Haddington* is commenced. The recent numbers are somewhat rich in genealogy. An account is given of the supposed descendants of *Sir Frank van Hallen, K.G.*, who died in 1375, a paper written for, and accepted by, the "Genealogist," but in consequence of the temporary suspension of that valuable

periodical through the resignation of the late accomplished Editor Mr. Walford Selby in consequence of illness, it is printed here.[1] Other important genealogical papers are also found relative to the ancient Scottish families of Livingstone, Ross, Nicolson, &c., and notes on the marriages recorded on the Acta Dom. Conc. et Sess. 1478-1495. Among the minor Notes is one of more than local interest, which we desire to commend to the notice of English antiquaries. Much attention has been given to old plate, old china, old glass, and even old lace, but in visiting ancient manor houses, so far as we are aware, no enquiry has been made respecting old household linen, some of which is very curious, and, not unfrequently has the family arms woven in the fabric. This omission has often impressed itself on our mind, and we have, from time to time, made enquiry on the subject, but we confess never with much practical result. We thank Mr. Hallen for bringing the matter under public notice which we hope may arouse an interest in it, and lead the possessors of such relics of the past to recognise the fact that they possess historic value.

NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET. Edited by Mr. HUGH NORRIS, of South Petherton, Local Secretary for the Society of Antiquaries for Somerset, for Somersetshire, and the Rev. C. H. MAYOR, Vicar of Long Burton with Holnest, author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*, for Dorsetshire. Parts I. to VI. Sherborne : Printed by J. C. Sawtell.

IN our notice of the *Western Antiquary* last year (Vol. XII., page 345) we announced that in future the scope of that periodical would be limited to Devon and Cornwall, and that another serial of the same character would be started for counties of Somerset and Dorset. Since then we have received copies of the first six Parts of this new work, and under the direction of the learned Editors named in the heading of this *Notice*, it cannot fail to be satisfactorily conducted. Moreover, we are glad to observe that they are supported by contributors of the first class, among whom we are glad to notice the names of Prof. Earle, Mr. Thomas Bond, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, the Rev. J. A. Bennett, and other other well known local antiquaries.

The articles printed are, generally, of much interest. The first to which we shall call attention is entitled *Armada Expenses in Somerset and Dorset.* In 1589 an application was made by the Queen under Privy Seal, personally, to the most wealthy inhabitants, for the loan of specific sums, according to their supposed ability, repayment of the same being promised at the end of one year from the date of receipt. And a list is given of the names of persons, in the two counties to whom such privy seals were addressed and and the amounts severally required of them. To these names the Editors, in many instances, have added biographical notes of the several gentlemen.

There is an article by Miss F. B. James, commenced in Part III. and continued in the following Part, on the *Peverells of Dorset*, which claims

1 We deeply regret to state that since this *notice* has been in type Mr. Selby, in the prime of life, on the 3rd of August, instant, succumbed to his long illness from typhoid fever, to the great grief of all who knew him. All students of our National Muniments have sustained an incalculable loss. His complete knowledge of all classes of our records was only equalled by the obliging kindness and courtesy with which, as Chief of the Search Room at the Public Record office, he was ever ready to assist enquirers in the object of their search. The void caused by his death will not be easily filled.

some notice. The further investigation of this descent would be of great interest. Quoting Hutchins, Miss James states that Andrew Peverell, of Newton Peverell, co. Dorset, left two daughters and coheirs, who married, respectively, Fitzherbert and Brocas, and from an entry in the Originalia Rolls, 1375-6, it appears that a John Brocas was son of Margaret, daughter of Alice, one of the sisters of the same Andrew. It is further stated that it is not known who Alice Peverell married, but there is reason to suppose that her daughter Margaret married Oliver Brocas.

In the pedigree of Brocas, given by Captain Montagu Borrows in his exhaustive memoir of the Brocas family, it is shown that Sir John Brocas, who died in 1365, married a lady named *Margaret*, who was living in 1356. They had issue Sir Oliver Brocas, who died in 1363, v.p., having married *Margaret* de Hever, who is stated to have died in the same year, having had issue, John Brocas, who died unmarried in 1377. Was this the John Brocas who was mentioned as one of the representatives of Andrew Peverell? Probably the pedigree of Hever might throw some light on this question. There is such a pedigree in *Berry's Sussex Genealogies*, a work, to which, at present, we have not access.

Prof. Earle writes on the identity of Baddanbyrig with Badbury, near Wimborne, and Mr. J. H. Moule and the Rev. J. A. Bennett take part in the discussion, in which the identity seems to be clearly established. But, the Professor remarks, that "interesting as is this detail of the movements of 901, the notice is chiefly precious for the light which it throws on an event which happened nearly 400 years earlier. The battle of Mons Badonicus in 520, referred to by Gildas and by Beda, has been stated to have been fought near Bath, and though Dr. Guest, 20 years ago, identified Mons Badonicus with Badbury, yet the notion that it was at Bath is very persistent, and is from time to time repeated." Mr. F. H. Dickinson writes *On the Boundaries of Somerset*. There is an interesting paper on *John Fry the Regicide*. Mr. Harbin Bates gives the text of a Brief for receiving collections in churches and chapels for the sufferers by a *Great Fire at Yeovil in* 1640. A paper *On the Honour of Gloucester*, by Mr. David Jones. *The Cerne Giant*, and other notes of great interest are also given, which we have not space to specify.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS. A Monthly Magazine, devoted chiefly to subjects connected with the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Edited by W. Cotton, F.S.A., and James Dallas, F.L.S. Nos. 7 to 18. Exeter: W. Pollard & Co., 1888-1889.

This serial of History and Archæology for the two western counties, whose *début* we announced last year (Vol. XII., page 345) has been, we are glad to say, most successful in a literary point of view. The articles in the several numbers now under notice are above the average in interest and value; nevertheless, we regret to add, that with the January number the Editors were constrained to issue an appeal for additional subscribers, and at the same time they published a long list of persons well qualified as new contributors, some of whom have since supplied several valuable communications. The magazine is well deserving of the necessary support, and we trust that it now receives it. We may mention the following as the most prominent and

interesting Papers, but there are many others of equal merit. The *Cartulary of Otterton and Sidmouth*, by P.O. Hutchinson. *Gold Mines of Devonshire*, by Winslow Jones. *Ancient Cornish Deeds*, by W. Pengelly, F.R.S. *Genealogy of the Courtenay Family*, by P. O. Hutchinson. *Abstracts of Exeter Municipal Records. Dedications of Churches in Devon and Cornwall*, by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph.

CYMRU FU: Notes and Queries relating to the past history of Wales and the Border Counties. Edited by GEORGE H. BRIERLEY. Reprinted with additions and corrections from the *Cardiff Weekly Mail*. Cardiff: Daniel Owen & Co. London: Elliot Stock, 1888-1889.

WE are glad to see that the progeny of that popular publication, *Notes and Queries*, originated as long ago as 1849 and is still flourishing, has extended into Wales as well as into Scotland. Two publications of this class have been started in the Principality: one at Carmarthen, entitled *Carmarthenshire Notes*, intended chiefly for that county; and the other described at the head of this notice. Both are issued in quarterly Parts, being reprints, the former from the *South Wales Press*, and the latter from the *Cardiff Weekly Mail*, as stated above. The publication of the Queries in the local newspapers in the first instance appears to be a very convenient plan. It affords an opportunity of receiving replies much earlier than would be the case if the issues were limited to the monthly or quarterly publication, and thereby greatly enhances the usefulness and interest of the periodical.

CYMRU FU, pronounced Kumri Vee—"Wales in the Past,"—Vol. I. consisting of four quarterly Parts extending to 420 pages, 4to, double columns, besides the index, has just reached us. Mr. Brierley, the Editor, appears to be supported by some vigorous and learned contributors. In addition to articles on various subjects of interest we have minor notes on superstitions, old predictions, charms, divination, witchcraft, folk-lore, legends, manners and customs, &c., and, as Board schools have not prevailed in Wales long enough to eradicate all poetical feeling, the natives of the principality are still rich in legends, folk-lore and ancient customs.

Among the earliest of the prominent papers is one read before the Royal Society of Literature, by Mr. R. B. Holt, a member of the council of that Society, on the *Reliability of British Records and Traditions*, which he supports, and introduces many ancient customs of great interest, some of which survive to our own day.

The Rev. Glanffrwd Thomas, of St. Asaph, contributes many interesting and valuable articles. We may mention his notes on *Ynysybwl in the time of the Monks*, which he describes as "a small hamlet sleeping among the hills, in the vale of the Clydach and Ffrwd, on the road from Pontypridd to Aberdare," now a busy colliery. "What a pity it was," he exclaims, "to disturb the little hamlet. So quiet, so sleepy as it was, nestling in the leaves, for the slopes were covered with tall trees—oak and beech of a most charming appearance." The river Clydach glided through the place quietly and leisurely on its way from the mountain to lose itself in the Taff. Mr. Thomas says it was founded for the Benedictines, but afterwards passed to the Cistercians, like Neath and Margam. Strange to say it is not mentioned by Camden or Tanner. It was one of the smaller monasteries granted by parliament to the King in 1535, limited by the act to those whose revenues

were under £200 per annum, and the number of the religious less than 12. We do not know the precise number at Ynysybwl, but Mr. Thomas tells us that on leaving their home all the monks except two removed to Llantarnam Abbey. The two excepted returned to the world, violated their vows and "married, and became founders of families who names are still known in the parish of Llanwyno." But we must not linger over this sad though interesting story. Mr. Thomas gives another chapter on the same subject on *The Monastery of Penrhys, in the Rhondda Valley.* Mr. P. Rhys Griffiths contributes a curious article on *Welsh Medicine in the 13th and 14th Centuries.* There is also a valuable article under the signature of "Morien," on the recent *Excavations at Llantwit Major*, near Cardiff, under the direction of Mr. John Storrie, the Curator of the Free Cardiff Museum. It is the more valuable inasmuch as the whole, except a few relics and some photographs and drawings made by Mr. Storrie, preserved in the Muscum, has been covered up and turfed over. The remains found are of great interest. The tesselated pavements, as shown by the illustrations, were very good and of early design. "Down to Sept. 10," (1888), Mr. Storrie writes, "two rooms and a Roman bath had been uncovered. In the larger room thirty human skeletons were discovered, and those of three horses in a room about 20 feet square. Among the human skeletons were those of two children—one a baby and the other a child about ten years of age."

"The opening into this room is in the direction of the town. In front and on both sides of it, in every direction, are green ridges, which, no doubt, represent ancient buildings which fell in the general ruin which befel the place. The fact that this one room contained thirty human remains, and that beneath one of the horse skeletons was lying a human skeleton, would seem to imply that the crowd of human beings had run for safety into this room, and that they were pursued by cavalry, who there massacred the fugitives, and that the three horses were killed in self-defence before they themselves fell. It is noteworthy that the skull of each of the human remains, except one, is fractured, which proves that the mortal blows received were on the head. At the end of what seems to have been a long corridor, leading from this room to the bath, was found the skeleton of an aged woman lying on the steps leading to the bath. Her nose and upper jaw had been smashed in, the bone being driven into the head. An attempt had been made to bury one of the skeletons in the tesselated room. The pavement had been broken, and the skeleton, which still lay untouched, was found in the opening. The probability is that this is the body of one of the attacking party, and that the victors took the trouble to bury their dead before they set the building on fire. That this body was quietly laid is seen in the fact that the feet of the corpse are towards the east, while the other skeletons were found lying in every direction. On all sides there are traces of fire ; stones found brown on the outside are black in the middle."

There are many other articles of considerable value, viz., an illustrated Paper by Mr. W. H. Green on *Caerleon, and the Arthurian Romances ; Wales, and Monmouthshire in the time of James I.*, signed W.P. One, very useful to the local topographer and genealogist, entitled *A Digest of the Royalist Composition Papers, relating to Glamorganshire*, signed by 'Silurian;' *Celtic Saints and Celtic Symbols*, by E. J. Sowell, M.A., &c. Indeed, the Serial appears to be well edited, and the articles, altogether, are of more than ordinary interest.

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